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Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,669. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.—TWO PARTS.—16 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

URGE THE MAYOR'S VETO

West Side Citizens Protest Against the Third Avenue Line's Grant.

SEVERE CRITICISM FOR ALDERMEN

Traction Company Should Have the King's Bridge Franchise, Say the Taxpayers—Address by ex-Judge Mitchell.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in granting to the Third Avenue Railroad Company the franchise for building a cable road along the Boulevard and the King's Bridge Road, despite the fact that the Metropolitan Traction Company stands ready to pay $100,000 in addition to the percentages on the gross receipts required by law for the privilege, was denounced at a meeting of west side property owners and residents, in the rooms of the West Side Republican Club, in the Hotel Endicott, Eighty-second Street and Columbus Avenue, last night. The Mayor was strongly urged to veto the resolution of the Board of Aldermen.

Among the gentlemen present at the meeting were ex-Assemblyman Judson Lawson, Cyrus Clark, President of the West End Association, ex-Judge David Mitchell, Owen C. Frost, Lucius M. Stanton, John Elderkin, and George P. Kingsbury.

Ex-Assemblyman Lawson was called upon to preside, and George P. Kingsbury was chosen as Secretary of the meeting. Mr. Lawson said that the object of the gathering was to protest against the action of the Aldermen in granting the franchise for a cable road on the west side of the city to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, in direct opposition to the wishes of a large mapority of the property owners and residents of the upper west side.

A committee consisting of Messrs. David Mitchell, John Elderkin, and Lucius M. Stanton was appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of the sentiments of the west side property owners and residents in relation to the action of the Aldermen.

The committee retired and drew up the following preamble and resolutions, which were subsequently submitted to the meeting:

Whereas, The Board of Aldermen has voted to grant a franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company, giving that company a franchise to operate a street railroad upon the Boulevard and the King's Bridge Road, which, in effect, gives the company a monopoly of the upper west side, and compels all residents of that section to cross the city in order to reach places of business and amusement down town, and divides the entire west side into two sections, so far as surface transportation is concerned; and

Whereas, The Metropolitan Traction Company is in a position to offer, and does offer, a direct continuous route upon the west side of the entire length of the island, and

Whereas, The Traction Company has made an offer of $100,000, in addition to all percentages of gross receipts required by law, be it

Resolved, That we, residents and property owners of the west side of the city, denounce the action of the Board of Aldermen as unjust, unwarrantable, and destructive of the best interests of the city and the citizens; be it further

Resolved, That we earnestly beseech his Honor, the Mayor, William L. Strong, to veto the franchise thus granted, and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the Chairman to appear before the Mayor on Thursday, June 13, and present these resolutions.

In presenting the resolutions, ex-Judge Mitchell said:

"I beg to say to the gentlemen present that this meeting is merely preliminary to a greater meeting which we propose to hold in the event that the Mayor shall, as we hope, veto the resolution, and the Board of Aldermen shall dare to attempt to take this matter up again and override the veto.

"No bolder thing has ever been attempted in the history of this city by a Board of Aldermen than giving away this valuable franchise in the way the present board has done. There are so many interests at stake and the loss entailed on the city and property owners by the action of the Aldermen, if it shall be allowed to stand, is so great, that I am astonished that the Aldermen should have dared to do such a thing in the face of public opinion.

"I am somewhat familiar with the values of property on the west side, and the remarkable growth of this section of the city. I can remember that not more than eleven years ago a person living in West Fifty-ninth Street had an unobstructed view of the Hudson River clear up to the Palisades. The only building of importance then in this section was the Dakotah, rising from its foundation, and here and there an isolated dwelling. What has made the vast city of the west side? Simply the railroads and the facilities given to the people to reach their homes on the west side.

"We must look to the development of Washington Heights, which is the most beautiful suburb of any great city in the world. We must guard well the approaches to this beautiful and desirable section of the city. If we allow the Third Avenue Company only to go up there, real estate values will decrease half a million dollars in eighteen months. They have one line going up there. Why should they have another? Residents of the upper west side would be compelled to pay two fares to reach the centre of the retail trade, or the steamship wharves, if they want to go to New-England or the South or to Europe. The same is true with regard to reaching the stations of the railroads to the South or the West.

"The natural growth of the city is in the direction of Washington Heights. We must guard most carefully the means of access to it. We must enter our earnest protest against the giving away of this valuable franchise by the Aldermen. How dared they give this franchise away for nothing, when an applicant was on the floor ready to pay $100,000 for it? It is incomprehensible to me. There has been a good deal said of late about circumstantial evidence. I do not say that money was used. I have no right to say it; but, if you find a bull-frog on your milk can, it is pretty good evidence that the milkman stopped at the town pump.

The service given by the Third Avenue Railroad is so far inferior in every point of view to that given by the Metropolitan Traction Company, the cars of the traction company are so much better and cleaner, the men employed are of such a higher grade, the entire environment of the traction company and its mode of doing business is so superior, that the Third Avenue company ought not to be in the race at all. The citizens of this city have some rights, and I predict that if the Board of Aldermen should dare to override the Mayor's veto, which we trust will be made, there will be seen a storm of indignation greater than has visited this city since the downfall of Tweed."

Ex-Assemblyman Lawson said that he fully agreed with the sentiments expressed by Mr. Mitchell.

"If the Columbus Avenue cable line be extended in accordance with the plans of the traction company," said Mr. Lawson, "there will be an increase of values in the Washington Heights section of the city more than $5,000,000 in five years. There has been talk of 'boodle' and politics in the granting of this franchise. I do not say that there is any 'boodle' in it, and if there is any politics in it, it is the queerest politics I ever heard of. Who ever heard before of the Tammany Aldermen voting solidly to give so valuable a franchise to a road owned by Republicans, which is the case with the Third Avenue Railroad? It is well known that that road is owned by Republicans, while the Columbus Avenue cable road was built, and is controlled, by John D. Crimmins, and nobody can say that he is a Republican. If there is politics in that, I fail to see it."

A man in the audience told Mr. Lawson that he was mistaken in his statement, as four Tammany Aldermen had voted in favor of the Metropolitan Traction Company, and Mr. Lawson replied that he was glad to be corrected.

A vote was taken on the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously. Chairman Lawson appointed Messrs. Lucius M. Stanton, David Mitchell, and John Elderkin as a committee to present the resolutions to the Mayor, and Mr. Lawson was subsequently made a member of the committee.

THE BREWERS' FLING AT SATOLLI

They Resent the Ablegate's Recent Talk About Saloon Keepers, with Comments of Dr. Rooker.

MILWAUKEE, June 12.—The report of the Vigilance Committee at the National Brewers' Association convention says in part:

The local-option movement throughout the country baffles even the utmost vigilence of the chronicler, and the changes from the dry to the wet state, and vice versa, are altogether too rapid and numerous to admit of anything like a fairly reliable review; besides, a report containing but the briefest mention of each change would be an exceedingly voluminous document.

The anathema which the Papal Ablegate pronounced against the saloon keepers created no little surprise in circles familiar with the time-honored practices of Catholic monasteries. The world-wide reputation of the brews of the Franciscan monks, the delicious alcoholic liquors distilled in Carmelite, Benedictine, and other monasteries; the vast extent of vineyards and capacious cellars of Italian, German, and French cloisters, all bear testimony to the incongruity of Satolli's utterances against the sale of articles which the holiest orders of his Church have from time immemorial manufactured and still manufacture for just such sale, and that, too, without the slightest compunction.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Archbishop Satolli left this city for New-York to-day, where, to-morrow, he will participate in the celebration of the seventh centenary of St. Anthony of Padua, to be held in the Church of St. Anthony. Dr. Rooker, his secretary, looked at a copy of the report of the Vigilance Committee at the Brewers' Convention in Milwaukee, in regard to Mgr. Satolli's utterance on the liquor question some months ago. Speaking of the matter, Dr. Rooker said:

"The tenor of the report indicates a lively consciousness of its own sophistry, and manifests the amusement with which its composers expected it would deceive the general public."

SAID TO BE SHORT IN HIS ACCOUNTS

Suit Against C. A. Heath of Paterson by an Italian House.

PATERSON, N. J., June 12.—It is alleged that C. A. Heath, a well-known silk commission agent in this city and New-York for the Italian firm of Pietro Gavazzi of Italy, is short in his accounts. The silk dealer has begun suit to recover $12,602.20, the alleged shortage. Mr. Heath is at present in a country retreat under medical care.

Council for the silk firm, the report runs, discovered that Mr. Heath, while mentally unbalanced, went to customers and secured from them notes he had discounted at the local banks, and then kept the money. When called upon to settle a short time ago he sent word that he had not collected the money, as the firms here were somewhat pushed.

Aside from selling silk on commission, Mr. Heath conducted a mill of his own in this city that has been closed. Creditors have seized the stock. The claims against him will amount to nearly $15,000. An application is to be made to the Chancellor to have a guardian appointed for him.

SHARP ADVANCES IN FACTORY WAGES

Increases of from Seven to Twenty Per Cent. Announced.

AKRON, Ohio, June 12.—The Turner, Vaugh & Taylor Manufacturing Company of Cuyahoga Falls has voluntarily raised the wages of its 200 employes 20 per cent.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., June 12.—The Crane Iron Works has increased the wages of its 200 employes 10 per cent., dating from June 3.

LEWISTON, Me., June 12.—Notices were posted in the Androscoggan Mills to-day, stating that wages would be advanced about 7 per cent. It is expected that the weavers, who have been out during the week, will now return to work.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 12.—The Knoxville Iron Company has posted notices of an increase of 10 per cent. of the wages of all employes.

THERE IS A SEQUEL TO "TRILBY"

George Du Maurier Gives in the New Novel Scenes of Antwerp Also.

LONDON, June 12.—The Daily News will say to-morrow that Du Maurier has finished a new novel that is virtually a sequel to "Trilby."

The scenes are laid in Antwerp, Paris, and London.

Three More Survivors of the Colima.

MANZANILLO, June 12.—A letter received by the agents of the Pacific Mail here states that two women and one man, shipwrecked passengers of the Colima, landed at Narangastilla, fifty miles southeast of Manzanillo, May 29, and have been cared for by the Indians. They are now on their way to Manzanillo on mules. They are all Americans. The story is corroborated by the Customs Collector here.

A. Wolff of New-York Injured.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., June 12.—A. Wolff of New-York a Summer resident at the Oak Lane Cottage, Lawrence Beach, received severe injuries in a runaway accident this evening. His horse took fright at an incoming train, and dashing into a tree threw Mr. Wolff out.

Mr. Wolff is suffering from concussion of the brain and severe scalp wounds.

Firecracker Caused $600 Damage.

A lighted fire-cracker was thrown at 3 o'clock yesterday morning into the parlor of W. H. Clark's home, 108 Willoughby Street, Brooklyn.

The fire that followed the explosion did $600 damage. The house is owned by Dr. A. W. Shepard.

Jumped Overboard and Was Drowned.

While the steamship Nacoochee from Savannah was lying outside the Scotland Lightship Tuesday, a steerage passenger named Donahue jumped overboard. The fog was very thick at the time, and although every effort was made to rescue the man, he was drowned.

GREAT NORTH RIVER SPAN

Will Take Ten Years to Build It, Engineer Macdonald Says.

A QUESTION OF CAPITAL NOW

Conditions Hard to Overcome in Making the Plans—Brooklyn Bridge Problems Easy in Comparison.

Many persons are asking when work will actually be begun on the great bridge that is proposed to be built across the Hudson River from New-York to Weehawken. Others are speculating how long a time will be required to build the structure, the plans for which are beyond any ever undertaken before.

Engineer Charles Macdonald of the Union Bridge Company, who designed the plan for the bridge that was approved Tuesday by Secretary of War Lamont, to whom, therefore, the details of the bridge are almost as familiar as though it really spanned the Hudson, estimates that ten years would be ample time to perform all the work.

Mr. Macdonald said to a reporter for The New-York Times last evening: "I saw in an afternoon paper that expert engineers say the bridge can be built in five years. I do not consider that a safe estimate. I think that, allowing for all unforeseen delays, it would be wiser to say that the bridge could be completed in ten years from the time at which the work on it is begun.

"It would be misleading to say that the work of construction will be begun at once. Only a relative statement can be made on that point. All the work that has been done thus far is purely preliminary to the actual task. It has resulted in securing the necessary legal basis for carrying on the project.

"The hard nut that is to be cracked during the next year is to make the bridge an attractive investment to capitalists. That is the chief question now before us. When it is settled the work on the bridge will be begun, and not a moment sooner.

"In making plans for this bridge we were confronted with conditions before unthought of. It is necessary that a bridge be built across the Hudson, and yet the requirements of commerce also demand that the river chanel be left open. That means a single span across the river. No one would have dreamed of such a span twenty years ago, and I myself should not have thought it possible two years ago. The conditions were fixed, however, and had to be met. I think, still, that a cantilever bridge with a pier in the river would be more economical. But this being out of the question, I set at work to plan a bridge that should fill all legal requirements and at the same time be within a cost that would make it attractive to investors. I think I have succeeded. There is much to be done, though, yet. Everything will have to be figured out on a strict basis of dollars and cents before anything else can be accomplished. That means a great deal of work.

"Everything is secondary to this one problem. We are now working for its solution. I do not apprehend that the question of obtaining sites for the terminals will cause very much trouble or delay. In the actual construction of the bridge, too, there is really less in the way than there was in the case of the Brooklyn Bridge, although the proposed North River Bridge represents an undertaking of a magnitude far vaster. Bridge building has, however, in the last few years made such progress that questions that were puzzling when the Brooklyn Bridge was begun are clear now.

"The time seems opportune for the project of the New-York and New-Jersey Bridge. During the time the building of the bridge has been under consideration, the lowest point of financial depression was reached. Now business is looking up, and capital is again seeking investment. I think that we shall be able to demonstrate to capitalists that the proposed bridge is worthy their attention as an investment. Until capitalists have been made to understand its real value, it is futile to attempt to say when the work on the bridge will be begun."

The plan submitted by the Union Bridge Company of 1 Broadway was the only one that was accompanied by a guarantee that the company would build the bridge at a cost not to exceed $25,000,000. The Union Bridge Company also agreed to undertake the construction on a percentage-of-cost basis.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL A GRANDFATHER

He Goes to Philadelphia to Take a Look at His Daughter's Child.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Attorney General Harmon left for Philadelphia this afternoon to visit his daughter and make the acquaintance of a grandchild that recently came into the family. From Philadelphia he will go to New-York, returning to Washington Saturday.

The Attorney General and Judge Taft of Ohio were college chums, and are still fast friends.

"I don't know whether Taft has been following in my footsteps or I in his," said Attorney General Harmon to-day, "but certain it is that we have been close upon each other's heels for some time. When I resigned as District Judge in Ohio Taft was appointed, and subsequently resigned to accept the position of Solicitor General. In the meantime I had been appointed Circuit Judge, and Taft succeeded me, and now I'm in the Department of Justice, where Taft, under Harrison's Administration, was Solicitor General. Rather curious, isn't it?"

Miss Abigail Dodge Gaining Strength.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—If Abigail Dodge (Gail Hamilton) maintains her present rate of improvement, it is thought that she may be removed to her home in Massachusetts within the next week or ten days, Mrs. Blaine and daughter, Mrs. Beale, were so confident of her ultimate recovery that they started this afternoon for Augusta, Me., where they will spend the heated term. Miss Dodge ate some chicken broth this morning for the first time in ten days, and gave every evidence of increasing strength and vitality. She took the fan from the hand of her nurse and tried to fan herself, and objected when the attendants insisted that she cease talking. Miss Augusta Dodge, the sister of the patient, is still with her. The family now believe that her recovery will be but a matter of time, and are once more beginning to discuss the probability of her removal to a cooler climate.

Capt. Merritt Resigns When Accused.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 12.—Capt. I. J. Merritt, President of the Board of Village Trustees, upon being accused by Trustee W. S. Overton with having exceeded his authority, resigned during a session of the board to-night.

The alleged overstepping of authority consisted of the delegation by President Merritt of his power to a member of the board while he was on a yachting trip last Summer. The member who acted for Capt. Merritt kept a New-York excursion party from landing at Stimmel's picnic grounds one Sunday.

CANDIDATES FOR THE OFFICE

Some of the Men Who Have a Good Chance to Secure Nominations by the Democratic Convention.

ALBANY, June 12.—As a result of informal talks among State Democrats of prominence who have been in this city of late there is a crop of rumors as to the possibilities at the next State Convention.

A Secretary of State, Controller, Treasurer, Attorney General, Engineer, and Surveyor, and an Associate Justice of the Court of Appeals are to be elected next November. Such talk of candidates as has come to the surface indicates a disposition to select those who will command the support of both elements in the party. Something was said in The New-York Times's dispatches from Albany last Sunday morning of a possible conference of Democrats, which would discuss, among other topics, this question of all hands getting together. The gossip to-day indicates that it may be an easy task, comparatively, to do this, if the selection of candidates can be considered sufficient to harmonize the Snappers and Anti-Snappers.

Three men have been spoken of as furnishing proper timber for the Attorney Generalship. One is John B. Stanchfield of Elmira, who is at present an Assemblyman, and is closely allied politically with Senator Hill, having once been his law partner. The others both come from Watertown. They are John W. Hogan and Daniel G. Griffin. Mr. Griffin has been active in politics, having served on the State Committee, and at one time being Chairman of the Executive Committee. Although allied with the regular organization he is counted one of the strong supporters of President Cleveland, and as such is thought to be acceptable to the Anti-Snappers.

Two possibilities have been named for the Controllership, both of whom are men who stand well with the party at large. They are ex-Congressman W. J. Coombs of Brooklyn and J. E. Ashe of Fonda, Montgomery County. Mr. Ashe is a son-in-law of James Shannahan, who was appointed by Mr. Cleveland, when Governor, as Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Ashe himself has held minor State positions, and is now in the National Secret Service.

For Secretary of State no names have been made public, but some Democrats have thrown out the suggestion that the party's candidate should be a resident of New-York City.

The Republican office holders are wondering what Mr. Platt proposes to do with them. While the surface indications are that Secretary of State Palmer is to be renominated this is not considered a foregone conclusion by some of his friends. He was supposed to be the choice of the veteran soldiers, and with a large element of the veterans he is popular beyond question. Whether Mr. Platt will be able to find some man who will at the same time be as popular with the veterans, and be a more expert politician, is the question which is agitating Gen. Palmer's friends.

OBSERVANCE OF FLAG DAY

Sons of the American Revolution Request that the Stars and Stripes Be Displayed in Schools and Elsewhere.

The State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, of which Chauncey M. Depew is President, has issued the following circular concerning the observance of Flag Day:

On June 8, 1894, the following resolution was adopted by the Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution:

Resolved, That the Governor of the State of New-York, the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn, and of the other cities of the State, the Superintendents of schools, the owners of shipping, the Presidents of Exchanges, and all patriotic citizens be respectfully requested to display the flag of our country upon all buildings within their control on the 14th of June, inst., in honor of the one hundred and seventeenth anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as the national ensign.

In accordance with the request, there was a very general display of the flag on Flag Day, June 14, 1894.

The society repeats its suggestion this year, and requests you to join in the patriotic demonstration on the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary.

John Winfield Scott, Secretary of the society, in writing of Flag Day, says:

The American flag represents the purpose of the makers of this country to establish upon the earth a Government or country where the highest type of manhood might most easily develop; that of all the emblems of the nations, it signifies peace instead of carnage and greed; that the United States flag is the national flag more than it is the Government flag, because the Nation is the people, and the Government is but their instrument to execute their wishes; that it should inspire every citizen with a deeper determination to be personally intelligent and virtuous, and to more fully recognize personal responsibility in matters of government, and that to be an American, whether by choice or inheritance, should mean to be an example of the highest type of patriot.

It is expected that most of the schools of this State will observe Flag Day.

CHARLES KATZ ACCUSED OF FORGERY

He Is a Member of the Abbott-Katz Brewing Company of Brooklyn.

Charles Katz of the Abbott-Katz Brewing Company, who lives at 389 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, was arrested at the Astor House yesterday afternoon by a detective from the Kings County District Attorney's office on the charge of forgery in the second degree. The warrant was issued by Justice Walsh of the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, on complaint of Mrs. Lizzie Mussig of 259 Jefferson Street, Brooklyn.

Mrs. Mussig and Warren G. Abbott, who was formerly President of the brewing company, made the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued.

Mrs. Mussig swore that Dec. 22, 1894, she executed a chattel mortgage to the brewing company for $876.90 on the saloon at Crescent Avenue and Glen Street, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn; that subsequently she saw the chattel mortgage and discovered that it had been tampered with, as there had been inserted the words "one cash register, one piano, one stove and pipe, and glassware and glassware."

Warren G. Abbott, in his affidavit, said he had seen Katz in the brewery, at Mesrole Avenue and Scholes Street, make the insertion, and Abbott said:

"Katz, that may get you into trouble. It is wrong to do that," and then Katz replied:

"It's all right. We need all the security we can get."

Katz said yesterday that he would prove there was nothing in the complaint, and he was subsequently admitted to bail by Justice Neu.

Six Young Train Wreckers.

JAMAICA, L. I., June 12.—Six boys were arraigned this morning in Justice Hendrickson's court, in this village, accused of attempting to wreck a train on the Long Island Railroad. The boys said they were Frederick Vassar, fourteen years old; Thomas Kaskulka, twelve years old; Eugene Duryea, thirteen years old; John Duryea, eight years old; Daniel Kaskulka, ten years old, and Frank Remsen, eleven years old. Remsen had turned State's evidence.

The scene of the operations of the band was on the Locust crossing, near a sharp bend in the tracks, about three-quarters of a mile east of the village station. The boys had put the truck of a hand car crosswise on the track. Locomotive No. 143 found the obstruction, and came near derailing the train. The boys were lectured by the Justice and sent home.

Tossed a Cent for the Contract.

GREAT NECK, L. I., June 12.—The toss of a cent decided the awarding of a contract recently. Tuohy & Co. and Twombly & Eldert made a bid for macadamizing the Middle Neck Road at Great Neck. The bids were a tie, and the men agreed to toss a cent.

Twombly & Eldert won the contract, which was for work worth $12,000.

Secretary Lamont's Hurried Visit.

Secretary Lamont arrived in the city yesterday afternoon from Washington. After dining at the Hotel Brunswick with his family and seeing Mrs. Lamont and the children start for the country, the Secretary returned by a late train to Washington.

ECUADOR FEARS COLOMBIA

Threatened Intervention at Request of Quito Government.

SARASTI PROTESTS AT A MEETING

His Declaration Is Apparently Confirmed by a Dispatch from Suarez to Gen. Ulloa.

CAUCA TROOPS ORDERED TO BUENAVENTURA

Guayaquil Authorities Are Certain of Holding Guayas Province and Are Waiting for Gen. Eloy Alfaro.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

GUAYAQUIL, via Galveston, June 12.—Gen. Sarasti, at an assembly of chiefs and officials of the revolutionary Government to-day, announced and protested against a threatened intervention of the Colombian Government in Ecuador.

This intervention was to be made, he said, at the solicitation of the Governor of Quito.

Special Cablegram to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, June 12.—There is little confidence that the Ecuador Government at Quito will last a while longer.

The Patriots, intrenched securely at Guayaquil and certain of nearly all the Guayas Province, are only waiting for Alfaro's arrival to continue their victories.

Gen. Ramon Ulloa is persuaded—at least he acts as if he were persuaded—that Quito will fall soon.

He received an official cable dispatch today from Bogota, signed by Suarez, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Colombia, notifying him of his nomination as Colombian Resident Minister at Quito, and instructing him to await advices at Buenaventura.

Gen. Ulloa replied by cable immediately, declining the honor conferred upon him.

Unless Colombian diplomatic services at Ecuador become urgently necessary it is believed that the Colombian Legation will be resumed there only after a long period of suspense.

The radical change in the Government which is expected renders measures of precaution imperative; and so, the Cauca troops, which arrived here three months ago, under Gen. Ulloa, and are to return homeward Saturday by the steamer Arequipa, are instructed to make a special call at Buenaventura. There may come to them special directions. Gen. Ulloa, in the meantime, awaits advices from Bogota.

In all this one detects a cause for suspecting that Colombia may have an intention to intervene in Ecuador.

Guayaquil advices confirm the news of Gen. Eloy Alfaro's departure from Nicaragua.

He is expected to arrive at Guayaquil next Saturday.

An unparalleled reception is preparing for him. The Patriots will have organized at his arrival a magnificent festival.

INGALLS IS A CANDIDATE

The ex-Senator Wants to Go Back to the Senate from Kansas.

TOPEKA, Kan., June 12.—During the last few days the friends of ex-Senator John James Ingalls have set at rest all uncertainties as to the candidacy of that erratic statesman for the seat now occupied by Senator Peffer. Ingalls is in the field, without any equivocation or mental reservation, and all the numerous aspirants for the position will soon so understand it.

During the long and varying contest last Winter there was a strong disposition among his friends outside the Legislature to dispel all uncertainty, and solve the situation by making a bold play for Ingalls at the proper time. Numerous petitions, instructions, and requests came from every portion of the State, requesting the Republican representatives to rally on the Ingalls standard, and there was at that time no doubt as to his popularity among the voters of the party. But to all entreaties, and even demands, Ingalls made the same cool, determined reply: "But I am not a candidate for the Senate—not now."

Senator Ingalls served eighteen consecutive years in the upper house of Congress, being the presiding officer of that body several years, and the Acting Vice President of the United States, and there are a great number of his party who will now support him because they think that he will quickly force the other States and the rest of the world to acknowledge that Kansas has again taken her place on the political map of the United States.

The announcement of the candidacy of Ingalls will produce no slight effect on the politics of the State, and many of the aspirants will from this time make no move on the Kansas political checkerboard not calculated to build up their own chances and at the same time weaken those of Ingalls.

Rumor of Miss Willard's Marriage.

LONDON, June 12.—The Mascot says it is rumored that Miss Frances E. Willard, President of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, who is in England, is to be married to an Englishman of wealth, prominent in reform work. This revives a rumor which was in circulation about a month ago.

Knights of Honor Convention.

The second day's session of the Supreme Lodge, Knights of Honor, which is holding its annual convention at Jaeger's Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, was devoted to a business meeting. The 150 delegates and about 50 ladies attended a reception last night at the Hotel Savoy by the Grand Lodge of New-York.

Fog Too Dense for the Sloan.

WHITESTONE, L. I., June 12.—The Starin steamer Sam Sloan, on the return trip from Glen Island with a party of excursionists, had to land here at 10 o'clock to-night on account of the dense fog. The passengers, about 100, went to New-York by train and ferry.

Rhode Island Democratic Committee.

PROVIDENCE, June 12.—The Democratic State Central Committee met for organization to-day and elected the following officers: Chairman—Franklin P. Owen of Scituate; Secretary—John F. Conley of Warren; Treasurer—William B. Underwood.

STEAMER ST. LOUIS AT HER DOCK

Her Majestic Appearance at Southampton This Morning in Broad Daylight Acclaimed Cordially.

SOUTHAMPTON, June 13.—At 4:20 o'clock this morning, in broad daylight, the American Line steamship St. Louis slowly entered her dock, looming tall and majestic on the high water and dwarfing all the vessels near her. She had a tug at her bow and another at her stern, and they slowly swung her head seaward.

Gangs of workingmen were lying about waiting for the steamer to come in. The Customs Officers were in readiness near the usual long temporary tables.

Despite the earliness of the hour, hundreds of passengers were on the deck of the St. Louis as she came in sight.

The special train to convey the passengers to London was drawn inside the sheds, and as soon as the Custom House requirements are complied with it will start. Quite a number of persons watched the docking of the steamer and the landing of the passengers.

The officials of the company are agreeably surprised at the performance of the steamer on her first voyage. Edmund Taylor, the Managing Director of the company, in England, is greatly pleased.

He expected to be on the steamer when she made her trial trip, but was unable to go to America. He says the chief engineer was instructed to be careful with the engines. Mr. Taylor hardly hoped that the vessel would show speed until her second or third voyage.

The St. Louis, he adds, was built not so much for speed, as for comfort and safety. Her record from the Scilly Islands to the Lizard was beyond the average. This has awakened some admiration and piqued curiosity here.

The vessel will be open while in port. A small charge will be made for admission, and the proceeds will be given to a local infirmary.

The railway and town officials will give a luncheon on the steamer, and the representatives of the London and local press will on Saturday accompany the vessel in Southampton water.

TWO VESSELS IN COLLISION

Noordland and Deutschland Come Together Down the Bay—Some Plates of the Oil Tank Steamer Damaged.

The steamship Noordland of the Red Star Line and the oil tank steamer Deutschland of the Standard Oil Company met head on down the bay yesterday afternoon. The collision started two or three of the plates on the Deutschland's starboard bow.

The Noordland left her dock at noon and started on her trip to Antwerp. She passed out into the lower bay, and when going through Gedney's Channel saw the Deutschland coming into port. It was about 2 o'clock, and they were opposite the Spar Light Buoy. Both vessels signaled at once by blowing two blasts of the whistle, and then kept on their courses.

That they would collide was evident to the commanders, and signaling each other to back, they rang "full speed astern" to their engineers, and so broke the force of the blow when they met. As soon as the vessels touched they backed off again, and the damage to the Deutschland being but slight, and much above the water-line, the Noordland continued on her way, and passed on outside Sandy Hook.

Tugs went to the aid of the Deutschland, but she did not need them, and came up under her own steam. She anchored off Bedlow's Island, and will proceed to Hunter's Point this morning.

Capt. Schierhorst of the Deutschland, and Pilot Murphy, who had her in charge at the time of the accident, refused to say anything about it, except that they signaled and used every effort to keep away from the Noordland. They say that they kept well over on their side of the channel, and profess to be unable to account for the accident.

Capt. C. H. Grant of the Noordland communicated with his company's office in this city as soon after the accident as possible, and assured his managers that he had suffered no damage, and would keep on his voyage.

The Noordland has on board 153 first-class, 60 second-class, and 80 steerage passengers.

SAYS GEN. HARRISON IS A COWARD

An Indiana Prohibitionist Denounces the ex-President's Course.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 12.—A sensation has been created here by a denunciation of ex-President Harrison in a published interview by Col. Eli Ritter, the leader of the movement in Indiana to sustain the Nicholson Temperance law.

"Harrison is the biggest political coward in the country," said Col. Ritter. "He will not come out flat-footed for anything. He will not say a word in defense of the Nicholson law for fear he will lose some saloon votes. Indiana will be against him if he is nominated for the Presidency again."

SUICIDE OF S. V. R. WELLS

Killed Himself Because His Heart Would Not Let Him Rest.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., June 12.—S. V. R. Wells, one of Westfield's oldest citizens, was found dead in his room this morning, shot through the heart by his own hand. Mr. Wells owned the block in which the Wells Opera House is, and had a suite of rooms on the second floor.

Mr. Wells was eighty years old. For several years he had been in poor health. In the desk in his sitting room was found a note which read:

"Oh, dear, what shall I do? My heart will not let me lay down to-night."

He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Jerome Ladue and Mrs. Forster of this place.

CHARGED WITH CHALLENGING TO A DUEL

A Mount Vernon Man Arrested in Connecticut as a Fugitive.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., June 12.—John W. Wright of Mount Vernon, N. Y., was arrested to-day as a fugitive from justice. Wright says that his trouble is the result of a family squabble.

The lawyer in the case, Stewart M. Cowan, of Mount Vernon, could not bring about a settlement, and Wright wrote him a letter, the wording of which was construed to be a challenge to a duel, and Wright's arrest followed.

New-Jersey Prohibitionists.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The State Prohibition Convention, which will nominate a candidate for Governor, began its work to-day and will complete it to-morrow. It is predicted by friends of Henry W. Wilbur of Vineland that he will be nominated for Governor.

Mr. Hoag May Be Commissioner.

It was reported last night that William N. Hoag, an ex-Assemblyman from the old Eleventh District, would be appointed by Mayor Strong to-day as one of the Commissioners of the new East River Bridge.

WHERE DID YOU BUY IT?

Your Silverware May Be "Sterling," or It May Be Only Marked So.

Says Newton Dexter: "Out of 32 samples of Silverware stamped 'Sterling' or 'Coin,' and collected by me at random from eleven supposedly reputable and law-abiding dry goods and department stores in this city, 31 fell short of the .925 standard required by law; five only reached .900; one showed the infinitesimal quantity of .0004, and several had not a particle of silver in their composition!"—Adv.

WAS ONLY A SHAM COUNT

But Young Jacquelin Found Plenty of Women Believers.

HE IS A LAW STUDENT IN THIS CITY

Had a Lot of Correspondents and Was Sometimes a Duke—Miss Marion Ayer Now Accuses Him of Larceny.

Sidney Jacquelin of 139 West Forty-first Street, a dapper young law student at Columbia College, was arraigned before Police Justice Deuel in the Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny.

Miss Marion Ayer of 240 East Thirty-third Street was the complainant. She said she was first introduced to Jacquelin at "The Little Church Around the Corner," on Feb. 21, 1894, as Count de Rochelle. He presented her with one of his cards—wonderful creations on linen board, nearly five inches square. They were engraved:

Henri de Albert Paul Renne de Bourbon,
Comte de Rochelle, de la Legation
de France aux Etats Unis.

A heavy black margin, he explained, was in respect to the memory of his father. The young people were much impressed with each other, and were often together. Miss Ayer is a telegrapher, employed at the Western Union Building, 195 Broadway.

Jacquelin paid his addresses to Miss Ayer for about a month. In the latter part of March, 1894, he borrowed four rings from her on some pretext or other, and left her. She afterward learned that he had pawned them.

He had assured her that he was stopping at the Windsor Hotel, and, when his visits ceased she addressed him at that place, by letter. At first she received no reply. Then some of her letters were returned, he having once told her if she ever had occasion to write to him to put her name and address in full on the envelope.

From the much be-marked envelopes of the returned letters, Miss Ayer saw that the letters had been delivered at the Windsor and from there sent to "Duc d'Aubigne, care of John Smith, 945 Third Avenue." She went to this address and found it to be a stationery store. She also learned that the "Count" had been in the habit of renting a private letter box there to which his mail was sent. The proprietor told Miss Ayer that some time ago the "Count" had instructed him to forward all correspondence, addressed to him as Count de Rochelle, to Sea Side Park, N. J., but that he was to return to writer all letters addressed to "Duc d'Aubigne."

Miss Ayer was pretty well convinced by this time that her "Count" was not all that he professed to be. But to make sure she called at the Windsor where she was told that the fellow was doubtless a fraud. She also addressed a letter of inquiry to the French Embassy at Washington, and was told that Count de Rochelle was unknown there.

About this time Miss Ayer received a letter from the object of her solicitude. Another and another came, and they irritated her. She turned them over to Anthony Comstock as violations of the postal laws, and his agents searched ineffectually for "The Count."

Then Miss Ayer put the matter in the hands of the police. A detective of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station was on a hunt for the young fellow for six weeks. It was not till Tuesday, however, that he ascertained that "The Count" was Jacquelin, and that he lived with his mother, Mrs. Emma L. Jacquelin, and an older brother at 139 West Forty-first Street. The detective watched about the premises on Tuesday night until Jacquelin returned, and then arrested him.

The young man was locked up over night. He was taken to court yesterday morning, but the case was not reached. Defendant was released on $500 bail that was furnished by his mother.

The case came up before Police Justice Deuel in the afternoon. Jacquelin admitted having the rings, but he said he merely borrowed them. His brother, who declined to give his name, appeared in court with the missing rings. They were turned over to the police as evidence.

The brother said the correct name of the defendant was Sidney Stickney de la Roche Jacquelin; the "Count" he had adopted for purposes of his own. He seemed surprised to learn of what the young man had been doing. He thought this was the only case of deception he had practiced. But Stationer Smith, who was present, declared that many young women had been to his store to inquire about "The Count." He said the postman made all manner of fun of the fellow's name, and he was known among them as "Count Rochelle Salts."

Police Justice Deuel, on hearing the evidence, committed young Jacquelin in $300 bail to answer before the Court of Special Sessions.

Miss Ayer appealed to the court for the return of a photograph of herself that the defendant had.

"Do you wish to return her picture?" queried Justice Deuel.

"I'm willing to," was the response.

"Then do so now," commanded the Court, and the young man handed over the picture.

Miss Ayer said to a reporter that "the Count," while paying attentions to her, often spoke of Duc d'Aubigne, who, he said, was his private secretary. He said the Duke came of excellent family, but had become impoverished and he had invited him to act as his confidential secretary merely to aid him pecuniarily.

"Really," he said, "I treat him more as a companion than as a dependent, and he is so familiar with my affairs that you may feel perfect confidence in addressing him in my absence from town, just as you would write to me."

Paymaster Smith Dismissed.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The President has directed that Paymaster H. R. Smith of the Navy be dismissed from the service, approving the record, findings, and sentence of a court martial which two months ago tried Smith on charges of drunkenness, absence without leave, and scandalous conduct on the China station. Smith has

THE GRAB FOR PATRONAGE

Plans of the New Political Capitol Commission Exposed.

THE WORK OF DECAPITATION BEGUN

The Platt Men Have Thus Far Secured All the Plums Provided by the Acts of the Commission.

ALBANY, June 12.—The grab for patronage under the new Capitol Commission has begun in wholesale fashion. All the predictions which were made when the bill creating the commission was signed by the Governor that such would be the case seem bound to be realized in short order.

The official axe and chopping block were brought into use, and there is a basketful of heads even now. The vacancies caused will be filled by Republicans of the approved machine type. Under the new law the commission is composed of the Lieutenant Governor, the Superintendent of Public Works, the State Engineer and Surveyor, and two to be appointed by the Governor.

Hardly had the commission organized a week ago when a scheme was hatched to get rid of Commissioner Perry, and the men who have been working under his direction. At the second meeting of the commission yesterday another step in this direction was taken, and one or two more sessions are expected to do the business.

At the second meeting yesterday the politicians who want jobs for their friends were as thick as flies around a molasses jug. Among them were Senators Lexow, Donaldson, and Owens and numerous Assemblymen. After looking over the situation the commission proceeded at once to business by ordering a general clearing out of the men whom Commissioner Perry has had in his employment, some of them for many years. So eager were the spoilsmen that the axe was kept swinging until the following removals had been ordered: Edward W. Sewell, bookkeeper; John J. Grogan, clerk; Charles Winne, clerk; A. V. O. De Graff, messenger; Robert T. Fleming, typewriter; William A. Bennett, errand boy; C. M. Underwood, draughtsman; C. L. Daggett, draughtsman; John Donaldson, draughtsman; John J. Cosgrave, draughtsman; D. F. Dunn, draughtsman; Harry White, draughtsman; W. S. Seymour, draughtsman; W. Van Guysling, draughtsman; William T. Wooley, draughtsman; John S. Hinman, timekeeper; O. H. Perry, foreman of carpenters; Daniel Klinger, wood carver; Silas Brewster, carpenter, James O'Connor, helper; M. J. Breslin, foreman of machinists; James J. Mitchell, foreman of cutters; Daniel Redmond, assistant foreman; Frank M. Mackey, clerk; J. C. Hinton, foreman of carvers; John F. Brines, modeler; H. C. Burch, foreman of painters; P. J Brown, foreman of laborers; John Colloton, laborer; James Fay, laborer; John Storemount, stonecutter; James Cavanaugh, stone cutter; Hamilton Hudson, patternmaker.

Some of the salaries in this list were from $2,000 to $2,500, and so the importance of this day's work from the standpoint of a spoilsman may be readily understood.

The first man to get a taste of the sweets that followed was Mr. Platt's man Lexow of Nyack. Henry E. Smith of Nyack, who was personally indorsed by the Senator, was promptly appointed clerk to the commission, at a salary of $1,500 a year.

Mr. Platt's man Aldridge, the Superintendent of Public Works, took the next plum, as the commission decided to let him appoint the stenographer to the commission. He named Margaret Templeton of this city.

All these preliminary moves, it is said on competent authority, are simply to clear the way for a new deal all around, by which Col. S. V. R. Mattison of Oswego is to become chief patronage dispenser in connection with the Capitol. He is, according to unofficial information, to be made Superintendent of Construction. He is a Platt Republican, who is well known by nearly all the politicians who have frequented the corridors of the Capitol when the Legislature has been in session during the last ten years. He was a Lieutenant Colonel in the New-York Regiment during the war, and had a good military record. For many years he has held minor positions in this city, once having been Assistant Librarian in the Senate, and at other times having held clerkships. Years ago his political allegiance was with ex-Senator Sloane, but later he had a disagreement with him and has since been reckoned one of Thomas C. Platt's supporters. It is supposed that he is familiar enough with the political situation so that as Superintendent of Construction he will be able to distribute the little plums within his jurisdiction where they will do the most good. The Commissioners will thus be relieved of the bother of this work.

The commission has found it has many difficulties on its hands. A considerable proportion of the work yet to be done is, under the terms of the law, to be contract work. The scandals which have arisen since the big building was begun have come under this system, and the Commissioners are aware they are treading on dangerous ground. The commission is a political one, and it knows it, and some of its members are such ardent machine partisans that the first thing they look for is party advantage. How to get over all political and party bias in the expenditure of money and the awarding of contracts is a question which confronts two or three members who want to do the work on a purely business basis.

Another phase of the situation will worry the Lexow-Aldridge-Platt men when it does the commission. With the change in the control of the building comes the change in plans. Every new man in charge wants to build a monument to his own name. Hence the plans are changed and at the very outset the commission finds it has recommendations, which, if carried out, mean that work on the eastern approach, which has been paid for at the big figure of about $300,000, will be useless and will have to be removed.

Some computations have been made by some of the new Commissioners of the amounts paid for work which in one way and another has been useless, and it has been found that at the least calculation work costing $1,000,000 has been paid for which has afterward been taken away, and of which there is not one sign of evidence except the receipted bills for it. It is a serious question with the new commission whether to change plans enough to add $300,000 or thereabout to this million-dollar vacancy.

AFTER SUPERINTENDENT LATHROP

Republicans Urge the Governor to Seek His Removal from Office.

ALBANY, June 12.—The sub-committee of the joint Legislative committee, which investigated the affairs of the prisons of the State, met here to-day. The committee was in conference with Attorney General Hancock for over two hours this afternoon. Senators Kilburn and Raines, and Assemblyman Howe, Republicans, being present. They requested the Attorney General to prepare charges to be presented to Gov. Morton, asking for the removal from office of Gen. Austin Lathrop, the Democratic Superintendent of State Prisons, based upon the report made to the Legislature as a result of the committee's investigation. The Legislature, by concurrent resolution, referred the report and the testimony to the Governor, requesting that he take action thereon.

The Attorney General stated that he did not wish to interfere in the matter, as the report was in the hands of the Governor, and out of the jurisdiction of the committee.

The committee then waited upon Gov. Morton, and, with Senator Mullin and Mr. Lincoln, the Governor's legal adviser, discussed the question at length. The committee requested the Governor to direct Attorney General Hancock to prepare charges to be served upon the Superintendent of Prisons, requiring him to show cause why he should not be removed from office. Gov. Morton asked the members of the committee if, in their opinion, the charges would be sufficient to warrant removal. The committee said the charges most certainly would. The Governor did not give any definite answer to the request of the committee, but Senator Kilburn said afterward he had no doubt the Governor's action would be favorable.

Gen. Lathrop leaves soon for a five week's trip to Alaska, and it is not expected that he will be obliged to answer charges, if at all, until after his return in the latter part of July.

There were two reports made as a result of the prison investigations, the majority report, alleging mismanagement, being signed by the Republican members, and the minority report being signed by the Democratic member. Only the majority report was referred to the Governor. Gen. Lathrop's term of office, as fixed by the Constitution, will not expire until May, 1898, and he can only be removed on charges, after a hearing, by the Governor. The Superintendent of Prisons appoints all the wardens of the prisons, and the patronage of the department is as great as any in the State Government.

Apollinaris

"THE QUEEN OF TABLE WATERS."

"First in Purity."

British Medical Journal.

MADE LAWS BY THE GOVERNOR.

The Court of General Sessions to Have a Newly-Elected Judge.

ALBANY, June 12.—Gov. Morton to-day signed Senator McMahon's bill, which provides for the election of an additional Judge of the Court of General Sessions in New-York, the fourth Judge, to be chosen at the next election for a period of fourteen years. This law also specifies that the Recorder, City Judge, and Judges of the Court of General Sessions may each appoint a clerk, not more than seven deputy clerks, three interpreters, four stenographers, four record clerks, and four chief court attendants. The clerk is to receive $5,000 a year, each deputy $3,000, each stenographer $2,500, each interpreter $2,000, each record clerk and each chief court attendant $1,200.

The Governor also signed Mr. Niles's bill, which authorizes the New-York Board of Estimate and Apportionment to increase the appropriation of this year by $100,000, to enable the Commissioners of Accounts, under the direction of the Mayor, to conduct an investigation into the financial condition of the city and the administration of the several departments which are intrusted with the expenditure of city moneys.

Gov. Morton has also approved the following bills:

Chapter 996—Assemblyman F.F. Schulz's bill regarding the salary of Brooklyn police officials.

Chapter 997—Assemblyman Madden's bill, providing that the Long Island City Police Justices' Clerk shall receive a salary of $1,500.

Chapter 1,000—Senator Reynolds's bill, authorizing Brooklyn to expend $50,000 in paving the West Side Road on Ocean Parkway, and $130,000 in paving Fort Hamilton Avenue from Ocean Parkway to the Shore Road, and Bay Parkway from Ocean Parkway to Gravesend Bay.

Chapter 1,001—Assemblyman Clarkson's bill, authorizing Brooklyn to issue bonds for improvements in the former town of Flatbush.

Chapter 1,006—Assemblyman Bell's general bill for discontinuing and closing streets and thoroughfares in New-York City.

Chapter 1,007—Assemblyman F. F. Schulz's bill, authorizing Brooklyn to issue additional bonds to the amount of $50,000 to improve East Side Park lands.

Chapter 1,008—Senator Owens's bill, empowering the Brooklyn Common Council to order streets repaved.

The bill which Gov. Morton signed yesterday, giving certain powers to the Ramapo Water Company, is said to be a part of one of the largest corporation enterprises which has come to the surface in connection with this Legislature. The provisions of the new law were given yesterday in The New-York Times.

As orginally conceived, the Ramapo Water Company was designed to supply water from the Ramapo watershed to New-York City. The building of the aqueduct interfered with the plans, and the company lay dormant for several years. The bill introduced this year gives the company the same rights that railroad corporations have, in the way of acquiring property by condemnation proceedings, and further allows the company to tunnel under navigable streams. The bill was introduced by Assemblyman Nixon of Chautauqua County. It was referred to the Committees on Internal Affairs in both Houses. It chances that Mr. Nixon is in the Senate, and Mr. Cutler in the Assembly, are the Chairmen of those committees, and they both hail from Rockland County, in which the Ramapo Company will develop its water supply, if it ever does develop it. So the bill had plain sailing, and little was heard of its real purposes, and no one appeared before the Governor to say a word in opposition to it.

There has been considerable speculation to-day as to the possibility of the company's beginning operations in accord with the original intentions.

THE GAS INSPECTOR MUST ANSWER

Gov. Morton Orders Him to Defend Himself on the Charges Preferred.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 12.—Gov. Morton, has ordered Anthony Clinchy of New-York City, the State Gas Inspector, to answer within eight days to the charges made in the report of the special legislative committee, which has been investigating State departments. The order was served by the Sheriff of New-York County yesterday, and the return reached the Governor to-day.

The report, which was filed with Gov. Morton some time ago, alleges that Mr. Clinchy has used his office for personal advantage, and also charges mismanagement. Mr. Clinchy is a Democrat, and receives a salary of $5,000. He has three deputies—one each in Albany, Brooklyn, and Buffalo, at a salary of $1,500 each. The Legislature this year passed a law providing that, instead of the State Gas Inspector being required to be a resident of New-York City, he need only maintain an office there. This would allow of the appointment of a man from up the State in case Mr. Clinchy is removed.

Samuel Morris of Troy has been spoken of for appointment to succeed Mr. Clinchy, and has been in Albany for the last few days. Mr. Morris is a well-known Troy Republican politician.

THE BIBLE ASSOCIATION SESSION

An Extensive Programme Being Arranged for Next Sunday.

FORT MONROE, Va., June 12.—At the second day's session of the Bible Association, interesting papers were read by the Rev. D. M. Stearns of Germantown on "The Holy Spirit," and by the Rev. Ernest Streeter of the New-York Mission for the Conversion of the Jews on "The Second Coming of Christ in Reference to Israel."

The Rev. George Needham of Northfield read a paper on "Bible Association," and the Rev. Cornelius Wolfkin of Brooklyn delivered a discourse on "Israel, Past, Present, and Future." This evening Miss Bessie Tyson of Northfield gave an illustrated blackboard talk on Biblical subjects, Prof. F. W. Farr of the International Mission Alliance read a paper on "Home and Foreign Missions," and the Rev. John McCarthy of the Chinese Inland Mission read a paper on "Chinese Missions and Their Work."

Debs Returns to Jail.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Eugene V. Debs, President of the American Railway Union, surrendered himself to the United States Marshal this morning. He said he had been ill as the result of eating cucumbers, but there was every evidence that he had been carousing. This afternoon he was taken to Woodstock jail to serve his six months' sentence for contempt of court in advising resistance to judicial orders during the great railroad strikes last Summer.

Martin J. Elliott, the American Railway Union Director, who was late in arriving from his home in Mahoning, Penn., accompanied the labor leader to serve the rest of his three months' sentence.

George W. Howard, the American Railway Union Vice President, who did not want to serve his term with his former colleagues, was taken to the county jail at Joliet.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Washington, June 12.—Surgeon General Tryon of the Navy and the Rev. Dr. Hamlin of Washington have been designated by the Department of English Language and Literature at Union College, New-York, to act as members of a committee to examine the essays submitted in competition for the Ingham Prize.

Pittsburg, Penn., June 12.—A collision between the pay train and an Erie and Pittsburg passenger train occurred at Mahoningtown, near New-Castle, on the Pennsylvania Railroad this morning, in which seven or eight persons were slightly injured.

Springfield, Ill., June 12.—The bill appropriating $30,000 to Mrs. John A. Logan, W. W. Wiltshire, and Isaac R. Hitt, for services in getting a refunding of the direct tax to the State of Illinois, was killed by a reference to the Court of Claims.

Richmond, Va., June 12.—Morganfield, one of the Aquia Creek train robbers, is able to walk about the penitentiary on crutches. He will be a cripple for life, though, as he will never be able to bear the weight of his body on his injured leg.

WORK FOR TAMMANY NOW

Plan of Reorganization Will Be Mapped Out at Once.

MR. CROKER TO RETURN IN THE FALL

Primaries to Be Called, the Reapportionment Being Made—Question of Leaders in New Districts—Republicans Disgruntled.

Richard Croker will return to this city early in September, if he does not change his mind and come over before that time. He will not actively engage in local political affairs, but he will advise with his friends in the Tammany organization as to the best policy to be pursued.

Ex-Mayor Grant will arrive here early in July, and will take an active part in the reorganization of Tammany.

The primary elections will be called within the next ten days, and the work of reorganization will be begun without delay, now that the reapportionment has been made of the Assembly districts.

There will be considerable contention as to who will be the leaders of the new Assembly districts. Lawrence Delmour, the present acting leader of Tammany, has been reapportioned out of his old district. His residence is in the new Twenty-ninth Assembly District, while his following is in the new Thirtieth District. Mr. Delmour declared yesterday that he had not made up his mind whether to move back into his old district or to remain where he is, and let some one else assume the leadership of the Thirtieth District. If any one else does take the district it will be ex-Alderman John Long.

The reapportionment has thrown Police Justice Burke, Police Justice Welde, and several other leading Tammany men into the Thirty-first Assembly District, and the question is, Who is to be the leader?

There is no substantial opposition to ex-Sheriff John B. Sexton continuing as the leader of the new Twenty-second District. Thomas J. Dunn of the old Twentieth has a good district as a result of the apportionment, and there is no question but that the Tammany leaders will insist on his retaining charge of it. He will go to Europe June 29, but he will be back in time to direct matters in his district during the campaign.

The most significant thing about the present local Democratic situation is the demand that is being made by the best Democrats of Tammany for a union of all Democratic interests this year. They declare that in no other way can the State be carried this year for the Democracy. They say that they are tired of the warfare of leaders, that they want a party that is in harmony.

The committee of 100 Democrats suggested by ex-Mayor Grant to reorganize Tammany Hall will be appointed within a few weeks.

It is said that ex-Dock Commissioner James J. Phelan will be asked to take charge of one of the new districts for Tammany.

Ex-President James J. Martin of the Police Department will issue his call for a meeting of the Executive Committee, or Committee of Sixty, of Tammany Hall within a day or two.

The reapportionment by the Democratic majority of the Board of Aldermen made the Republicans very bitter yesterday, and the Tammany Democrats are very happy. Naturally, there was some talk to the effect that the Democrats would now reorganize the board, elect a new Chairman of the Finance Committee, and thus give Tammany a representation on the Sinking Fund Commission, elect a Tammany man Clerk of the Common Council, and do a lot of other things. But this talk was not taken seriously.

As nearly as can be ascertained, the alliance between Messrs. Schilling and Dwyer, the two so-called O'Brien Democrats, and the Tammany men was simply for the purposes of the reapportionment. President Jeroloman made no alliance whatever, except to vote for a Democratic reapportionment.

The Republican members of the board, who need the votes of Dwyer and Schilling to control it, were wondering yesterday if they had not gone too far when, at Tuesday's meeting, they had called Dwyer and Schilling traitors and such names. Such talk will not make these two O'Brien Aldermen any easier to work with the Republicans than is necessary.

The reapportionment doubtless will be contested, on the ground that the newly annexed territory, including the towns of East Chester, Westchester, and Pelham should have been included in making the reapportionment of the Twenty-first Senate District, and that on this account the citizen population would entitle the Twenty-first, which now has only two Assembly Districts, to three, and the Thirteenth Senate District, which has now three Assembly districts, to only two districts.

Alderman Olcott, Republican, and Congressman Fairchild of Westchester County consulted about the matter at Mr. Olcott's office yesterday. Mr. Olcott said that the Aldermen would certainly be mandamused to change the lines and include the annexed territory. Mr. Fairchild, it was said, would begin the action to-day.

As the matter stands now the 18,000 citizen population of the newly annexed district is without representation. It is claimed by the Corporation Counsel that this territory, for the purposes of reapportionment, must be considered part of the County of Westchester.

More Tammany men were to be seen about the City Hall yesterday than have been in that vicinity since the 1st of January.

WILL OBJECT IN KINGS COUNTY.

Democrats to Strenuously Oppose the Republican Apportionment.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Democratic General Committee will meet in Jefferson Hall, Court Square, Brooklyn, to-morrow night, and will make some move toward strenuously objecting to the apportionment of the Assembly districts as laid out by the Republicans.

Bernard J. York, the Chairman of the committee, in speaking of the action of the Joint Committee on Reapportionment, said:

"Not only the apportionment but the method of procedure was partisan in the worse sense. No party that adopts such tactics can hope for favor at the hands of the people. This work of apportioning the county into Assembly districts is one of the gravest functions of a local legislative body. In this particular instance it will be paid for out of the public Treasury, and the public should have known something before Tuesday of the proposed division to be made by the majority.

"Nothing authoritative was given out until the meeting Tuesday. No matter how great the intelligence of an Alderman or Supervisor, he could not, by listening to a description of territory to form Assembly districts, digest the same and determine, as fast as a clerk reads, whether such description is fair or in the best interests of the people. The public has had no fair hearing on this apportionment.

"When a joint committee of both boards passed a resolution at one of its meetings deciding not to give to the public any information concerning the proposed plan until it was submitted for adoption on the day set down in the Constitution. In New-York matters were planned very differently. When the proposed apportionment was determined on, a map of the same was filed with the clerk of the General Committee, and otherwise publicly exposed, so that all who were interested could ascertain what was being done and make any objection, or argument, that was reasonable, with proper opportunity to make preparation for the same. That is the fair course to follow.

"Moving the previous question as soon as the Democratic plan was submitted at the meeting Tuesday, is another evidence of the temper of the majority of the apportioning body. They wanted to shut off debate. Some of the districts that have been apportioned cannot stand the test of an investigation before honest men. Noteworthy in this connection is the division that has been made of the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards. Republicans and Democrats alike in both places are against the plan that has been adopted. I think that we can show to the courts sufficient reason why some of the districts should be altered."

The apportionment is not at all pleasing to the Democrats, and the Republicans who live in the upper part of the Twenty-third Ward, but who are placed in an Assembly district in which the Twenty-fifth Ward has the controlling voice, are greatly displeased.

Besides upsetting the ward lines by this course, the election districts are also cut in two, and this, it is said, will create considerable misunderstanding next Fall. The Commissioner of Elections will have to redistrict the city in order to obviate the difficulty created by the cutting up of election districts to facilitate the Republicans carrying out their gerrymandering ideas.

A prominent politician said that not only had the Committee of Reapportionment done strange things in the way of apportioning the Assembly districts, but that the members had also acted like schoolboys who were giving a picnic and wanted their friends to have souvenirs of the event.

A gaudy booklet, with the leaves tied together with ribbons representing the Stars and Stripes, and with the inscription on the first page, "County of Kings, Division of the Senatorial Districts of the County of Kings into Assembly Districts, City of Brooklyn," were given away to a few of the friends of the committee.

On the second page was the call for the joint meeting of Aldermen and Supervisors, while on the next pages were the names of the committee and clerks, and on the back of the cover in silver was the date "1895."

These souvenirs will have to be paid for by the city. Those who were fortunate enough to secure them, at first believed they were an order of dance for some picnic in one of the suburban parks.

"Cleveland's Baking Powder Emphatically at the Head."

Scientific American.

A DEFEAT FOR PLATT.

The Power of His Lieutenant in Steuben Is Broken.

BATH, N. Y., June 12.—Steuben County was to-day divided into two Assembly districts, as follows:

First.—Addison, Bath, Bradford, Campbell, Caton, Corning, (town and city,) Erwin, Hornby, Lindley, Prattsburg, Pultney, Thurston, Tuscarora, Urbana, Wayne, Wheeler. Population, 40,157.

Second.—Avoca, Cameron, Canisto, Cohocton, Dansville, Fremont, Greenwood, Hartsville, Hornellsville, (town and city,) Howard, Jasper, Rathbone, Troupsburg, Wayland, West Union, Woodhull. Population, 41,243.

Both districts are strongly Republican. The result is a great anti-Platt victory. The cities of Corning and Hornellsville have been restless for a long time under the domination of J. F. Parkhurst of Bath, and to-day they combined and adopted the reapportionment, to which he was most opposed. S. T. Hayt of Corning, Supervisor from that city, who belongs to Milholland's club, led the fight against Parkhurst. He was ready to form a district containing both Corning and Bath, providing sufficient towns contributary to Corning were added and those near Bath cut off so that the influence of the former would be paramount. This was bitterly fought by Parkhurst, who has controlled the Republican politics of Steuben for about ten years, and has been the right hand man of Platt in this county.

A few weeks ago Supervisor Elwell of Hornellsville City wanted to be elected Chairman of the Republican County Committee, which position Parkhurst has held several years. His candidacy resulted from a union of the anti-Platt element against Parkhurst, and was inspired by Senator Fassett of Elmira. The movement failed, however, and since then Parkhurst has rested securely in the belief that the Board of Supervisors, which consisted of thirty-three Republicans out of thirty-eight members, would divide the county into such districts as he desired. Mr. Elwell swallowed his defeat and went to work. By combining with the forces in Corning, he has given the Platt forces the worst defeat they have suffered since Parkhurst has been in politics.

A Gerrymander in Erie.

BUFFALO, June 12.—The Erie County Board of Supervisors have redistricted the county in accordance with the new apportionment which gives Erie eight members of Assembly. On the basis of the vote of 1892 the districts would be divided evenly, but on the vote of last year the Republicans would have seven districts and the Democrats one—the First, which they now hold. The north and south towns of the county form the two districts. Six districts are confined exclusively to the city.

The Democratic members of the Board of Supervisors denounce the apportionment as unfair and call it a gerrymander.

Partisan Work in Orange.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., June 12.—The reapportionment of the two Assembly districts of Orange County by the Supervisors at Goshen yesterday makes a complete overturn in the political complexion of the Second District. The two Democratic towns of Crawford and Hamptonberg have been changed from the Second to the First District, and the Republican towns of Tuxedo and Woodbury, from the First to the Second. The board being strongly Republican, the apportionment was carried by a strictly party vote. The effect of the measure will be to make the Second District, heretofore strongly Democratic, doubtful, while the First will remain Republican.

No Change in Ulster.

KINGSTON, N. Y., June 12.—The Board of Supervisors of Ulster County this evening reapportioned the Assembly districts of the county the same as in the 1892 reapportionment.

STILL DALLYING WITH THE VETO POWER

New-Jersey Legislature Passes Bills Over the Governor's Objections.

TRENTON, N. J., June 12.—Gov. Werts to-day vetoed the bill requiring applicants for pardon to file their petitions at least thirty days before final action is taken thereon. The veto is based on the ground that the powers of the Board of Pardons are defined by the Constitution, and, therefore, that the legislative branch of the Government is powerless to interfere with them. The Governor, in his message, entered into a long defense of the Pardon Board's past acts.

The Senate passed the following bills over the Governor's veto:

Providing that vacancies in the Newark Board of Aldermen, however occurring, shall be filled by the Mayor.

Providing that no Alderman shall hold over after the term has expired for which he was elected or appointed.

The Newark School Commissioner bills.

Empowering the Mayor of New-Brunswick to vote in the Common Council in case of a tie.

Reducing the fees of a Clerk of the Supreme Court and the Clerk in Chancery.

Requiring the Governor to act on bills within five days after the close of each session of the Legislature.

In the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Voorhees presented a concurrent resolution, which was adopted, providing for an amendment to the Constitution allowing school suffrage to women. Messrs. Herbert and Packard voted against it.

The bill providing that the printing of the House and Senate minutes and the current printing of the Legislature shall hereafter be done by contract was passed, as was also the bill requiring the Secretary of State to make monthly returns of his fees to the State Controller.

The House considered the Appropriation bill to-night and passed it, along with the other bills which the Senate passed to-day.

Trolley Fender Ordinance Lost.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., June 12.—The Aldermen some time ago passed an ordinance requiring that all trolley cars in the city be provided with fenders. When the Aldermen asked Mayor Wanser whether he intended to veto or approve the measure, he said he had never seen it.

The records in the City Clerk's office indicate that it was sent to him. The trolley cars are all equipped with fenders now, but the Aldermen say they will pass another ordinance.

Wanted in Illinois.

The alleged Post Office thieves Killoran, Allen, and Russell, who were arrested several wee'ks ago in this city, had another hearing yesterday before Commissioner Shields. It was understood at the hearing Thursday that the District Attorney would apply for a warrant of removal for the men to New-Jersey on the charge that they had robbed the Post Office in Hoboken, as the men had been identified by several persons in that place. It is likely now, however, that the men will be taken to Springfield, Ill., for trial for robbery there.

Andrews to be Hanged To-day.

BELVIDERE, N. J., June 12.—George Andrews will be hanged to-morrow morning. This evening was spent by Andrews in listening to religious instruction by the Rev. Mr. Fawcett of Washington, N. J. Until a few weeks ago Andrews refused to listen to ministers. The gallows is in readiness.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Westchester Coaching Association.—The Westchester Coaching Association finished an unusually successful season yesterday, the coach Enterprise making its final round trip from Rye to the Plaza Hotel and return. On the morning drive from Rye to this city, with Thomas A. Maitland as whip, there were the following: Mrs. George Park, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Miss Dimond, William H. Parsons, Arthur Sherman, and Thomas Dimond. On the run homeward all the seats were engaged for a special party, wth George R. Read as whip.

—Harvard Class Day.—Many society people of this city will go to Cambridge, Mass., on June 21 to attend the Harvard Class Day celebrations in Beck Hall. The committee in charge of the exercises consists of Walter Kirkpatrick Brice, Walter M. Briggs, Robert K. Cassatt, William W. Caswell, Philip Curtis, Fellows Davis, Jr., Spencer F. Eddy, Robert W. Emmons, second, Randolph C. Grew, Sydney A. Lawton, Charles H. Mills, Frederick B. Winslow, Alexander Whiteside, Jr., Albert R. Huidekoper, Eugene H. Pool, A. Duer Irving, Jr., Guy G. Murchie, and Robert D. Wrenn.

—Departures for Europe.—Among those who sailed for Europe yesterday were Mrs. William Birney, J. Coleman Drayton and two children, Mrs. Harvey L. Skinner, Andrew Carnegie, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Sheaman, George J. Sicard, and Dr. and Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, on the steamship New-York, and George Day Lord, and Dr. and Mrs. E. Russell Ogden on the Britannic.

—Their Town House Closed.—Mr. and Mrs. Archibald P. Mitchell have closed their town house at 33 West Seventy-first Street, and have opened their country place at Morristown, N. J., where they will remain until the middle of July. They will then go to Narragansett Pier, where they will spend the Summer.

—Entertainment at the Waldorf.—Miss Sarah McVicker and Mlle. Pilar-Morin appeared before a fashionable audience last evening at the Waldorf. Miss McVicker gave a monologue play in two acts, entitled, "Yosemite," and Mlle. Pilar-Morin appeared in a pantomime comedy called "Bromo Comedine."

—Norrie-Barbey Wedding.—The wedding of Miss Ethel Barbey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry I. Barbey of this city, to A. Lanfear Norrie of the Union Club, will take place on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock in Holy Trinity Church, (the American Church,) Avenue de l'Alma, Paris.

—Mrs. A. R. Wright Going to Europe.—Mrs. Arthur R. Wright and the Misses Wright will sail for Europe on Saturday. They will spend part of the Summer traveling through England and Scotland, and in the Fall will go to Germany, where they will be joined by Mr. Wright.

—In the Catskills.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Hunt and the Misses Hunt have left town, and are at their country place in the Catskill Mountains, where they will remain until the middle of July, when they will go to Richfield Springs, N. Y., and Seabright, N. J., for brief visits.

—White-Totten Engagement.—The engagement has been announced of Miss Helen Spencer Totten, a daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Edward James Totten of San Francisco, to John V. R. White of New-York. The wedding will take place in the Winter.

—Luncheon.—Miss Chapman and Miss Sturtevant of West Seventy-third Street will give a luncheon to-day in honor of Miss Daisy Traver of Canton, N. Y. Covers will be laid for twelve, and the decorations of the table will be of Marguerites.

—Ronalds-Perry Wedding.—The date for the marriage of Miss Bertha Constance Perry to Pierre Lorillard Ronalds, Jr., is June 26. The marriage will take place at the country home of the bride's parents, Ridgelawn, Bay Ridge, L. I.

—Mr. and Mrs. Inman Going Abroad.—Mr. and Mrs. John H. Inman and family of 874 Fifth Avenue will sail on June 19 on the steamship Majestic for Europe, where they will remain for several months.

—At Bar Harbor.—Mr. and Mrs. George Baldwin Newell and Miss Pomeroy have left Tuxedo and gone to Bar Harbor, where they will occupy W. E. Montgomery's cottage for the season.

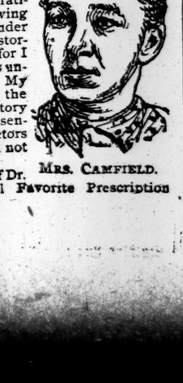
—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilsey at Deal Beach.—Mr. and Mrs. Frank Gilsey, who spent the Winter at the Hotel Majestic, will spend part of the Summer at Deal Beach, N. J.

—At Lake Hopatcong.—Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Olarovsky, the Russian Consul General, and wife, have gone to Lake Hopatcong, N. J., for the Summer.

—West Side Tennis Club.—The West Side Tennis Club will open its grounds at Central Park West and Eighty-ninth Street next Monday.

ON THE ROAD to recovery, the young woman who is taking Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In maidenhood, womanhood, wifehood and motherhood the "Prescription" is a supporting tonic and nervine that's peculiarly adapted to her needs, regulating, strengthening and curing the derangements of the sex. Why is it so many women owe their beauty to Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription? Because beauty of form and face radiate from the common center—health. The best bodily condition results from good food, fresh air and exercise coupled with the judicious use of the "Prescription."

If there be headache, pain in the back, bearing-down sensations, or general debility, or if there be nervous disturbance, nervous prostration, and sleeplessness, the "Prescription" reaches the origin of the trouble and corrects it. It dispels aches and pains, corrects displacements and cures catarrhal inflammation of the lining membranes, falling of the womb, ulceration, irregularities and kindred maladies.



MRS. FRANK CAMFIELD, of *East Dickinson, Franklin Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I deem it my duty to express my deep, heart-felt gratitude to you for having been the means, under Providence, of restoring me to health, for I have been by spells unable to walk. My troubles were of the womb — inflammatory and bearing-down sensations and the doctors all said, they could not cure me.

MRS. CAMFIELD.

Twelve bottles of Dr. Pierce's wonderful Favorite Prescription has cured me."

TRIAL OF EAKINS BEGUN

Evidence Offered to Show that He Did Not Enforce the Law.

COMPLAINTS THAT WERE UNHEEDED

Many Witnesses Testify as to the Well-Known Bad Character of Houses in the Captain's Precinct.

After two adjournments, the trial of Capt. Joseph B. Eakins of the Mercer Street station was begun before the Police Commissioners yesterday morning on charges preferred by the Parkhurst society.

Capt. Eakins has asked to be retired, but the Police Board denied his application in view of the charges made against him. Eakins has been on the force since 1866, and a Captain since 1878.

The charges on which he is being tried were drawn up by Acting Chief Conlin on the complaint of Frank Moss. He alleged on the part of the Captain neglect of duty, conduct unbecoming an officer, conduct injurious to the public peace and welfare, and inefficiency. The charges contain seven specifications. It is alleged that from Jan. 1 of this year until May 17 a large number of disorderly houses were conducted in the Fifteenth Precinct, of which Eakins is Captain, and that he failed to close them or take any action to arrest their inmates.

It is alleged that the Captain's attention was especially called to a number of places mentioned, and that he failed to take any notice. He is also charged with failing to object before the Excise Board to the renewal of the licenses of several saloons which are frequented by disorderly persons, and that he specially recommended the relicensing of 121 West Third Street, although personally acquainted with the proprietor, Joseph T. Wallace, and knowing the place to be of bad character.

Commissioner Andrews was the only member of the board present when the case was called yesterday, and Mr. Hess of Capt. Eakins's counsel objected to the trial going on except before a full board. While Mr. Hess was arguing, Commissioners Roosevelt and Grant arrived, and it was decided that the trial should proceed. Commissioner Parker appeared later.

Mr. Moss first offered in evidence several rules of the department, and Sections 280, 282, and 285 of the Consolidation act, under which Capt. Eakins could have proceeded against disorderly houses in his precinct. He also submitted reports made by the Captain relative to alleged disorderly places in his precinct, and the reports of three raids made by him. "The places raided by the Captain," said Mr. Moss, "are not included in our charges."

The first witness was James F. Pruden, stenographer, employed in the Excise Board. He identified the records of the licenses issued to the places at 121 West Third Street, 78 West Third Street, 56 University Place, 86 Sixth Avenue, 72 University Place, and 52 Bond Street. It appeared that Capt. Eakins made no protest against the renewal of the licenses of five of these places, which the prosecution claims were disorderly resorts, and that the Captain had knowledge of their character. In connection with the granting of a license to Joseph T. Wallace, whose place is at 121 West Third Street, it was shown that Capt. Eakins had recommended to the Excise Board that a license be granted. Several other places of the same kind were mentioned, and then Mr. Hess placed in evidence the reports of the Excise Inspectors on the applications for licenses of the places mentioned. The reports in each case were favorable.

Mr. Moss had recorded in evidence the weekly reports made by Capt. Eakins to the Chief from January to May of this year, in which he declared that his precinct was free from disorderly resorts and houses, and that none had existed with the exception of the three which he raided.

The prosecution proposed to show, Mr. Moss said, that many houses of bad repute flourished, and that no efforts were made to suppress them. It also would show that the bail bonds of Gus Blumenthal, who was Wallace's predecessor at 121 West Third Street, had been frequently taken at the Fifteenth Precinct Station House.

The next witness called by Mr. Moss was Benjamin B. McFadden, an envelope manufacturer at 97 Sixth Avenue. Mr. McFadden now lives in Jersey City. He lived at 66 West Tenth Street from September, 1894, to April, 1895. He said he took particular notice of the houses at 60, 64, and 64 West Tenth Street, and saw persons of undoubted bad character enter and leave at all hours of the day and night.

"I called upon Capt. Eakins at his station house about March 1," Mr. McFadden testified, "and told him that there were disorderly houses at 60, 64, and 68 West Tenth Street, and that several complaints had been made. Capt. Eakins promised to call at my office in a few days. He did so, and told me that his men could not get any evidence against the houses. I complained. He said that his men were recognized by their feet. The inmates knew them to be policemen. The Captain asked me to give him what ever evidence I had against these houses. I told him I would be glad to co-operate with him, but I was not in the business of getting evidence."

Dr. William Wright of 55 West Tenth Street was disappointing to the prosecution. He said he never observed anything wrong about the house 60 West Tenth Street. No. 60 used to be a pretty bad sort of a place, he said, but in the last year things had changed a great deal.

Lawyer Moss's next witness was an elderly woman, whom he called Mrs. Whitmore, but who said her name was Mrs. Mary E. McNally. She keeps a boarding house and lets furnished rooms at 62 West Tenth Street. She said the two houses on either side of her were frequented by disorderly women. A Mrs. Green kept No. 60. It had been there three years, she declared. During all that time it was a bad house, and was so yesterday.

Mr. Hess questioned the witness about her boarders. She said she had young men and married couples, and at the present time five widows. This caused a laugh.

After recess the first witness called was Dr. Howard G. Wetmore of 57 West Tenth Street. He said he believed the Tenth Street houses mentioned in the complaint were disorderly. Dr. Wetmore said that, since the Parkhurst society notified the police about these houses, there had been an improvement in the neighborhood.

Gustave Hellerung, who lives in Sixth Avenue and owns the property 136 West Third Street, testified that the inmates of 134 West Third Street were disorderly persons. He had complained to Sergt. McCarton at the Mercer Street Station. The Sergeant said he would tell the Captain.

Mr. Hess asked the witness if he knew

GRADUATES OF COLUMBIA

One Hundred and Forty-first Commencement of the College.

AWARDING OF DEGREES AND PRIZES

Rewards for the Young Women of Barnard—Music Hall Crowded with Friends of the Two Institutions.

Columbia College held its one hundred and forty-first annual commencement in Music Hall last evening.

Perhaps never before has the great hall been so crowded. Long before the exercises began, only a few seats were left vacant, and these were pounced upon as soon as the Trustees and learned members of the Faculties of the college began to file down the broad aisle to the stage.

In the boxes were many society women, brilliantly gowned, and, with the rest of the audience, they applauded the prize winners vigorously.

The exercises were opened by the march of the Board of Trustees, the Faculties of the various schools, and the graduates, the Trustees and professors taking seats on the platform and the graduates in the first few rows of the orchestra seats. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Duffie, Chaplain Emeritus of the College. The conferring of degrees followed. Nearly four hundred degrees were conferred, including those given to the graduates of Barnard College, who received a generous amount of applause and looked very scholarly in their caps and gowns. Only one honorary degree was conferred. That was an LL. D., given to Thomas Messinger Drown, M. D., the President-elect of Lehigh University.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred upon the following graduates of the Columbia School of Arts:

Beckwith, C. S.,
Brown, H. D.,
Buckley, C. F.,
Cahn, W. L.,
Chase, L. N.,
Conant, R. L.,
Conover, J. H. P.,
Coykendall, Frederick,
Cutler, F. M.,
Day, S. P.,
Egner, H. W., Jr.,
Evans, W. S.,
Ewen, John,
Fitzgerald, J. D.,
Gennert, W. O.,
Gerrmann, G. B.,
Gernsheim, F. M.,
Hartranft, F. B.,
Houston, H. E.,
Keyes, C. S.,
Kimball, Maulsby,
Kuhn, A. K.,
Lazansky, Edward,
Mason, W. T.,
Nammack, Elizabeth F., (in collegiate course for women.)
Miller, A. O., Jr.,
Mitchell, J. M.,
Mourraile, C. G.,
Nammack, Miss E. F.,
Meeser, Randolph,
Newell, W. S.,
Ogden, C. W., Jr.,
Pogson, H. B.,
Pope, F. J.,
Ripley, W. H.,
Rosenberg, J. N.,
Rubine, I. M.,
Sill, F. H.,
Smith, J. P., Jr.,
Spingarn, J. E.,
Storm, Clarence,
Stout, J. S., Jr.,
Street, W. D.,
Thayer, S. F.,
Virgin, F. O.,
Weed, Richmond,
Wheeler, L. E.,
Worden, J. P.

The following graduates of Barnard College also received the degree of Bachelor of Arts:

Brombacher, Caroline G.,
Colgate, Florence,
Lockwood, Louise B.,
Parsons, Mabel,
Seligsberg, Alice L.,
Swensen, Celeste C.,
Tatlock, Jeannie W.,
Whitbeck, Grata E.

Other degrees were conferred as follows:

BACHELOR OF LAWS.

Alexander, E. A.,
Bernheim, M. J.,
Bradinus, Charles C.,
Barker, Conrad,
Brownson, E. S., Jr.,
Bullen, Joseph,
Bullwa, F. E. M.,
Bushnell, Nathan,
Cook, Alfred,
Torrey, A. B.,
Freedman, Lewis,
Hammond, John,
Hertz Emanuel,
Kennedy, William,
Hunt, Edwin,
Hynes, Edward,
Hoffman, Eugene B.,
Johnston, Matthew T.,
Knox, Arthur,
Miller, Charles S.,
Newhouse, Walter S.,
Otis, Raymond,
Ottinger, Nathan,
Pakelnlskky, Samuel,
Palmer, Wm. C.,
Parsons, William B.,
Rubenstein, Raymond,
Riggs, Lester R.,
Rosendale, George,
Sanderson James,
Sichel, Maurice,
Southard, James,
Stevens, Augustus C.,
Sturcke, Louis,
Sweeney, Algeron T.,
Tarbox, Russell L.

MASTER OF LAWS.

Beatty, Robert C., | Walt, William B.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE.

Abbe, Burr R., Jr.
Aldrich, Edward G.,
Alexander, Archibald F.,
Anderson, Lewis N.,
Andrews, Alfred J.,
Armstrong, David F.,
Atkinson, Thomas H.,
Ayer, James C.,
Bailey, Frederick R.,
Banning, George W.,
Baruch, Herman B.,
Beals, Arthur L.,
Bean, Wright B.,
Bender, Harry L.,
Bishop, James, Jr.,
Bodkin, Martin L.,
Bourland, Joseph W.,
Boyce, John N.,
Boyd, James V.,
Boyd, William A.,
Boyer, Franklin F.,
Bradley, William L.,
Brush, Barton W.,
Buchenholz, Samuel A.,
Bullard, Thomas E.,
Bullard, William D.,
Burns, Martin F.,
Byrne, Joseph,
Canedy, Ransford D.,
Carter, Herbert S.,
Chamberlin, Edwin C.,
Chamberlin, Theodore,
Chandler, George P.,
Chapman, Robert F.,
Chester, Thomas W.,
Clark, John R.,
Clark, Raymond,
Cook, Finley R.,
Craig, Samuel J.,
Cunningham, Henry M.,
Cunningham, Thos. M.,
Curry, Edward V.,
Dennistoh, Robert,
Des Portes, William L.,
Dexter, John M.,
Dow, Edmund Le Roy,
Downes, William A.,
Dunphy, James W.,
Dunseith, John F.,
Durkee, John W.,
Dutcher, Basil H.,
Ely, Leonard W.,
Embury, Philip,
Evans, Evan M.,
Evans, Samuel M.,
Ferrin, Carlisle F.,
Field, Peter,
Fitts, Alston,
Floy, Frederic H.,
Fowler, Russell S.,
Freedman, Robert S.,
Fried, Eugene H.,
Friedman, Samuel,
Frost, Samuel K.,
Gardiner, Herbert E.,
Gardner, James A.,
Gauch, William, Jr.,
Gibney, Ernest C.,
Janeway, Theodore C.,
Johnson, Charles H.,
Jordan, William M.,
Jungmann, Julius,
Keenan, Henry C.,
Kellogg, Edward L.,
Kellogg, William V.,
Kenyon, Thomas A.,
Keyes, Edward L.,
Kilmer, Theron W.,
Klein, William P. C.,
Kornreich, Conrad F.,
Kouwenhoven, John B.,
Kyle, Joseph A.,
Labbé, Edmond J.,
Lee, Thomas S.,
Lehmann, Theodore A.,
Lesinsky, Louis,
Levy, Morris,
Lewald, Leon T.,
Lewis, John C.,
Little, George F.,
MacAdam, Henry G.,
Maduro, Monteñore L.,
Martin, Jeremiah N.,
McCabe, Walter F.,
McCoy, John, Jr.,
McClaury, Frank H.,
McWilliams, C. A.,
Meara, Frank S.,
Miller, Emery,
Mooney, George S.,
Mord, George,
Morgan, Harold J.,
Morrison, John B.,
O'Gorman, Michael W.,
Patterson, Horace W.,
Pearce, George S.,
Peterkin, Gur S.,
Pfeuffer, William R.,
Phelps, Charles D.,
Phillips, Paul C.,
Pollock, Morris,
Power, Walter B.,
Psotta, Louis F.,
Purvin, Myles,
Rauchfuss, George,
Rich, Jacob M.,
Ritterhouse, George J.,
Rivera, Francisco,
Robertson, Frank W.,
Robeson, Fielding T.,
Robinson, Charles T.,
Rodman, Harry,
Roe, William H.,
Roeser, Edward N.,
Rose, Edwin L.,
Rosenwasser, Louis,
Schmitt, Adam E.,
Schinager, Edward,
Sears, Frank W.,
Shera, George W.,
Sickenberger, Ernest F.,
Smith, Thomas A.,
Smith, the Rev. W. W.,
Sobel, Jacob,
Staack, Louis J. F.,
Story, George B.,
Taddiken, Paul G.,
Tate, Robert W.,
Taylor, Alfred S.,
Thomas, William E.,
Tillinghast, J. R., Jr.,
Trenwith, Walter D.,
Valadier, Charles A.,
Van der Smissen, Gilbert J.,
Vandervliet, F. V.,
Varick, William R.,
Watkins, James T., Jr.,
Webb, Walter D.,
Webster, Henry G.,
Webster, Stuart,
West, William E.,
Whitehorne, F. N.,
Williams, Howard C.,
Williams, William R.,
Wilson, W. R. A.,
Wilsin, Isaac,
Wintsch, Henry,
Wolff, Ferdinand C.,
Wooten, Goodall H.,
Wooten, Joe S.,
Youmans, Vincent J.,
Zabriskie, Fred T.,
Zacharie, Charles C.,

ENGINEER OF MINES.

Barnett, Leon H.,
Bayles, Frederick P.,
Carter, Benjamin P.,
Dobbins, Max,
Gottsberger, Benj. B.,
Herring, Charles S.,
Huntoon, Louis D.,
Jarman, Zadok H.,
McKinlay, William B.,
Seward, John,
Spaulding, Morril B.,
Whiting, Lowe,
Yrizar, Roberto.

CIVIL ENGINEER.

Alexander, Joseph A.,
Baldwin, David H.,
Hinton, Joshua, B. S.,
Coykendall, Edward,
Durham, Henry W.,
Evans, Ira N.,
Von Fintel, Ernest A., Jr.,
Gartensteig, Charles,
Grace, Frank J. M.,
Horton, Clarence F.,
Johnstone, William B.,
Miller, Samuel O.,
Molsseleff, Leon S.,
Perrine, George,
Peugnet, Charles P.,
Pinkham, Herbert,
Portuondo, Juan M.,
Shattuck, Lucien R.,
Shrady, Charles D.,
Stewart, John H.,
Thomas, Edwin H.,
Walker, Frederick W.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER.

Andrews, William C.,
Archer, George F.,
Benedikt, Victor M.,
Bijur, Joseph, A. B.,
Buck, Harold W.,
Cox, Edward V.,
Fletcher, George W.,
Kirby, Gustavus T.,
Moses, Percival R.,
Natkins, Isaac,
Ormsbee, Alexander F.,
Reeve, Frederick C.,
Sutton, Frank,

DEGREE OF METALLURGICAL ENGINEER.

Foerster, David,

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.
(Course of Analytical and Applied Chemistry.)

Jobbins, Frederick H.,
Kraemer, Henry,
Riker, Charles L.,
Tucker, Samuel A.,

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.
(Course of Architecture.)

Albertson, Abram H.,
Bultman, Henry D.,
Candler, Duncan W.,
Dewey, Fred H.,
Fox, Mortimer J.,
Hadden, Howard S.,
Janes, Elisha H.,
Lee, Richard L.,
Lum, Charles H.,
Moeller, Edgar J.,
Mulliken, Harry B.,
Pell, Francis L.,
Peppmuller, R. H.,
Perrin, Howell C.,
Pitcher, Lewis F.,
Schell, Richard M.

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Banks, John Henry,
Bayles, George J.,
Brandt, Francis B.,
Breckinridge, R. M.,
Bullawa, F. E. M.,
Cooper, Frederic Tabor,
Crocker, Francis B.,
Davis, Herman S.,
Drake, Allison E.,
Dyar, Harrison G.,
Griffing, Harold,
Janet, C. H.,
Lederle, E. J.,
Matthew, W. D.,
Milliken, Robert A.,
Pettit, Mrs. A. S.,
Rees, John K.,
Small, John K.,
Struthers, Joseph,
Walker, Francis,
Ward, D. W.

The awarding of prizes and fellowships was most interesting, the majority of the winners receiving their rewards from the hands of President Seth Low, amid the applause of the audience. The winners were:

School of Arts.—Prize of the Alumni Association for the most faithful and deserving student, John Driscoll Fitzgerald. Chanler Historical Prize, Rudolf Neeser.

School of Law.—First prize, Nathan Ottinger, A. M.; second, Alfred Arthur Cook, A. M.; third, John Henry Hammond, Ph. B. Tappan Prize, for best written examination, Edward Steele Brownson, A. M.

School of Medicine.—Harsen Prizes for proficiency at examination, $500, to Dr. Alfred Simpson Taylor, $300; to Dr. William Robert Williams, and $200 to Dr. Edmund Le Roy Dow; ten honor men, $25 each. Cartwright Prize of $500, Dr. James Ewing.

Alumni Association Fellowships.—In anatomy, F. J. Brockway, M. D.; in physiology, R. H. Cunningham, M. D.; in pathology, W. S. Stone, M. D.

McKim Fellowship in Architecture, John Russel Pope, Jr., '94. Honorable mention, Henry J. Emery, William K. Fellows, William C. Ayres, and E. Raymond Bassange.

James Gordon Bennett Prize in Political Science, Arthur Kline Kuhn.

Seligman Fellowship, annual value $250, George C. Calvert.

Prize Lectureship, Harry Alonzo Cushing, A. M.

Silver medal, offered by the National Society of the American Revolution, Arthur Kline Kuhn.

Barnard College students received prizes as follows:

Herman Botanical Scholarship, Lidie K. Seward.

Kohn Mathematical Prize, $50, Caroline G. Brombacher.

Sophomore Chemistry Prize, $25, Louise Brisbin Dunn.

Twenty-four fellowships, the value of each being $500, were awarded as follows:

William R. Arnold, Semitic Languages; Arthur Beatty, English; James W. Cooper, Romance Languages; A. C. Flick, History; Shepherd I. Franz, Experimental Psychology; B. E. Griffin, Biology; Judah Joffe, Comparative Philology; W. D. Johnston, History; Herbert M. Johnstone, Literature; Frederic L. Luqueer, Education; J. H. McGregor, Biology; S. J. McLean, Political Economy; John Angus Macrannel, Philosophy; M. R. Maltbie, Administrative Law; George N. Olcott, Latin; Max Osterberg, Mechanics; Charles T. Rittenhouse, Electricity; F. W. Sanders, Sociology; Albert Schneider, Botany; H. C. Sherman, Chemistry; F. L. Tufts, Physics; W. S. Ufford, Sociology; B. F. Wilcox, Administrative Law; J. A. Wright, Comparative Jurisprudence. Alternates—W. W. Elliott, Geology; L. Paranzino, Mathematics; M. Victor Staley, Indo-Iranean Languages; G. C. F. Butts, Political Science; G. A. Lawrence, Neurology; G. Levering, Public Law.

The Barnes fellowship for encouraging scientific research was awarded to Prof. William Lispenard Robb, Ph. D., professor of physics in Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

The John Tyndall Fellowship for the encouragement of research in physics went to Walter William Cook, A. B.

The Henry Dresler Fellowship in classical philology, awarded for the first time, went to John Kasson Lathrop, A. B.

The Barnard Medal was given to John William Lord Rayleigh, F. R. S., and Prof. William Ramsay.

President Low made a short address to the graduates, brim full of good advice and common sense. He dwelt on Columbia's future, its mission, and the rapid strides the college is taking toward its future home, on Morningside Heights.

A UNIFORM LIBEL LAW PROPOSED

Legislation Recommended by the International League of Press Clubs—Election of Officers.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The first matter considered to-day by the International League of Press Clubs was the resolutions offered by the Baltimore delegation for the appointment of a committee to secure legislation to protect newspaper men in the preservation of confidences that are reposed in them. The resolutions provided for legislation in all the States and in Congress. Gen. Felix Agnus made a strong address in support of the resolutions.

Charles Emory Smith of Philadelphia thought that, as the proposition of Gen. Agnus came in the form of resolutions adopted by the Baltimore Press Club, it would be better for the convention to adopt a resolution of its own. He then offered the following:

Resolved, That the International League of Press Clubs urges all press clubs, members of the league, to appoint committees to secure from the Legislatures of the various States in which such leagues are located, the adoption of laws to protect newspaper men in preserving inviolate confidential information communicated to them in the ordinary course of their duties.

Mr. Smith's resolution was adopted unanimously.

John H. Fow of Philadelphia presented a resolution, which was also adopted unanimously, directing the Secretary to request the different State legislative bodies to pass a bill providing that before a suit shall be brought for the publication of a libel in any newspaper the aggrieved party at least three days before filing or serving the complaint in such suit shall serve notice on the publisher or publishers of said newspaper specifying the statements in the said article which he or they allege to be defamatory.

If it shall appear on the trial of said action that the article was published in good faith, that its falsity was due to the mistake or misapprehension of the facts, and that a full and fair retraction of any statement therein alleged to be erroneous was published in the next regular issue of such newspaper, or, in case of daily papers, within three days after such mistake or misapprehension was brought to the knowledge of such publisher or publishers, in as conspicuous a place and type in such newspaper as was the article complained of as libelous, then the plaintiff shall recover only actual damages.

In the case of any libel against any candidate for a public office, it is proposed that the retraction of the charge shall be made editorially in a conspicuous manner at least three days before the election, in case such libelous article was published in a daily paper; and, if published in a weekly paper, at least ten days before the election.

The business of the convention was concluded with the selection of Buffalo for the next place of meeting, and the election of the following officers:

President—Louis N. Magargee, Philadelphia.
Vice Presidents—Joseph Howard, New-York; John W. Keller, New-York; Gen. Felix Agnus, Baltimore; Mrs. Lourie M. Gordon, Georgia; John P. Dampman, Reading, Penn.; William Alexander, Boston.
Treasurer—James S. McCartney, Philadelphia.
Secretary—Harry D. Vought of Buffalo.
Executive Committee—Thomas K. Keenan, Jr., Pittsburg; P. C. Boyle, Oil City; R. B. Cramer, Philadelphia; Dr. John Friederich, New-York; Harry W. Walk, St. Paul; John J. Charlioux, New-York; Mrs. C. H. T. Avery, Cleveland; Miss Helen Gardner, New-York; Eugene Fleury, New-York.

It is understood that the convention of 1897 will be held in New-York City.

Essex County Freeholders Acquitted.

NEWARK, N. J., June 12.—The trial of Freeholders Thomas H. Ripley and Solomon Oury and ex-Freeholders Patrick Lupton, Owen F. Cahill, and Andrew McLoughlin, who constituted the Lunacy and Public Buildings Committee of the old Board of Freeholders of Essex County, for nonfeasance in office in having, it is alleged, paid exorbitant prices for coal furnished to county institutions, ended to-day with a verdict of acquittal. The jury was out only forty minutes.

There are three more indictments against the accused of similar nature, and a like number against ex-Freeholder John F. Hanley. The indictments charge that exorbitant prices were paid for furniture and other supplies purchased from favored merchants, and that the county lost thousands of dollars thereby. As to-morrow is the last day of court, it is likely that the trials of the other indictments will go over until the September term of court. It is generally believed that the indictments will be quashed.

POND'S

ANTISEPTIC, COOLING, COMFORTING.

EXTRACT

MINEOLA'S FAIR IS OPEN

Good Farming Displays, Fast Trotting, and Exciting Bicycle Races.

VISITORS FROM ALL DIRECTIONS

Improved Machinery Attracts Attention—Splendid Work by Women—Fine Fruit and Vegetables.

MINEOLA, L. I., June 12.—Pretty girls, stately matrons, athletic young men, business men, expert farmers, amateur farmers, and people who did not know anything about farming gathered here to-day at the opening of the twenty-ninth annual Summer exhibition of the Queens County Agricultural Society. The attendance was very good for an opening day. The visitors came early, and from every direction.

The horsemen found sufficient attraction at track and stables, while the lovers of flowers sought the exhibition hall; the practical agriculturists the field where the farming implements were stationed; the girls sought the peanut stand and lemonade machine, and later, with their escorts, took to the grand stand to view the trotting.

Everybody forgot the attractions of the fair at noontime while they visited the dining hall and partook of the array of good things provided by the Ladies' Festival Association. This organization was formed for the promotion of certain features of the society's exhibitions, and the Women's Building on the fair grounds is the result of the efforts of its members. An art gallery was added last year, and each year some new attraction shows the industry and business tact of Long Island women.

Everything on the tables to-day was contributed by the ladies, and the proceeds will go into the association treasury. The committees were: Coffee—Mrs. Frederick Willetts and Mrs. James R. Willetts; Lemonade—Mrs. Lanehart and Miss Pettit; Salad—Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. George T. Hewlett, and the Misses Van Wyck; Cake—Mrs. Combs and Mrs. Pettit; Strawberries—Mrs. Boyd, Mrs. Ingram, and Mrs. Skidmore; Sandwiches—Mrs. Ackly; Candy—Mrs. Timothy Treadwell.

The fruit, flower, and vegetable exhibits were in the main hall. The flowers were particularly attractive. There were shown cut flowers, potted plants, decorative plants, palms, ferns, and foliage plants. There were also numerous floral designs, vases of cut flowers, hanging baskets, and hand bouquets.

The feature of the fruit display were the strawberries. The exhibits of other early fruits were very creditable to Long Island soil.

The array of vegetables would have made a vegetarian jump with joy. They were there in every variety due at this time of the year. There were corpulent radishes and long, slim, delicate light red, dark green onions, both large and small, to say nothing of the white ones; the heads of cauliflower looked at a distance like bridal bouquets, the potatoes had particularly smooth skins, while the cucumbers were of excellent quality.

Among the farming implements were many improved machines that were simple to the expert farmer and a complicated mass of intricate machinery to the city people who viewed them. There were mowing machines that suggested some newfangled instrument of torture, innocent-looking hay cutters, sweet butter, suggesting churns, and wheelbarrows painted in gaudy colors.

Bloodgood H. Cutter, the Long Island farmer-poet, after viewing all the exhibits and paying a visit to the dining hall, evolved the following lines, while sheltered from the rays of the sun under a big tree near the home stretch of the race track.

The flower exhibit, truly grand,
A credit, too, for Long Island.
So many kinds I there did see,
Some really did astonish me.

The roses, beautiful to behold,
The yellow rich as virgin gold.
So many kinds of ev'ry hue—
The red, the white, the pink, and blue.

The strawberries, ever very nice,
So large the many would entice.
Elbert Bogert had 'bout eighty kinds
That would please the diff'rent minds.

Tho' a bachelor does earnest strive
To raise good fruit while he's alive,
I hope the example he does set
Be followed more by many yet.

The ladies' rest'rant very good;
Good coffee and delicious food;
Also strawberries very nice,
With cream very cheap in price.

The bicycle boys, jolly crew,
Around the track they almost flew;
To see so many quite a show,
As around did so swiftly go.

The judges in all the departments did not complete their labors to-day. The principal premium awards for flowers were as follows:

Twenty Greenhouse Plants—First, E. R. Ladeu of Glen Cove; second, G. C. Rand of Lawrence. Twenty Ornamental Foliage Plants—First, E. R. Ladeu, Glen Cove. Six Orchids—First, G. C. Rand, Lawrence. Six Ferns—First, G. C. Rand. Six Palms—First, P. H. Scudder, Glen Head. Twelve Geraniums—First, George Rogers, Hempstead. Two Hanging Baskets—First, George Rogers, Hempstead. Vase of Cut Flowers—First, Lewis Chinks, Floral Park. Collection of Roses—First, F. Boulon, Sea Cliff. Twenty Varieties Roses—First—F. Boulon. Twelve Varieties Roses—First, F. Boulon. Collection Peonies—First, G. C. Rand, Lawrence.

Collection Pansies—First, Rulif Lewis, Mineola. Vase of Flowers—First, George Rogers, Hempstead. Collection of Plants—First, Addie E. Golden, Mineola. Single Specimen Plant—First, Carrie A. Hicks, Roslyn. Collection Ornamental Foliage Plants—First, Carrie A. Hicks, Roslyn. Collection of Ferns—First, Mary Esther Titus, Glen Head. Collection of Verbenas—First, Mary Titus, Mineola. Collection of Begonias—First, William Pride, Mineola. Variety Cut Flowers—First, Miss Rachel Hicks, Roslyn. Floral Basket —First, Carrie A. Hicks, Roslyn. Floral Design—First, Sarah Albertson, Roslyn. Vase of Flowers—First, Sarah Albertson, Roslyn. Two Hand Bouquets—First, I. Stoutenburgh, Hollis. Collection of Cut Roses—First, Rachel Hicks, Roslyn. Collection of Roses or Everblooming—First, Rachel Hicks. Collection of Pinks—First, Mary Esther Titus, Mineola. Collection of Peonies—First, Carrie A. Hicks, Roslyn. Collection of Sweet William—First, Rulif Lewis, Mineola. Collection of Pansies—First, Rulif Lewis, Mineola.

Of course, the feature of an agricultural fair is the trotting, and the events on to-day's programme were contested in a very spirited and sportsmanlike manner.

So much time was taken up in getting the horses off in each of the races, that it was nearly 6 o'clock when the 2:25 class, which was the race of the day, was called out. After two heats were trotted, the judges announced that the race would be put over until to-morrow morning. Both heats were won by Sidney Smith, and his driver, John F. Cornell, protested against the postponement of the race. He called the attention of the judges to the rules of the National Trotting Association, and after a consultation in the stand, it was decided to trot another heat. It was won by Sidney Smith, which gave him the race.

Summaries:

Foals of 1892; purse $150.

Otis Bert's br. m. Ambro	1	1	1
P. Fergus's br. m. Molly Walton	2	2	2
J. H. Power's b. g. Lance	4	3	3
W. K. Moore's s. h. Kadmus	3	dis.	
J. S. Newton's br. g., Senator Hagen	dis.		
J. Cadoo's b. m. Alma Weeks	dis.		

Time—2:40; 2:39; 2:39¾.

For mares, geldings, or stallions, either owned or bred in the county, with no record—Purse $75.

State Post's br. m. Trilby	4	2	3	2	1	1
A. Doncourt's s. m. Highland Girl	1	4	2	1	3	2
W. A. Wynn's g. h. Monrosmos	2	1	1	3	2	3
F. W. Hawxhurts's b. h. Jack N.	3	3	dis.			
J. T. O'Connor's b. h. Adrastus	dis.					
Henry Maher's ch. m. Clayette B.	dis.					
J. L. Thorn's br. g. Iron Prince	dis.					

Time—2:43; 2:46; 2:38½; 2:38¾; no time taken; 2:35½; 2:36½.

2:45 Class.—Purse $150.

C. S. Hendrickson's br. h. Major Corwin	2	1	1	2	1
J. Cadoo's b. m. Carrie L.	1	2	2	1	2
J. P. Allen's blue g., Blue Jim	5	3	3	3	5
J. P. Rogers's b. g. Kensington	6	7	5	6	4
W. A. Wynn's b. m. Highland Girl	3	6	7	7	7
D. H. Nichol's b. m. Laura McGregg	4	4	4	5	4
H. A. Smith's b. h. Senator	9	5	6	6	6
W. McGuney's ch. g. Diamond	7	dis			
Alexander Pearsall's b. g. Nicheroy	8	dis			

Time—2:34; 2:28; 2:35½; 2:34½; 2:34.

2:25 Class.—Purse $300.

J. F. Cornell's br. h., Sidney Smith	1	1	1
J. W. Driscoll's b. h. Newport	2	2	2
L. Smith's br. g. Lonsbury	3	3	3
C. D. Horton's s. g. Harry T.	4	dis	
T. H. Howard's br. h. Glenwood	5	dis.	
C. S. Hendrickson's b. m. Thorn Hose	dr.		

Time—2:24½; 2:24¾; 2:26½.

Exhibition Foals of 1893.—First prize, $15; second, $10.

Simmoleaf Farm's b. m. May Wilton	1
E. Willett & Son's blk. m. Crissima	2

The bicycling events scheduled during the fair awakened considerable interest among the Long Island wheelmen. It is the first exhibition where the society has given attention to this important sport, and the success of its first effort will, no doubt, induce it to make bicycle races a feature of all future meetings.

The race to-day was a two-mile handicap, run off in two heats and a final. The first four men in each heat were allowed to start in the final. There were seventeen starters in the first heat, and nine in the second. Both were very pretty races, but did not create the excitement that came with the final.

The race was held under the rules of the League of American Wheelmen, and open to Class A riders, residents of Long Island only. J. E. Gregoire of Brooklyn started in the second heat under protest. It was claimed that he had entered the twenty-four-hour race in Madison Square Garden, and, instead of starting, he acted as a pacemaker.

Summaries:

First Trial Heat.—Won by George Schofield, Pequod Club Cyclers, 200 yards handicap; time, 4:53; Oscar Hedstrom, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, 180 yards handicap, second; time, 4:54; F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen, 40 yards, third; H. K. Smith, Kings County Wheelmen, 25 yards, fourth.

Second Trial Heat.—Won by George W. Miller, Red Star Wheelmen, 60 yards handicap; time, 5:11; John F. Warner, Liberty Wheelmen, 100 yards, second; time, 5:12; Nat Roe, Patchogue, 20 yards, third; H. P. Barker, Brooklyn, 150 yards, fourth.

Final Heat.—Won by F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen, 40 yards handicap; time, 4:49; Oscar Hedstrom, South Brooklyn Wheelmen, 180 yards, second; time, 4:49¾; H. K. Smith, Kings County Wheelmen, 25 yards, third; Nat Roe, Patchogue, 20 yards, fourth.

Prizes worth $50, $25, $15, and $10 respectively were presented to the first four men finishing in the final.

There will be a half-mile heat race, open to residents of Queens County, to-morrow. A large number of entries has been received, and as there is considerable rivalry, the race promises to be a fine one. Prizes of the same value as those given to-day will be presented to the winners. It will be open to Class A riders only.

Among those present were George P. Titus, David L. Van Nostrand, G. Howland Leavitt, Jeromus Rapelye, County Superintendent of the Poor; Bloodgood H. Cutter, the Long Island Farmer Poet; Col. Frederick N. Lawrence, John A. King, Nat W. Foster, Sylvanus Foster, E. H. Southard, Stephen R. Williams, John F. Remsen.

Eugene V. Willis, and Cornell Remsen, Thomas Mott, President of the Queens County Agricultural Society; Edward Cooper, Capt. Post, H. C. Brown, John M. Clark, Thomas F. Rushmore, Jesse Carll, Robert Bartlett, Jesse L. Smith, David Doty, Tredwell Wright, and Valentine Willis, who has never missed an exhibition of the society.

REPUBLICAN EDITORS' OUTING

As Guests of W. J. Arkell They Go on His Yacht to the Opening of Glen Island.

W. J. Arkell, publisher of Judge, entertained yesterday a number of Republican editors from different parts of the State by giving them a trip to Glen Island on his steam yacht Judge. The editors arrived in the city yesterday morning. They represent the Republican State Editorial Association, and their few days' jaunt is intended to combine business with pleasure.

Mr. Arkell had originally intended to take his party to Long Branch, but yesterday being the opening day at Glen Island, and John H. Starin having kindly offered to prepare a genuine Republican clambake for the delectation of the editors, the arrangements were easily changed, and Glen Island proved the destination of the yachting party.

Among Mr. Arkell's guests were E. L. Adams, Elmira Advertiser; E. R. Willard, Rochester Chronicle; H. J. Knapp, Auburn Advertiser; C. S. Munger, Herkimer Citizen; W. A. Smyth, Owego Times; John I. Platt, Poughkeepsie Eagle; State Treasurer A. B. Colvin, Glens Falls Times; John A. Sleicher, Supervisor, New-York City Record, and H. A. Brockway, Watertown Times.

The yacht steamed away from the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street about 11 o'clock. The trip up the Sound was taken leisurely, the time being devoted to a short business meeting and a discussion of the policy to be pursued this Fall.

The editors were met at the pier by Myndert Starin, who has been in sole charge of the popular resort since his father's recent accident. After the clambake the editors strolled about the island for an hour or more, enjoying the delicious air, the picturesque scenery and the other attractions.

The editors were back in New-York at 7:30 and went at once to Heim's Chop House, 29 West Twenty-seventh Street, where they had a "Dutch Dinner." Then they went to Koster & Bial's. They will go to Long Branch in Mr. Arkell's yacht to-day.

The opening day at Glen Island has never been an occasion for a great crowd, and yesterday was no exception. People who patronize this resort, which for quietness and picturesqueness can hardly be equaled, know that they will find it the same all the season through—know that the flowers will be just as fresh and lovely on the last day of the season as on the first, and that the other attractions of the place will in no way diminish.

The boats plying to and fro between Pier 18 North River and the island, stopping at East Thirty-second Street, and South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, were comfortably filled yesterday, and there were a number of parties who came up in private launches, but there were not enough people to make an objectionable crowd. The different excursionists strolled about Glen Island and its four little satellites, spending the time in picnicking, visiting the aquarium, museum, the "zoo," "Little Germany," and the scores of other interesting places hereabout.

The changes which have been made this year are mostly in the additions to the museum, where Curator McCormick has placed a great number of curiosities from Africa and the South Seas, obtained on his trip last Winter, and in the aquarium. There have also been four lions, some camels, and buffaloes added to the "Zoo."

It was a little too cool for bathing yesterday, but when the hot weather comes on it is quite probable that there will be plenty of use for the new bathing houses. Mr. Starin intends that the island shall, as in former years, be patronized only by the right kind of people, and that family parties shall receive the same attention as heretofore.

West 14th St.

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TRADE MARK

"RELIABLE" CARPETS

FOR THURSDAY.

Alex. Smith's Son's Best Moquette Carpet

In a choice assortment of patterns,

At 79 cents per yard.

A limited quantity.

Excellent quality, rich color combinations, a-sparkle with the brightest wit of these best makers, and with money-saving prices are the attractive agents in our store.

Marvels of beauty and cheapness in our furniture stock.

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IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

Those who think that imported soaps must be the finest, do not know that the materials for Ivory Soap are the best to be found anywhere. The vegetable oil of which Ivory Soap is made, is imported, almost in ship loads, from the other side of the world.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

SILVER CRAZE IS WANING

Sound-Money Advocates Encouraged by the Outlook in the West.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE CRUSADE

Gustav H. Schwab Shows that Progress Has Been Made Not Alone in the South—Good Times a Factor.

The Chamber of Commerce is very much encouraged over the success of the crusade against free-silver men in the South and West. The situation in the West is believed to be very favorable to the cause of good money.

"The high water mark of the silver craze has evidently been reached," said Gustav H. Schwab yesterday. "The most significant thing to emphasize this fact is the action of the Populist State Convention of Des Moines, Iowa, at which Gen. James B. Weaver and his followers, who represented the radical wing of the party, were completely turned down by the more conservative elements.

"All through the West the silver situation is improving, so far as the advocacy of sound money is concerned. The rampant and ridiculous theories of 'Coin' seem to be exploded on every side, as his readers begin to recognize the misrepresentations and fallacies that abound in his work, and the sound-money people are getting the best of the fight right along.

"The one cheering thing of the whole fight is that the Populist Party is disintegrating, and that sound sense is finding a foothold among the farmers. The campaign of education is bearing fruit, and unless all signs fail, before the Presidential election occurs next year the rampant silverites will be routed horse and foot.

"East of the Mississippi River the skies are brightening in every State, and the free-silver advocates are taking a set-back.

"In Ohio the situation is very much more encouraging now than it was a month ago. It is reported to the committee that the Democratic State platform will probably not declare for free silver, and that the sound-money leaders among the Democrats in Ohio have practically secured control of the party. Both political parties are making bids for the sound-money sentiment among the voters, and it is believed that the Buckeye State will be found in line with the Eastern States on this great question.

"Indiana shows a strong following of sound-money men, and the indications are that Senator Voorhees, the champion of free silver, will have a hard time to convince the honest farmers of his State that 50 cents can be made into a dollar. The influential newspapers of the State are all on the side of honest money, and it is by no means certain that the Democrats of the State will declare for free coinage at their convention. Indeed, the chances are that, with the great educational effort now being made, Indiana will turn to the East in the crusade against free silver.

"The fiasco of the so-called Springfield 'Convention' in Illinois proved a damper on the hopes and expectations of the silverites, and it now appears that it was anything but representative of the Democratic Party in that State.

"The great factor in favor of sound money is the return of good times, when the farmer gets full value for his wheat, cotton, and other products. He does not have occasion to thrash around to discover some new-fangled theory and remedy for low prices, and hence becomes satisfied to let things remain as they are now. The best argument against the free-silver people is the returning tide of prosperity which is slowly but surely setting in all over the country, and which is bound to kill the free-silver craze."

CONVENTION OF BIMETALLISTS.

Speechmaking Occupies the Time of the Memphis Gathering.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 12.—The Bimetallic Convention met this afternoon. As everybody was invited and there was no Committee on Credentials, the attendance was large. Each "delegate" wore a red badge, bearing the words "16 to 1." The 16 was printed in silver lettering and the 1 in gold. At the top was a picture of a silver dollar.

It was a peculiarly constituted assemblage. A majority of its members were farmers. The bulk of the minority was composed of

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ABBEY'S, Broadway-38th St—8:15—The Tzigane.
AMBROSE PARK, 39th St, South Brooklyn—3:00 and 8:15—Black America.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—A Daughter of the Revolution.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:15—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:10—For Fair Virginia. Author's Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GARRICK, Broadway-35th St—8:30—Thriby.
HUBER'S MUSEUM, 14th St-4th Av—10:00 A. M. to 10:00 P. M.—Turkish Harem.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:00—Tableaux Vivants.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—New-York vs. St. Louis.
PROCTOR'S, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Vaudeville.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—7:30—The Beggar Student.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following official record from the Weather Bureau, 285 feet above the street level, shows the changes in the temperature for the last twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding date of last year:

	1895.	1894.		1895.	1894.
3 A. M.	63	72	6 P. M.	68	81
6 A. M.	63	70	9 P. M.	65	76
9 A. M.	68	73	11 P. M.	65	72
12 M.	73	78	12 P. M.	65	70
4 P. M.	70	79			

Average temperature yesterday.....68.0
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....75.2
Average temperature for corresponding date last twenty years.....68.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Showers.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 2, Column 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 13, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

A MANLY SPEECH.

Secretary Herbert made a very manly and a significant speech at Auburn, Ala., yesterday. It was the commencement of the Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the speech was made to the college boys. Probably the fathers of all of them had borne arms under the Confederate flag and in the long and plucky struggle for the foundation of a slave-holding republic, and probably also many of these fathers had been among the political leaders who sincerely believed slavery to be essential to the prosperity and the social stability of the South, and who accepted, if they did not invent, the doctrine of the right of secession as a means for preserving slavery. It is barely thirty years since that struggle ended in honorable but hopeless defeat, leaving the communities that were engaged in it in a state of industrial prostration and political confusion entirely without precedent in the history of modern times. It would have been only natural had such an experience left in the hearts of the Southern leaders sentiments of bitterness and resentment that would strongly affect public opinion so long as the generation of the war survived.

Yet the Secretary of the Navy, who addressed the college boys of Alabama yesterday and who served with distinguished courage and fidelity in the army of the South, has for nearly a score of years taken part in the Government he fought to overthrow, and after eight terms in the House of Representatives is now filling, with marked ability and dignity, a Cabinet post which gives him the direction of the navy of the Republic. His address was devoted to explaining to the young men the incalculable advantages bestowed upon their generation by the civil war, which had settled forever the vexed and fundamental questions of State rights and of slavery. And he took as an illustration of the firmness with which the power of the National Government within its fixed yet broad limits had been established the experience in the West in 1894 and the agitation regarding the income tax. He said:

"When, last year, a mob in the name of labor laid violent hands on property used in inter-State commerce, the judicial department of the Government raised its hand and the mob fled away. When, recently, after much angry discussion in Congress and the public prints about the income tax, the Supreme Court decided by the vote of only one Judge that the law was void, the country acquiesced. There was never a thought or a threat of resistance. Never were more convincing proofs of the power, the majesty, of human government. Men were free to question the wisdom of Congress or of the President, or the justice or correctness of the decisions of the Supreme Court. That Government, however, stands supreme. You are fortunate, my young men, that your fathers have not left to you, as their fathers did to them, any unsettled fundamental question pregnant with civil war."

It would be a very shallow view of the situation thus clearly and impressively described by Mr. Herbert to suppose that the vast power of the National Government rests upon the physical force that it can command and of which it made so formidable a use in crushing the rebellion of the South. That force it could not have commanded had the Government itself not been merely the agent of the great majority of the people. And because it is such an agent, carrying out simply and at all times the deliberate purpose of the people, it not only was able to crush the rebellion, but it was able to attract to its support the very men who had fought against it so soon as they were ready loyally to accept the obligations of American citizenship. And the authority which the Government, in all its branches, now enjoys, even when opposed by passions so violent as those aroused in the West last year, or by class prejudice so bitter as that which gave rise to the income tax law, rests upon the underlying conviction of the American people that by no other means can their common rights so completely be guarded and enforced. With the growth of the Nation the sound and efficient sentiment of nationality grows with equal pace. As interests become wider and more complex, the certainty increases that they are safe only under the protection of a Government strong in the faithful support of the people.

THE ISSUE IN KENTUCKY.

The campaign in which Mr. Carlisle has been so earnestly engaged in Kentucky in behalf of sound money is closed, so far as he is concerned. The Courier-Journal takes it up with renewed energy, devoting itself to the task of securing right action from the Democratic Convention a fortnight hence. It does not dodge the issue. It declares plainly of its party:

"Two weeks remain for Democrats to consider the situation and to determine what they will do with it. They can, taking their stand by the party law as it exists, and in favor of an honest dollar, eliminate the money issue. Or, antagonizing the position of the National Democratic Administration, intrenched in the pledge on which it was elected, and making the dangerous experiment of swapping horses in the middle of the stream, they can go into the campaign hopelessly divided, with the certainty that from 25,000 to 40,000 Democrats who have hitherto voted the Democratic ticket will vote the Republican ticket. Which will they do?"

It points out that silver monometallism is a Populist, not a Democratic, doctrine, and that if the country is bent on any such folly, it is the Populists who will furnish the leaders and gain the victory. But of this it has no fear. If that issue is raised by the Democrats taking the wrong side, the Republicans will sweep the country. They have many faults, "still, the public credit and honor being above all other considerations, it must be allowed that these at least are in no danger from Republican ascendency. Not until they are equally safe against Democratic ascendency can the Democratic Party hope to recover its diminished prestige and to return to the days of its glory and power."

That is the situation which Democrats are bound by honor and common sense to study, not only in Kentucky, but throughout the Union.

SECRETARY LAMONT APPROVES.

Secretary Lamont, with commendable promptness, has approved the plans for the North River Bridge, and, what is yet more important, he has approved the right plans. We have never supposed that he would or could approve any other than the plans submitted by the Union Bridge Company. Those plans were approved by the New-York company and were the only ones which carried with them a pledge of financial backing sufficient to assure the prompt beginning and execution of the work. There has been a great deal of baseless gossip about the Morrison plans. The presentation of a set of plans emanating from the New-Jersey company in rivalry with the plans of the New-York end of the concern was, of course, somewhat disquieting, but Mr. Morrison was unable to comply with essential conditions. The New-Jersey company having in advance indicated its acceptance of any plans the Secretary of War might approve, all obstacles seem to be removed, and there will presumably be no further friction.

We have never been very much impressed by the arguments of those who opposed the construction of a bridge with a pier in the river, being convinced that a pier in that broad stream would prove to be no serious obstacle to navigation. But in all candor it must be said that the judgment of the Secretary of War in deciding against the pier has been completely vindicated by the plans upon which he has just passed. It will be remembered that it was the opinion of the engineers that a suspension bridge would involve an expenditure nearly or quite prohibitory. Finding it necessary, however, to meet the objections of the Secretary of War, they re-examined the problem, with the result that the plans for the 3,000-foot span now approved are based upon an estimated cost of only twenty-five millions, or about the amount first estimated as the cost of a pier bridge. Of course, it is better to dispense with the pier if the bridge can be built without it. Secretary Lamont apparently thought from the first that it could be built without it, and he proves to have been right. It was, we must say, a pretty creditable exercise of good judgment on his part, for the problem as originally presented was not only one of great importance, but it was most perplexing.

The City of New-York, and for that matter the whole continent, is to be congratulated upon the advance of this enterprise to the stage of actual work. The North River Bridge is one of those great efforts of man to overcome natural obstacles which, when successful, become an occasion for universal rejoicing. Every human being endowed with a proper sense of kinship to other human beings rejoices in the construction of the Suez Canal and regards with hopeful interest a similar assault upon our New World isthmus. The Brooklyn Bridge is of immense advantage to the metropolitan community, and the North River Bridge, carrying trade and travel across a breadth of water that, from the point of view of railroad transportation centring at this port, is simply an obstacle and hindrance, will confer the most substantial benefits on the commerce of the country.

A VERY POOR "JINGO" BEGINNING.

Secretary of State Olney is making a beginning that must be disappointing to those impetuous Republican prophets who have insisted that he was put in the State Department chiefly for the purpose of carrying out a policy of "Americanism" according to the idea of the bumptious annexationists, the policy to be distinctively aggressive as compared with that of his predecessor, Gen. Gresham.

And now, in spite of the "jingo" demand for the annexation of Cuba, which does not appear to come from any class of Cubans, the Secretary of State has taken steps, with the co-operation of the Navy Department, not to occupy and appropriate Cuba, but to comply with the obligations of the United States, under international law, to prevent the departure from the United States of armed forces destined to make war upon a nation with which the United States are on terms of amity.

Until the insurrection in Cuba has been recognized as entitled to be declared a state of war, and until a Government other than that of Spain has been established on the island and acknowledged by this Government, it will be the duty of our State Department to adhere to the policy indicated by the Administration in its orders to the Raleigh to keep watch upon the coast of Florida for expeditions against Cuba.

This will not please the "jingoes," and, if persisted in, it will spoil the prophecies of those writers for the opposition press who have asserted that Mr. Olney was chosen to carry out a diametrically different policy. The eagerness of some of these mistaken writers recalls the retort made by Mr. Speaker Reed to a member who declared, in a moment of irritation following what he considered rude treatment from the Maine "boss," that "he would rather be right than be Speaker." Mr. Reed looked at the man who had hurled this shot at him, paused a moment, and then responded: "But the gentleman will never be either."

A PERILOUS PRECEDENT AVERTED.

The prompt upsetting of Judge Goff's political decision in the South Carolina registration case by the Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond is a fortunate circumstance, for it will put a stop to a most pernicious tendency of opinion toward a support of such quasi-judicial interference with State election laws. The brief statement of the conclusions of the court deals only with the question of jurisdiction and the method of procedure, but a full opinion by Chief Justice Fuller is promised, and it is to be hoped that it will deal with the fundamental question of Federal interference.

If the power assumed by Judge Goff were to be sustained, the United States courts would become the most potent political factor in the country, interposing by injunction and mandamus to control State elections whenever a Judge found the laws of the State inconsistent with his interpretation of the Federal Constitution or so executed as in his opinion to abridge the rights of citizens. Judge Goff's decision was not based so much upon the provisions of the South Carolina law as upon the manner in which they were alleged to have been applied.

The decision of the West Virginia politician whom President Harrison put on the bench, when he failed to be elected Governor of the State, was partisan in its whole tone and significance and most mischievous in its tendency, and it is unfortunate that the condition of politics in South Carolina and the pestilent conduct of such men as Tillman and Evans should befog the public judgment on this subject. The question at the bottom of the case is too important to be determined by any passing exigency in State politics, however important for the moment. No doubt gross wrongs have been committed under the election laws of South Carolina and of many other States, including New-York, but that does not afford a ground for taking from States the control of elections. The idea that, because a citizen alleges that he has not been allowed to register as a voter or that the provisions of a State law put obstacles in the way of his doing so, a Federal Judge may issue an injunction to prevent the holding of an election is so preposterous that it is amazing that any intelligent person should give it countenance.

THE COLLEGE BOAT RACE.

The boat race to be rowed next week at Poughkeepsie between Columbia, Cornell, and the University of Pennsylvania promises to be the most interesting of the undergraduate athletic events of the year, at least until the final match of the Autumn for the championship in football. Twenty years ago the winning of the intercollegiate boat race was decidedly the blue ribbon of college athletics, and it is a pity that it should have lost that eminence. For a boat race, while it is a decisive test of strength and skill, of pluck and endurance, is a contest without brutality, in which no contestant runs the risk of being killed or maimed, and which does not too closely resemble a Roman gladiatorial show or a Spanish bullfight in the kind of appeal it makes to the spectators.

It was Yale and Harvard that broke up the intercollegiate boat race, mainly because they desired a select contest with each other and resented the pertinacity with which smaller colleges insisted upon winning the championship. First Columbia and then Cornell reduced the leading universities to a mere struggle for places, and their fatigue led them to convert the general college contest of sixes into a duel of eights, which has never taken anything like the same hold either upon the undergraduate or the larger public.

It is to be hoped that the race at Poughkeepsie on the 21st will tend to restore the intercollegiate boat race to its old place. The course has great advantages for the crews in being a sheltered and straightaway stretch, and unique advantages for the spectators, since the whole of the race can be seen from an observation train running along the river parallel with the course and so close to it that the faces of the rowers can be seen. This race ought to be especially interesting to New-Yorkers, because before intercollegiate rowing lapsed Columbia took a very high place in it, winning in 1874 one of the best races on record, and a few years later sending a crew to England that was decidedly the most successful of any body of American amateur oarsmen that has visited the Thames. It is to be hoped that the result of this coming race will be a restoration of her old prestige upon the water.

DEFECTS IN DISTRICTING.

Whatever may be said as to the fairness of the division of the Senate districts of this city into Assembly districts by the Board of Aldermen, and there is no evidence of unfairness on the face of it, we feel certain that a mistake was made in not including the territory recently annexed to the Twenty-fourth Ward, which the Supervisors of Westchester County properly left out of their division of the one Senate district consisting of that county. This territory is now a part of the City and County of New-York beyond question. The Constitution, in describing the Twenty-first Senate District, as it is to be hereafter, included in it "all that part of the County of New-York not hereinbefore described," and as the Twenty-second District" shall consist of the County of Westchester," it cannot include any territory not in that county.

The Board of Aldermen had but one duty to perform, and that was to divide the County of New-York, as they found it on the second Tuesday of June, 1895, into thirty-five Assembly districts, according to the rules laid down in the Constitution. The annexed territory belongs to the City and County of New-York. The municipal authorities have already assumed jurisdiction over it, and, of course, the jurisdiction of Westchester County has ceased. It was the duty of the board to include the whole county and the whole of the Twenty-first Senate District in its division, and then to make two Assembly districts of the Senate district having the smallest citizen population and three of each of the others.

But the districting of Kings County by the Supervisors and the Aldermen of Brooklyn is not only a gross and palpable gerrymander on the face of it, but is perpetrated in direct violation of explicit requirements of the Constitution. The Constitution requires not only that the Assembly districts shall be in "as compact form as practicable" and "as nearly equal in number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, as may be," but that they shall be formed of election districts according to the State enumeration of 1892, "so far as may be." The meaning of this is perfectly plain. The Constitution lays down the general rule that in districting a city no block "inclosed by streets or public ways" shall be divided, that no district shall contain an excess of population over an adjoining one greater than the population of a block that may be put in either, and that such a block shall be so placed as to make the two districts most nearly equal in number of inhabitants. But in the division "under the first apportionment," it says, "regard shall be had to the number of inhabitants, excluding aliens, of the election districts according to the State enumeration of 1892, so far as may be, instead of blocks." The Brooklyn Republicans' hired expert in gerrymandering paid no heed to this requirement whatever, but split up election districts to suit his partisan purpose, and made Assembly districts far from compact in form and far from equal in population, for the unconcealed purpose of securing a majority of the representatives in the Assembly to the party having a minority of the votes in Kings County.

This scheme ought not to be permitted to stand, though we imagine that the effect upon fair-minded men will be such that there will prove to be no party advantage in it. There are a good many independent voters in Brooklyn, most of whom are honest men who detest this kind of scheming for partisan advantage at the expense of fairness and decency. If Aldermen and Supervisors, in Brooklyn or elsewhere, had obeyed the spirit and letter of the Constitution, they would have paid no heed to the party vote at past elections or the party division in any district, but would have made the division with sole reference to compactness of form and equality of citizen population in the districts to be formed. In this city there was no material departure from the rule of the Constitution, save in omitting the newly annexed area, and that is an error which will doubtless have to be corrected.

THE JURY SYSTEM.

Judge Barrett's scheme for an improvement of the jury system will excite general interest because of the frequent and conspicuous failures of the existing system to do justice. More weight will be attached to the plan because its author is actually on the bench. He has had the best possible opportunities for observing the workings of the existing system, and, whatever may be the merits or defects of his scheme for improving it, the fact that he has been moved to devise such a scheme will be accepted as testimony of the first class that in practical operation the jury system as we know it has failed.

Judge Barrett's project contemplates the extension to the criminal courts of the system of "struck" juries by which Grand Jurors are now chosen and by which petit jurors are selected in special civil cases. He proposes that a selection shall be made from the general list of persons now liable to jury duty, comprising about one-twentieth of the whole, and that the jurors for criminal cases shall be drawn from this selected list. The selection is to be made by an officer appointed for this purpose and to secure men especially fitted by their intelligence, character, and standing both to do justice and to satisfy their fellow-citizens that justice has been done, which is almost equally important.

We have no doubt that this would work a great improvement. Of course, everything depends upon administration. It is conceivable that we might have a Commissioner of Jurors who would make out his list from lists of "boys" furnished to him by "district leaders," and would give a faithful henchman of a district leader "a job on a jury" precisely as, under some former administrations of the Street-Cleaning Department, he would have put such a henchman "on a broom." Such a Commissioner would find no difficulty in certifying that his chosen boys were all leading citizens. If we are going to allow ourselves to revert to that kind of administration, it does not matter what the system is. But if we can secure a fairly honest administration, then Judge Barrett's scheme is full of promise. It is true that it would not prevent a man who was otherwise eminently qualified to serve the community as a juror from stultifying himself and going very near to perjuring himself to escape jury duty by testifying that his state of mind was not sufficiently judicial. This has actually happened under the present system, and more than once. A more healthy and active public opinion, which would make a man suffer in public estimation for trying to shirk his public duties, is the only remedy for this form of bad citizenship.

Without doubt Judge Barrett's scheme is commendable and should be put into practice. It may be questioned, however, whether a very fruitful source of the failures and miscarriages of our administration of justice is not the requirement of unanimity. Theoretically that requirement is entirely unreasonable; practically it has wrought much injustice. It is by no means a necessary accompaniment of the jury system. In fact, research has shown that it was not originally required that twelve jurors originally impaneled should be agreed, but that in case of a disagreement new jurors were added until twelve were of one mind. In Scotland and in France verdicts are found by a majority. It is only in England and the United States that unanimity is required. Practically that requirement works extremely ill, because a guilty defendant needs only to get one hopelessly prejudiced or corrupted juror in order to insure himself against a conviction. If he had to secure half or a third or even a fourth, the difficulties of his task would become so great as to discourage him. If to Judge Barrett's project of a select panel were added the provision that a verdict might be found by some number of jurors less than the whole, the gain to public justice would be enormous.

We are shocked to learn that during the progress of the Laidlaw-Sage case yesterday, Col. E. C. James, the defendant's learned counsel, held aloft a tattered garment, and said, in open court and impassioned tones, "Just look at them pants!" This is carrying enthusiasm in a client's interest too far. Judge Ingraham owes a duty to the English language as well as to the law, and unless he can persuade Mr. Laidlaw to stand between Col. James and it, as he stood between Mr. Sage and Norcross, irreparable harm is likely to be done by the explosion of such grammatical bombs as the great objector seems to carry.

A really momentous declaration of intention, and one that will, if carried out, mark the beginning of a new epoch in morality, was made yesterday by the President of the Police Board. In the future, he said, men arrested for "disorderly conduct"—an indefinite phrase to which he doubtless gave a very definite meaning—will be treated by the police with the same severity that they have shown in the past to women apprehended for the same offense. That a difference has existed since time out of mind, here and everywhere else, in the enforcement of laws nominally applying equally to both sexes, has been, of course, a crying outrage and a bitter wrong. Nobody ever defended it or excused it; everybody submitted to it; a few have always protested against it. Of late the protestants have steadily grown more and more numerous, and now Commissioner Roosevelt, a reformer who reforms, asserts that he intends to make plain, ordinary, simple justice and honesty a feature of the law's application, instead of a merely theoretical ornament for the statute book. It is more than a little humiliating that a declaration which no man in his place should have failed to make is, in sober truth, the most remarkable, and the most likely to be remarked, combination of words he could possibly have put together.

At last the mystery is solved—the course of the Aldermen in regard to the King's Bridge Road franchise is explained. It seems that Mr. Edward Lauterbach, to whose "eloquence, energy, and fine reasoning power," according to a powerful article which has appeared in the advertising columns of several papers, the granting of that franchise to the Third Avenue Railroad Company was due, went to the City Fathers, and, in a voice trembling with emotion, told them what a glorious thing it would be for east-side infants if their mothers could board a passing car in the Bowery, and for the small sum of 5 cents, or half a dime, be transferred with their perspiring progeny from the region of crowded tenements to those scenes of rustic beauty that line the Hudson between Washington Heights and the Yonkers line. Instantly the Aldermen raised a loud cry of "True, true!" This was followed by others, even more vigorous, of "Hear, hear!" The majority report was immediately drawn up, and, as soon as circumstances would permit, it was adopted by the board. The powerful article to which reference has been made says: "There is great rejoicing, not only in Washington Heights, but on the populous east side as well." No doubt. How could there fail to be rejoicing over such a demonstration of what can be accomplished by a big-hearted philanthropist possessed of "eloquence, energy, and fine reasoning power"? Anybody who imagined that the object of this proposed new street-car line was to carry residents of the upper west side back and forth between their homes and their places of business really ought to be ashamed of himself.

Again some sensitive Brooklynites are making a row because one of their fellow-citizens has sold some real estate to a negro. What kind of a place is Brooklyn, anyway? Is there a city ordinance over there that prevents anybody who doesn't want a colored man for next-door neighbor from moving to some other locality as soon as he chooses?

How Decorations Are Won.

From London Truth.

Once, in days long past, I knew a Duke at Florence, (he was from Sicily, where most persons are Dukes.) He had been banished by King Bomba. He was rich, and he ought to have been happy. But he was not, and he confided his woes to me. He had no decoration. "You have antiquities in your island," I said. He replied that he had heard that there were such things. "Do you know anything about them?" I continued. "Nothing," he answered. "Then get a man to write a book about them; have it properly illustrated; bring it out as your own; have some copies beautifully bound, and send one to each of the crowned heads in Europe—Kings, Dukes, Electors, and so on." "But wherefore, my friend?" he asked. "A certain number of them will send you an order in return for your gift. Mind—quarto, and well bound," I said.

Two years later I returned to Florence, and went to some official ceremony. My Duke was there. He was arrayed in ribbons like a rainbow, and he jingled as he walked, such was the number of the metal plates about him. The grateful creature threw himself into my arms. "I owe them all to you," he said.

Light on Game Protection.

From London Truth.

As usual at this season, the rural magistrates are now busily engaged in punishing persons taking, or suspected of taking, game eggs. There was a case at Long Stratton last week in which a laborer was stopped on the highway and found to have twenty-nine eggs in his possession. The solicitor for the prosecution contended that it was unnecessary to prove that the defendant had been actually seen to enter land or take the eggs, the fact that he had them in his possession being enough; and the Bench adopting this view imposed a fine of £3 15s., with the alternative of a month's imprisonment. It is curious that these prosecutions are always directed against the laborers who collect the eggs, and never by any chance against the game preservers or their agents who buy them, though the latter, as the receivers, are the worst offenders.

He Gets the Pen.

From The Westchester Globe.

Gov. Morton presented the gold pen and silver holder with which he signed the Annexation bill to the Rev. Dr. F. M. Clendenin, as a token not only of the high esteem in which he holds our most honored and beloved townsman, but as a recognition of his grand work in behalf of the citizens in the new annexed territory.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

Fourth Paper.

Among the Museum's first acquisitions in the way of old masters is a collection that is now hung in Eastern Gallery No. 1, and on stairways leading therefrom. It will be remembered that not all were of undoubted authenticity, and many have since been discreetly retired. There yet remain a few that were better absent and to which it is unnecessary to refer. There are, however, a number of excellent canvases attractive to the average visitor and of much historical interest in various ways, as marking certain phases of art.

The collection is varied, embracing many schools and ways of working, and there are the names of men greatly distinguished in their art signed to some of the paintings. There is scarcely anything here that will better repay the most careful observation than a remarkable picture by Carel Van Moor, a portrait of a burgomaster of Leyden and his wife, (No. 96.) Delightfully drawn and composed, the figures are painted in a simple, frank, and thoroughly artistic manner. There are great feeling and sentiment in the rendition of the faces, which seem full of the personality of the sitters. We see a wonderful refinement of color, and in the construction and modeling of the heads great force, combined with delicacy and keen appreciation of form and mass. Students who are struggling with difficult problems of the drawing and painting of the human form will do well to study this work with great care. Young men who are carried away with tricks of color and effects of light and the various eccentricities of latter-day work, may here see what seriousness, simplicity, and honesty of purpose can accomplish. This picture is, furthermore, much the best example of Van Moor's work extant.

Another excellent portrait of a Dutch gentleman (No. 103) is by Adrian de Vries, and is painted solidly and with much directness. The breadth of treatment and certainty of brushwork here are most attractive. Franz Hals has one picture in this room, "Hille Bobbe Von Haarlem," clever and dexterous in its handling, if disagreeable in color, though far less impressive than other work in the Museum by the same man. The facility, however, of Hals is always very fascinating, both to layman and student.

A large portrait group by Sir Joshua Reynolds will, of course, arrest the attention of most visitors, as much from its size as from its merits, for it contains many square feet of canvas. There are three figures, life size, the Hon. Henry Fane, son of the eighth Earl of Westmoreland; Charles Blair, and Ingo Jones—not, of course, the great architect, who died over a century before the picture was completed. The work is imposing, however, wonderfully well preserved, and fresh, though inclining to be somewhat florid in color.

There is a portrait of Clement IX. by Carlos Maratti, the Pope being represented in strawberry-colored velvet robes. The painter is said to have been an imitator of Raphael, though this canvas has a personality of its own, and is agreeable in color and handled with much freedom. By Peter van Slingeland there is a genre portrait of a Dutch burgomaster (No. 12) that is interesting in its finish and detail, suggestive of the painter's master, Gerard Dow, but, of course, not of so good a quality as the latter's work.

Two paintings by Francesco Guardi are among the very best things by this clever Venetian artist. One is "Santa Maria della Salute," (No. 2,) and the other "The Rialto," (No. 6.) Both are characteristic of the man and are very like the City of Canals. There are many figures, gondolas, and cleverly indicated architecture touched in brilliantly and with great freedom. "The Rialto" is perhaps the better of the two, though both are exceptionally satisfying. A small landscape with waterfall, (No. 73,) by Henri van Assche, is happy in delicate tone qualities and is agreeable in composition.

Returning to the work of the earlier men, we may note two compositions by Tiepolo, "The Sacrifice of Abraham" (No. 94) and "Triumph of Ferdinand III." (No. 28.) In the grouping of the figures, the pleasing arrangement of background and accessories, the skill of this master is apparent. The old Biblical story is given from a strictly Venetian standpoint as regards costume, and is not at all suggestive of the tale in sacred history, but as a piece of dramatic incident it is strong, and in the matter of color there is nice harmony. A church interior by Pannini, "Cardinal Polignac Visiting the Interior of St. Peter's," contains an endless amount of detail and quite remarkable architectural drawing, interesting more from the astonishing application evident than for its artistic qualities.

David Teniers (the elder) has "A Dutch Kitchen," (No. 69,) filled with still life of all sorts and containing two figures. The canvas, which is a large one of its kind, has been carried to a high finish, though in this respect it is quite distanced by other works, both of still life and flowers, by some contemporaneous Dutchmen, notably Nicolaas van Verendael, who has a "Group of Flowers," (No. 94.) This astonishing canvas shows a minuteness of detail that is almost incredible. Each leaf, petal, stem, and every smallest part is drawn with a precision and accuracy that leaves nothing more to be added. With this, curiously enough, are charm of color and a feeling of vitality and life, very difficult to retain under such conditions, for the completion is not obtained at the expense of dryness or hardness. By Johannes Fyt there are two still lifes in much the same manner, though by no means so unctuous in painting—"Dead Game" (No. 58) and a similar title (No. 1.) The former is much the more important, and by Heem a very small "Still Life" (No. 40) is quite a gem in its way, though it must be looked for, being quite easy to pass by. In this, as in the others just referred to, there is great finish. The "Spanish Fruits" (No. 55) may or may not have been painted by the great master whose name is given as the author, but, whoever the artist, they are cleverly done and the work is interesting.

Nicholas Berchem has a small panel entitled "Rest," (No. 7,) a landscape with cattle, sheep, and figures, curiously conventional in composition, but painted with no little attractiveness. "Sunset," (No. 64,) by Vander Neer, is commonplace; a Poussin, "Landscape with Figures," (No. 67,) is better, while a canvas by the same man, with a similar title, (No. 72,) is much the most attractive of these three. On the southeast stairway there is an interesting little "Fish Market," (No. 76,) by Horremans; a wonderful piece of mosaic work, "The Ruins of Paestum," (No. 77,) by Rinaldi, and a fresco cut from the walls of the Chapel of the Michelozzi Villa in Florence. This last is a large figure, "St. Christopher and the Infant Christ," (No. 85,) by Pollainolo, and was presented to the Museum by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Monarchy's One Chance.

From London Truth.

So long as the sovereign reigns, but does not govern, and is a mere ornamental figure-head, few would engage in a Republican crusade. But if we were to have a Sovereign, who sought in any way to meddle in government, the Monarchy would soon be doomed. Those who have a theoretical objection to a Monarchy are influenced rather by a dislike to the courtiers and flunkeys that are inseparable from a court than by any strong feeling against an ornamental figure-head. The Monarchy would be greatly strengthened were it severed from these parasitical creatures.

In estimating the action of the Queen during her long reign, it must not be forgotten that, when she came to the throne, the idea of the sovereign reigning and not governing was by no means established. George III., George IV., and William IV. were perpetually meddling, and trying to impose their will on the nation. The Prince Consort sought to impose his in foreign politics, and especially in regard to all matters where Germany was concerned. The Queen, under his guidance, frequently refused to allow this man or that man to become a Minister of the Crown, as may be read in the "Memoirs of Lord Malmesbury." With a knowledge of courts, many leading men in the House of Commons take care to hold aloof from any active participation in resisting Royal grants, &c. Still, I am bound to admit that under the Queenship of the present sovereign such progress has been made in "reigning, not governing," that there is little fear of any of her successors interfering in politics.

Mr. Balfour Is Well Treated.

From London Truth.

Jabez Balfour is but little affected by his present position, and looks as smiling and comfortable in his Holloway cell as if he were still living on the fat of the land in Argentina. He eats all he can get, reads a good deal, and sleeps like a top. His food comes from outside, and is paid for by funds supplied by his friends, for he has still many friends, who seem anxious to keep him in good humor!

PROCLAMATION FOR CUBA

Obedience to Neutrality Laws Admonished by the President.

DUTIES OF AMERICANS TO SPAIN

Acceptance of Commissions for Warlike Services to the Insurgents to be Rigorously Prosecuted.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—That the President intends to deal vigorously with filibusters who make use of United States territory in the furtherance of their designs upon Spanish authority in Cuba, is shown by this proclamation, which he issued today:

"Whereas, The Island of Cuba is now the seat of a serious civil disturbance, accompanied by armed resistance to the authority of the established Government of Spain, a power with which the United States is and desire to remain on terms of peace and amity; and,

Whereas, The laws of the United States prohibit its citizens as well as all others being within and subject to its jurisdiction from taking part in such disturbances adversely to such established Government by accepting or exercising commissions for warlike service against it, by enlisting or procuring others to enlist for such service, by fitting out or arming or procuring to be fitted out and armed ships of war for such service, by augmenting the force of any ship of war engaged in such service, and arriving in a port of the United States, and by setting on foot or providing or preparing the means for military enterprises to be carried on from the United States against the territory of such Government;

Now, Therefore, In recognition of the laws aforesaid, and in discharge of the obligations of the United States toward a friendly power, and as a measure of precaution and to the end that citizens of the United States and all others within its jurisdiction may be deterred from subjecting themselves to legal forfeitures and penalties,

I, Grover Cleveland, President of the United States of America, do hereby admonish all such citizens and other persons to abstain from every violation of the laws hereinbefore referred to, and I hereby warn them that all violations of such laws will be rigorously prosecuted; and I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States charged with the execution of said laws the utmost diligence in preventing violations thereof and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 12th day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and nineteenth.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY, Secretary of State.

The ordering of the Raleigh to the coast of Florida was the first step taken by the Administration against the filibusters. Then came the letter, published this morning in The New-York Times, instructing United States customs officers on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to be on the alert to suppress illeged measures to aid the Cuban insurrection.

While there is much sympathy with Cuba in her natural desire to achieve independence, the fact is recognized that the Government must, in justice to its own well-known position regarding neutrality laws and limitations, prevent the Cuban leaders from making United States territory their base of supplies of men and munitions of war.

It is taken for granted that the President's proclamation will have a strong deterrent effect upon the Cuban sympathizers in Florida. If the measures already adopted are not sufficient to secure the enforcement of the neutrality laws to a degree that this Government must, in justice to its own well-known interests, see enforced, there is no doubt that the military and naval force of the country will be called upon to operate against the offenders.

The instructions sent to the commander of the cruiser Raleigh for his guidance when on patrol duty off the Florida coast were of the most comprehensive kind, and provided for a full and strict enforcement of the neutrality laws.

The Raleigh will go first to Key West. She then will make a thorough patrol of the coast line, to render it more difficult for a filibustering party to get away.

It is thought likely that a revenue cutter will soon be sent to the assistance of the Raleigh.

CONSERVATIVE CUBAN OPINION.

Insurgents Are Invaders Not Familiar with the Country's Needs.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Dr. Wolfred Nelson of New-York City, for eight years a resident of Central and South America and the West Indies, was in Washington yesterday to consult with Surgeon General Wyman of the Marine Hospital Service over the possibilities of danger from the introduction of yellow fever. Dr. Nelson, during his stay in Cuba, made himself familiar with the views and purposes of the several political parties on the island, and to a reporter for the United Press he gave an interesting résumé of the political conditions there.

"Of the 1,300,000 population of Cuba," he said, "the whites, Spaniards, properly so called, as a class, are intensely loyal to Spain and want no other rule. They are the conservative party. Another section of the population, chiefly residing in Santiago de Cuba, at the eastern end of the island, comprise the autonomistic party. It has adherents in all parts of Cuba, but its stronghold is Santiago.

"The Autonomists want home rule for Cuba under the Spanish flag as Canada enjoys home rule under the British flag. A third party wants Cuban independence under the name of Separatists. The fourth party, a small one, is the Revolutionary party, which insists upon a free Cuba at any price.

"Havana, the capital city, with a population of 300,000, is a conservative stronghold. During the last rebellion, which continued from 1868 to 1878, the revolutionists carried on a guerilla warfare, seeking the fastnesses of the lofty mountains. To-day, to a man, the Conservatives and the Autonomists are for Spanish rule and a strong Government. The horrors of that long and bloody war are all too recent.

"The Autonomists claim that their party has a majority over all others combined. Their manifesto, recently published, gave a complete history of the efforts of the party from the time the rebels, in 1868, inaugurated the ten years' war, which created the Cuban debt. The manifesto asserts that many misguided men, who fought against Spain in that conflict, are now enrolled in the ranks of the Autonomists. They seek reform now by peaceful agitation, and by the expression of public opinion.

"The manifesto denounces the present revolution as one fatal to Cuba, instituted by 'invaders' from without, who are wholly unfamiliar with the progress made in Cuba, with the reduction in the Cuban debt, and a steady advance along the lines laid down by the Autonomists.

"The Autonomists earnestly pray to be delivered from their deliverers, whom they characterize as 'foreign invaders,' who, unasked, landed on the island at a time when their presence is the only obstacle to the realization of the hopes of the Autonomists; when the Cuban representatives in the Cortès at Madrid—Cuba has imperial representation in the Spanish Parliament—had secured the enactment of new laws and when her outlook was the brightest.

"An immense amount of misinformation has been published in the United States. Many kind-hearted and sympathetic people have been misled and have been aiding a rebellion with which all that is best in Cuba has no sympathy."

SPAIN'S DESPERATE ANXIETY.

Thousands of Troops and Pesetas to Suppress the Insurrection.

MADRID, June 12.—Preparations are under way to have 40,000 troops ready to sail for Cuba in August, besides the 10,000 men who will start for the island next month.

The Senate has passed a bill authorizing the Government to raise 600,000,000 pesetas should that amount be necessary to put down the insurrection.

An official dispatch from Havana states that insurgents have appeared in the Camaguey district of the central province. This is regarded as important.

MAXIMO GOMEZ INVADES CUBA.

Deputies, Young Men of Good Families, and Santa Lucia Join Him.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 12.—Maximo Gomez has reached Puerto Principe and crossed the frontier. He has about 2,000 men with him and has succeeded in evading the Government troops sent to head him off.

The invasion of Puerto Principe means that the insurrection, which has so far been confined to the Santiago Province, is extending westward.

In Puerto Principe Province hundreds of Cubans are joining Gomez. The Marquis de Santa Lucia has again taken up arms, and with him are several deputies and young men of good families.

Gen. Martinez Campos has asked for additional troops to suppress this new uprising.

Insurgent Bands Repulsed at Moron.

HAVANA, June 12.—Two insurgent bands, numbering fifty men, under the command of Campanoni and Agramonte, entered the town of Moron, Province of Puerto Principe, on Monday night. They fired two volleys, but were driven off by Spanish troops.

Departments to Enforce Neutrality.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Secretary of State has sent formal communications to the Attorney General and Secretaries of the Treasury and the Navy, directing them to take all necessary steps to enforce the neutrality laws, in view of the increased activity of the insurrectionists in Cuba, and of their sympathizers in this country.

PAPAL NUNCIOS AS CARDINALS.

Dr. Rooker Refutes Conclusions of an Ill-Informed Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The cablegram published this morning, giving the substance of a Rome dispatch to the London Standard, to the effect that the Pope had announced his intention of appointing the papal nucios at Lisbon, Madrid, Paris and Vienna to membership in the College of Cardinals, was read with but languid interest at the Papal Legation in Washington.

Dr. Rooker, Secretary of the Legation, says that the Rome dispatch bore on its face to any well-informed Catholic evidences of its improbability. "It purports to quote the words of the Pope in announcing his intention to make the appointments," he said.

"In such matters the first Papal utterance is to the private consistory, at which the Cardinals are informed of the names of their new associates in the College. He never speaks of the appointments in advance, and to suppose that he has done so in this case presupposes that he has gone crazy, which I do not believe is the case.

"The alleged statement attributed to the correspondent," continued Dr. Rooker, "that the appointment of these four Cardinals will disturb the preponderance of Italian Cardinals in the College, and thus increase the improbability of the election of an Italian successor to Pope Leo, is simply nonsense.

"In the first place, the Italian Cardinals form a minority of the present college, and secondly, the four nuncios named are all Italians. So that their entrance into the College would increase the Italian membership in proportion, and not decrease it. At present there are ten or eleven vacant hats. I believe the whole seventy have never been filled since the present Pope was elected.

"The whole matter looks to me like the guess of an outsider," Dr. Hooker went on to say, "who was not thoroughly informed respecting some interesting, not to say important, details.

"Jacobini, the nuncio at Lisbon, brother to Pope Leo's first Secretary of State, and himself Secretary of the Propaganda, has been in his present position four years, and his recall and promotion are therefore about due in the ordinary course of things.

"Cretoni has been at Madrid three years, Ferrata at Paris three years, and Agliordi at Vienna not quite two years. The latter two, for political reasons which are well known in Rome, may be recalled without completing the usual term of service as nuncios.

"According to the gossip of that city, Cretoni's career is bound up in that of Jacobini, and popular belief is that when the latter is made Cardinal, the former will also be decorated with the red hat. There is the foundation upon which any one could predicate the promotion of the four mentioned, but The Standard correspondent evidently did not know some other more vital things when he wrote."

PRINCE BISMARCK'S OPTIMISM.

He Says that He Is of a Class Which Puts Value in Epitaphs.

FRIEDRICHSRUHE, June 12.—The chief municipal authorities of Baden-Baden, Bruchsal, Heidelberg, Freiberg, Carlsruhe, Lahr, Constans, Mannheim, and Pforzheim called upon Prince Bismarck to-day and presented the ex-Chancellor with the freedom of their respective cities.

In reply to the addresses the Prince said that he belonged to a class of people who put great value upon the inscription carved upon a gravestone. It was of special value to him to know that the Germans of the South and Southeast felt comfortable and secure within the Empire and believed in its stability.

"Baden's Duke and people," he said, "largely shared in the movement of founding the Empire, and we in Berlin had to wait for a development of our policy until the conditions of Europe had attained a favorable point, and also had to wait for the time when it was possible to include the Great South-German block, Bavaria and Wurtemberg."

Concluding, Prince Bismarck said: "I am rather an invalid to-day and not capable of much exertion. I have also become a kind of barometer and a change in the weather tells me, therefore, that I want to sit down and take a glass of wine to restore my strength."

The ex-Chancellor ended his remarks by proposing a toast to the Grand Duke of Baden, who, he said, had always been his protector.

WHY NOT'S CAPTAIN AND CREW.

An Unheard-of Variety of Seamen Who Abandon Passengers at Sea.

LONDON, June 12.—The passengers of the little British vessel Why Not, which was on fire and abandoned at sea by her crew, leaving the passengers to save themselves as best they could, have arrived in Jersey, whither they were bound for the purpose of working in the potato harvest.

They report that the fire was discovered Saturday. There was no panic on board, and the passengers and crew worked together to suppress the flames. After a time, however, one of the sailors threw a bucket overboard, and the Captain ordered the crew, four in number, to lower the only boat and recover it.

When the boat was lowered, the Captain and crew got into it, rowed off, and did not return.

PARIS, June 12.—A dispatch to The Figaro from St. Brieux says the police of Erquy are keeping the Captain of the British vessel Why Not under surveillance.

It is probable that he will be arrested on the charge of abandoning his burning ship on the high seas, with her passengers on board.

The Why Not had twenty passengers, all French, who were driven ashore at Erquy. Nineteen of them were saved, and one was drowned in attempting to land.

Massachusetts Forger at Saltillo.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The Department of State received a telegram to-day from Chargé d'Affaires Butler of the American Legation in Mexico, announcing that the Massachusetts forger Hosler had been arrested at Saltillo and would be held pending the arrival of extradition papers. Secretary Olney immediately notified Gov. Greenhalge of the arrest.

Cardinal Vaughan's Enemy Insane.

LONDON, June 12.—It was to-day certified by physicians that the American, Lorenzo Covington, who was arrested for threatening to murder Cardinal Vaughan, is insane. The magistrate ordered that Covington be confined in an asylum during her Majesty's pleasure.

King Oscar Calls for a Moderate.

CHRISTIANIA, June 12.—King Oscar, who has been strongly advised to form a coalition Cabinet, to-night summoned to the palace M. Sverdrup, the leader of the Moderates.

RUSSIA AND THE GERMANS

Irritation at a Sudden Change About Chinese Mainland.

COUNSELOR AND GUIDE OF JAPAN

Agitation Against Foreigners Has Reached a Critical Point in Yunnan—France and the Pescadore Islands.

LONDON, June 12.—The Post will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Berlin saying that the question of a Chinese loan seems to have caused a marked divergence of opinion between Russia and Germany.

According to Germany's view, Russia has executed a sudden and curious "volte face," in regard to Japan evacuating the Chinese mainland, China having engaged not to raise a further loan in six months.

As she evidently cannot yet pay even the original indemnity, Japan will consequently continue to occupy Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei.

Japan will thus be compelled to look to Russia for counsel and guidance, which is a result that was never expected in Berlin when the action of Russia, Germany, and France was arranged. The present danger is that the relations between Russia and Germany may become less cordial than ever.

A dispatch to The Globe from Shanghai says that the feeling against foreigners is rapidly increasing in Central China, and has reached a critical point in Yunnan.

PARIS, June 12.—The growing anti-foreign feeling in certain sections of China, and especially in the District of Yunnan, leads the Matin and the Soleil to express hope that the Government will take measures without delay for the protection of French citizens in China.

The Daily News will publish to-morrow a Berlin dispatch of similar tenor to The Post's telegram. It says the fact cannot be got over that Russia hoodwinked Germany while receiving a great service from her. The soreness over the matter is not concealed in German political circles.

PARIS, June 12.—It is semi-officially denied that France is to obtain possession of the Pescadore Islands. It is added that Japan has already occupied the islands.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The report that one of the Pescadore Islands will be given to France for a coaling station is discredited among diplomatic officials here.

These islands were ceded to Japan in the recent treaty made with China, and no part of them, it is asserted, will be relinquished by Japan.

TERMS OF THE CHINESE LOAN.

Russia's Financial Hold Is Lamented as a Dangerous Precedent.

LONDON, June 12.—The Times will to-morrow say that the Chinese loan will be issued at 4 per cent., redeemable in thirty-six years.

It will be inconvertible for fifteen years, and will be secured on the customs revenues of the treaty ports, besides Russia's absolute guarantee.

The Times adds that from a political point of view the giving to Russia of a financial hold over China, which it will be difficult to shake off, constitutes a dangerous precedent.

WURTEMBERG IN FAVOR OF GOLD

A Vote Which May Prevent the Calling of a Monetary Conference.

STUTTGART, June 12.—In the Lower House of the Diet of Wurtemberg to-day, the Finance Minister, Dr. von Riecke, said that the Government did not think it advisable that Germany should summon an international monetary conference.

A resolution in favor of a gold standard was passed by a vote of 70 to 24.

This action recalls Chancellor von Hohenlohe's declaration, that the Government would take steps to summon a monetary conference as soon as it obtained the approval of all the Federal States. The supporters of the gold standard hope that the attitude of Wurtemberg will be sufficient to prevent the calling of the conference.

AUSTRIAN CABINET CRISIS.

German Liberals Will Withdraw from Windischgratz Coalition.

LONDON, June 12.—The Daily News will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Vienna saying that the German Liberals have resolved to withdraw forthwith from the coalition on which the Cabinet of Prince Windischgratz was formed. Dr. von Plener, Minister of Finance, and Count Wurmbrand, Minister of Commerce, are members of the party, and must therefore resign. The situation is regarded as being very serious.

AFRICAN REBELLION CRUSHED.

Gen. Joubert Defeats the Forces Led by Chief Magaeba.

PRETORIA, June 12.—The rebellion in Zoutpansberg against the South African republic has been put down.

Gen. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the forces of the republic, has, after severe fighting, routed the rebels, under Chief Magacba, and crushed the rebellion. Chief Magaeba was killed.

A Receiving Order Against O'Brien.

LONDON, June 12.—The Bankruptcy Court to-day issued an order against Mr. William O'Brien in consequence of his failure to satisfy the judgment obtained against him by Mr. Patrick A. Chance, M. P., for legal services rendered in Mr. O'Brien's action for libel against Lord Salisbury.

Mariaberg Monastery Closed by Law.

BERLIN, June 12.—The Mariaberg Monastery, the monks of which were accused of ill treating lunatics confined in the institution, has been closed by order of the Government.

Abbe de Broglie's Murderer Insane.

PARIS, June 12.—Mme. Amelot, who murdered the Abbé de Broglie on May 11 by shooting him with a revolver, will not be tried for her crime. She has been officially declared insane.

Ambassadors Call on Kimberley.

LONDON, June 12.—Ambassador Bayard, accompanied by Wayne MacVagh, the American Ambassador to Italy, visited the Earl of Kimberly at the Foreign Office to-day.

Twenty-six Dead in Antonienhutte.

BERLIN, June 12.—The fire in the Antonienhutte mine, in Prussian Silesia, has been extinguished. All of the imprisoned miners except twenty-six were saved.

Imperial Audience to the Catholicos.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 12.—The Czar and Czarina to-day gave an audience to Mgr. Meguirditch, Catholicos of the Armenians.

More Favorable Rates for Utah.

SALT LAKE, Utah, June 12.—W. H. Bancroft, since his appointment as co-receiver with Mr. Egan for the Oregon Short Line and Utah Northern Railway Company, has been casting about for means to show his good-will to the people of Utah. Last night it was given out by the Union Pacific officials here that, owing to the good offices of Mr. Bancroft, advices had been received from Union Pacific headquarters at Omaha that on and after June 15 a reduction of from 15 to 30 per cent. on freight rates from the East to Utah common points over the Union Pacific and Oregon Short Line would go into effect, thus putting Utah common points on a par with Montana common points.

Reviewed by Gen. McAlpin.

SING SING, N. Y., June 12.—The annual commencement exercises at Dr. Holbrook's Military School took place this afternoon.

The cadets were reviewed by Adjt. Gen. Edwin A. McAlpin.

WILKESBARRE'S MUSIC FESTIVAL

The Performance of "Catrin," a New Opera by Dr. Mason, Proved a Great Attraction to the Audience.

WILKESBARRE, Penn., June 12.—The two days' musical festival of the Wilkesbarre Oratorio Society ended to-night with a concert performance of an opera called "Catrin," by Dr. J. J. Mason, conductor of the society. The opera is founded on a Welsh story of disappointed love and insanity. In setting the book to music Dr. Mason ingeniously introduced some Welsh airs, and these lent the principal attractiveness to a score which was otherwise conventional and uninteresting. Judged by standards applied in New-York the performance was far from satisfactory, but it seemed to give much pleasure to the audience.

The festival has been pecuniarily unsuccessful, and the deficit to be met by the Oratorio Society will amount to $2,000.

The following prizes were awarded after competition to-day: Soprano solo, seven contestants, $10, Mrs. Lizzie Hughes Brundage, of Scranton. Piano solo, for persons under twenty years of age, prize $15, Miss Annie Durkin, of Scranton.

The prize of $200 for choirs of not less than seventy-five nor more than one hundred voices brought out only one competitor, the Minersville Choir, and the adjudicators awarded it one-half the prize on its merits.

The most interesting contest was that of women's choruses. There were six entries, and all did good and some genuinely excellent work, which would challenge admiration anywhere. The contest between Scranton and Wilkesbarre was extremely close, but the adjudicators gave the prize to the Wilkesbarre choir, because of the slightly superior finish of its shading.

The competition which most excited the audience was that for the largest prize, $1,000, for mixed choirs of not less than 175 nor over 200 voices. Only two choruses appeared, one from Scranton, and one from this city. The adjudicators had no doubtful choice in this contest. The Scranton choir, which had by far the better body of tone, the more precision, and the better style, fairly earned the prize, much to the disappointment of the local party. The decision was received with triumphant shrieks of delight by the large delegation of Scrantonians. The presence of a number of young girls hardly more than children in the Wilkesbarre choir did much to make the body of tone thin, while the tenors did not compare with those of the Scranton choir in quality or sonorousness. This was probably the most unpopular decision made by the adjudicators, but there was no room for a difference of opinion.

UNIFORMS OF ARMY SURGEONS

The Geneva Cross Will Probably Be Substituted for the Present Shield.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—There is something like dissension in the Army Medical Corps over the insignia which it is proposed to adopt for the uniforms of Army Surgeons. At present the symbol of the corps is a conventional shield, which is without significance.

During the war the Army Surgeons wore a green sash, the ends of which touched the ground. Four weeks' experience with this article demonstrated its inutility, and subsequently the doctors were indicated by the letters "M. D." inscribed upon the shoulder of the coat. Later on, those who objected to the inscription secured a change to the shield as being less of an advertisement of the occupation of the wearer. The time has now come for again changing the insignia of the corps, as there is once more opposition, principally by the younger medical officers, to any insignia which shall make too great a distinction between medical officers and line officers.

It is proposed to abandon the meaningless shield in favor of the well-known Geneva cross, which is, the world over, the badge of the military medical corps. This symbol will be worn upon the cap and upon the shoulders of the coat. It will not entitle the wearer to any privileges or protection which is given by the cross when worn as a brassart on the arm. This position of the badge can only be assumed by direction of the commanding General, and under the terms of the Geneva treaty it makes the wearer a neutral in time of civilized war.

Some of the younger physicians of the army feel that a less indicative symbol might be adopted, although, as a wartime Surgeon said: "There is no reason why Army Surgeons should be ashamed of their rank or duty. It is an honorable, charitable, and scientific profession, and the Geneva cross is its best and most appropriate insignia." Despite the objections of some of the medical officers, it is likely that the design mentioned will be adopted in place of the present shield.

ANOTHER BIG WHISKY TRUST SUIT

Receiver McNulta Wants Half a Million of Stock from Greenhut.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Within a day or two Receiver McNulta will file a bill asking that Greenhut be ordered to turn over to the stockholders of the Whisky Trust $500,000 in stocks which he is alleged to have purchased with the money of the corporation.

This action grows out of information secured by the receiver regarding the famous cipher dispatches which passed between Greenhut and certain stock brokers.

Mr. McNulta has come into possession of Mr. Greenhut's cipher code, and can translate private dispatches, which Greenhut refused to decipher while on the witness stand.

Commencement at St. Gabriel's School.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., June 12.—The annual commencement of St. Gabriel's School was held to-day, and was attended by not only the élite of the town, but by many visitors from New-York and elsewhere.

The graduates were Mary Moore Mansfield of Suffern, Conn., salutatorian; Grace Ellen Sargeant of Baltimore, Md., valedictorian; Kate Tilden Willis, Charlotte Ethel Upjohn, and Carolyn A. Brown.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Mrs. P. T. Barnum of Bridgeport, Conn., is at the Plaza.

—Milton H. Smith of Louisville and Mr. and Mrs. James W. Husted are at the Waldorf.

—Gen. Orland Smith of Baltimore, and Frederick H. Winston of Chicago, are at the Holland.

—Poindexter Dunn of Washington, D. C., and ex-Mayor John Screven of Savannah are at the Marlborough.

—Senator William F. Vilas of Wisconsin and Senator Watson C. Squire of Washington, are at the Fifth Avenue.

—Ex-Congressman John J. Hemphill of South Carolina and Gardiner G. Hubbard, of Washington, D. C., are at the Gilsey.

—Attorney General T. E. Hancock, of Syracuse, and ex-Gov. P. C. Lounsbury of Connecticut are at the Murray Hill.

—Martin A. Knapp of Syracuse, ex-Mayor John A. Roche of Chicago, Theodore M. Pomeroy of Auburn, N. Y., and Hugh McMillor and H. B. Ledyard, of Detriot, are at the Windsor.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Elizabethport, N. J., June 12.—The boiler room of the Hygienic Chemical Company's plant was damaged $5,000 by fire to-night.

Elmira, N. Y., June 12.—The Gregson-Dolson-Smith shoe factory at Bath burned; loss, $23,000; insured for $25,000.

Fall River, Mass., June 12.—Fire in R. A. McWhirr & Co.'s dry goods store caused damage of $10,000 to stock.

Rochester, N. Y., June 12.—E. C. Myers's sawmill burned; loss, $16,000; insurance, $5,000.

A Bicycle Tour of Europe.

The Rev. William H. Boocock, pastor of the Grace Chapel of the Dutch Reformed Church at Flatbush, L. I., sailed for Europe yesterday on the Britannic. Dwight Lefferts, Lloyd Prince, and Leffert Lefferts sailed with him. The party are off for a bicycle tour through the Scotch lake country and then back through England, across to France, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland. On the steamer Obdam on Saturday, L. Zabrisky, Fred Jahn, Morris Strong, Albert Drury, two Waldron brothers, and Messrs. Stubs and Warden, all of Flushing, sail to meet the voyagers of yesterday at Glasgow on July 1. The first party will ride from Liverpool to Glasgow on their bicycles.

Geo. C. Flint Co. have many imitators, but no equals in display of styles, quality, and lowness of price. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

FREDERICK P. OHL DEAD

He Was the Princeton Freshman Shot by John Collins, Colored.

STUDENTS TO BOYCOTT NEGROES

Intensely Hostile Feeling Toward Them Generated by What Is Believed to Have Been an Unprovoked Murder.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12.—Frederick P. Ohl, one of the two students shot Saturday night by John Collins, a negro, died at 4 o'clock this morning in the Isabella McCosh Infirmary, where he was taken for treatment immediately after the shooting. When Ohl died, his father, mother, and sister and a number of the Faculty were at the bedside with the doctors. Peritonitis, caused by the wound and subsequent operation, was the immediate cause of death.

The operation, performed by Dr. Bull of New-York Sunday, was successful, and until yesterday afternoon there were no signs of death. The young man had an excellent constitution and was in perfect condition when the shooting occurred, and these facts, it was thought, would help him in the battle for his life. When three days passed without any serious indication of feyer, the doctors who were in immediate attendance began to hope the young man would stand the effects of the wound and operation and pass the stage when danger might be expected.

Yesterday was one of the critical periods, and as night came, with little or no change in the temperature of the patient, and the tests showed normal conditions as to pulse and temperature, the doctors' hopes rose. Dr. Denton, who was at the bedside late last night, noticed a slight rise in temperature, which resisted all efforts to subdue it. The pulse and heart beats were quickened, and realizing there was great danger, Dr. Denton summoned his assistants and also notified Mr. and Mrs. Ohl. They were soon all grouped about the bed on which the young man lay. He was unconscious when his parents and sister arrived, and remained so until death.

Ohl was nineteen years old. He was one of the most popular freshmen at the university. He was a total abstainer from drink and an orderly and close student.

There was no formal announcement of the death of the young man to the students. The crape which was placed on the door of the infirmary soon after death came told the early risers among the students all they wanted to know. Within an hour after Ohl died, every student in the college knew of it. On every side there were expressions of sorrow and regret. The commencement exercises were carried on in a subdued manner, and in everything there seemed to be a touch of sadness.

The freshmen met at 11 o'clock. Joseph Hutchinson of Philadelphia, and Oliver Jackson of Newark were appointed representatives to attend the body of their dead classmate to the grave. The same men were empowered to purchase a suitable floral tribute at Trenton and convey it to New-Castle, Penn., the home of Ohl's parents, where the funeral will be held. A committee of five, consisting of Dripps, Easton, Bannard, Graham, and Macfarland, was appointed to draw up suitable resolutions.

Dean Murray was deeply affected by the death of Ohl. He said the young man promised to be a bright and good student, and the college had lost a good man.

The death of Ohl has aroused bitter feeling among the students toward the man who shot him. Not only are the freshmen very bitter, but the older men are in perfect sympathy with the younger. The situation was discussed all day by small groups of students. Even the graduates found time to take a hand in the discussions. There was a proposition, which met with much favor, of holding a mass meeting of the students on the campus this afternoon to take action, but as the action it was proposed to take might distress the members of the dead man's family, it was decided to abandon the plan.

There seemed to be a full determination on the part of the classes which will return next year to hold the meeting about the cannon on the evening of the opening of the term. The plan developed is a boycott of all negroes. In the past few but negro waiters have been employed by the student clubs, and all the baggage handlers and servants have been negroes. There is now a boycott in force, but it is not systematic. Those students who shipped their trunks home to-day to avoid the rush for the next couple of days, took pains to hire white men to handle their goods. Only the regular negro employes of the students are allowed to do anything. The modified plan for the boycott is to employ no negro who has resided in Princeton at least three years. The adoption of a boycott of this kind would force the greater part of the colored population from this place.

Cochran, the other student who was shot, appears to be out of danger, and is allowed to see his most intimate friends. He has not been informed of the death of his companion.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 12.—Fred Ohl, the Princeton student who died this morning, was personally known to many of the freshmen at Rutgers, and there was a feeling of sorrow at the college this afternoon when his death was announced. The freshmen will adopt resolutions relative to his death.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Tuesday night to 12 o'clock Wednesday night.)

1:10 A. M.—775 Second Avenue; awning; damage slight.

3:30 P. M.—Pelham Road, near Bould, Baychester; barn; owned by Simon Taul; damage, $1,000.

9:45 P. M.—132 West Nineteenth Street; Joseph Kelly; damage, $50.

10:40 P. M.—76 East Broadway; Davidson & Davidson; damage, $10.

Naval Reserve as Marksmen.

CREEDMOOR, L. I., June 12.—A detachment of the First Naval Battalion, composed of the First and Second Divisions, under command of Lieut. Commander Kent, practiced here to-day. This branch of the service are armed with the Lee magazine rifle, calibre 45, and are compelled to make one more point than the infantrymen, viz., 81, to become marksmen. Following are the results:

CLASS PRACTICE.

Division.	Number. Practicing.	Second Class Qualifications.	Marksmen.
Staff	5	3	5
First Division	70	70	70
Second Division	68	68	68
Total	141	141	141

VOLLEY FIRING.

Division.	Number Firing in Ranks	Possible Score.	Actual Score.
First Division	66	660	234
Second Division	64	640	283
Total	130	1,300	457

Pleasant Outing for Cyclists.

The Century Wheelmen of New-York announce a novel outing and club run to Copake Lake for June 22 and 23, to which unattached wheelmen and members of other clubs will be heartily welcomed. The party will leave Pier 48, foot of West Eleventh Street, Saturday, June 22, at 5 P. M., arriving at Hudson, N. Y., at 4 A. M., Sunday. A run of eighteen miles in the cool of the morning will be made to Copake Lake, one of the prettiest in the State, where boating, fishing, or absolute rest may be had. The party will leave the lake for the return trip at 6 o'clock Sunday evening, in time to connect with the boat at Hudson for New-York, which is due in this city at 5:30 A. M. The excursion will not cost over $5, and staterooms can be obtained from Peter J. Fisher, Captain, at the clubhouse, 958 Eighth Avenue. All wishing to accompany the club on this trip are requested to notify the Captain by Wednesday, June 19, so that satisfactory arrangements can be made for their accommodation.

Valkyrie Nearly Ready.

GLASGOW, June 12.—Lord Dunraven's new racing yacht, the Valkyrie, still lies off Lapthorne's loft, at Gourock, where she is receiving her outfit. Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore are personally superintending the work. The crew are engaged in completing the running of her rigging and trying all her working parts. They were engaged in housing and hoisting her topmast yesterday, which operation was repeated many times. The new boat's sails are now lying in the loft at Gourock ready to be bent on, but the managing partner in charge of Lapthorne's Gourock branch professes ignorance of their measurements. The first trial of the new boat under sail has been definitely fixed for Saturday, providing the weather is suitable.

OBITUARY RECORD

Major Richard Oulahan.

Major Richard Oulahan, one of the leading participants in the abortive Stevens Fenian movement for the liberation of Ireland, died in Washington yesterday. During the "Young Ireland" movement of 1848 he was associated with John Mitchell, and made many contributions, chiefly in poetic form, to The Dublin Nation. He left Dublin in 1849, and came to the United States, and in the civil war served as a First Lieutenant in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, and also as aide de camp on the staff of Gen. Corcoran. On account of disabilities incurred in the line of duty he was mustered out of the service, and later was brevetted Major for gallant conduct in action at Suffolk, Va.

Through Horace Greeley, he secured a clerical position in the Treasury Department, which he held up to the time of his death. As an advocate of the home-rule cause, he carried on a correspondence with Charles Stewart Parnell, whom he knew personally, and the letters written to him by Mr. Parnell were used as evidence in proving that the "Parnellism and crime" papers published in The London Times were forgeries.

Mary Lahy Walker.

The death of Mrs. Mary Lahy Walker, on June 8, closed a life of usefulnes, benevolence, and most unusual piety. She was a descendant of the De la Hayes, a Huguenot family who fled from France and settled in various parts of Great Britain. She was born in 1819, and was married in 1837 to Mr. James Walker of New-York, who died in 1887. Nine children, five sons and four daughters, were the result of their union, the eldest of whom is the Right Rev. William D. Walker, Bishop of North Dakota.

Mrs. Walker was one of the best-read women of the day in theological literature, and her knowledge of church history was profound and a source of surprise and gratification to her many friends among the clergy. Her life was devoted to church work and her family; she took an active interest in the education of her children, who can pay no greater tribute to her memory than to say she was indeed a noble woman and a good mother. Her ever-ready sympathy and hospitable nature endeared her to the host of friends who mourn her loss.

Samuel H. Cornwell.

Samuel H. Cornwell, the first Secretary of the Society of Old Brooklynites, died at his home, 695 Greene Avenue, Monday. He was born in 1825 in Fulton Street, near Cranberry Street, Brooklyn. His father, Richard W. Cornwell, was Surrogate of Kings County, and his brother, James, was a Police Justice.

Mr. Cornwell was one of the charter members of the Society of Old Brooklynites. He was elected Secretary, and held that position many years. He had been the chief title searcher in the County Clerk's office for years, but retired Jan. 1 of this year.

He was a member of the Thirteenth Regiment, and went to the front with that organization. He was a member of Ranken Post No. 10, G. A. R. He leaves a wife, two sons, and two daughters. The funeral services were held last night. The interment will be in Cypress Hills Cemetery to-day.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Allan Norton Leete, editor of The Scranton Sunday News, died Tuesday night at Scranton, Penn., from typhoid fever, after an illness of five days. Dr. Leete was fifty-five years old. He was a graduate of Williams College. He was on The New-York Tribune staff when that paper was published by Horace Greeley. Afterward he worked on The Newark Call, and was editorial writer and editor of The Philadelphia Inquirer before going to Scranton in 1891, as associate editor of The Tribune there, from which paper he went to The Sunday News eight months ago. His death was a direct result of heat prostration six weeks ago. Dr. Leete was a member of the Elks. A widow and son survive him.

—Roderick Atwood, aged sixty years, a wealthy farmer of Woodbury, Conn., and a large owner of real estate in Waterbury, died Tuesday night from a stroke of paralysis.

INTERNATIONAL MISSIONARY UNION

Opening of the Twelfth Annual Meeting at Clifton Springs.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 12.—The twelfth annual meeting of the International Missionary Union opened this evening, at Clifton Springs, with the President, the Rev. J. T. Gracey, D. D., of Rochester, in the chair. There were over 100 missionaries present from mission fields all over the world, and representing all denominations.

The opening devotions were conducted by Dr. Wood of Turkey. The President gave some historical facts concerning the organization of the Union. Dr. Adams, Chaplain of the Clifton Springs Sanitarium, gave an address of welcome in behalf of Dr. Henry Foster and the Medical Faculty. A response was made by Bishop Fenick of the Protestant Episcopal Church, formerly missionary to Africa. The Rev. S. L. Baldwin, D.D., Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church, formerly for twenty-three years located at Foo Choo, China, conducted the recognition exercises, which consisted of those present arising, giving their names, denomination, field of labor, and years of service.

Several members of the noted Scudder family were present from Ceylon and India. The members of the family present aggregate over 150 years of missionary service.

The convention commencing to-morrow will begin the discussion of missionary work in the different fields, covering China and Japan. The meetings will continue a week.

STATE SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION

A Busy Day at Saratoga—Discussions on Many Topics.

SARATOGA, June 12.—The second day of the State Sunday School Convention was opened at 9 A. M., with a consecration service, led by the Rev. S. S. Eddy. It was conducted in three separate conferences.

That on School of Methods for Town Associations was conducted by the Rev. E. P. St. John, Superintendent, assisted by Timothy Hough, R. W. McKee, and E. W. Hawley. The main school conference was conducted by the Rev. E. P. Armstrong, Superintendent, assisted by Judge T. L. L. Hitchcock, who discussed Sunday school organization, and C. H. Woodworth, who spoke on Sunday school social life. The primary work conference was conducted by Mrs. Wilbur F. Crofts, who led a fellowship meeting. Miss May Chisholm Foster discussed the "Kindergarten

CYCLE PARADE AND MEET

Everything Is Ready for the State Division Races.

MANY ENTRIES FOR THE EVENTS

Novice Race for The New-York Times Medal to be Run in Seven Heats—Class A Races Fill Well.

Everything is now practically in readiness for the meet of the New-York State Division of the League of American Wheelmen at the new Manhattan Beach track on Saturday. The entries for all the races are in, and they have fully come up to anticipations, though some of the crack riders bit of sharp practice attempted to squeeze them in without paying an entrance fee.

Joseph Goodman, who is now the Board of Trade manager for a big batch of the semi-professionals and quasi-amateurs, was promptly called down for his attempt to evade entrance fees, and on Tuesday tried to get in by way of the back window by sending this letter:

Rochester, N. Y., June 11, 1895.

Mr. Fred W. Burns, Room 80 Times Building, New-York City:

Dear Sir: Your telegram of the 8th inst. was forwarded to this city. In reply will say that if agreeable to you I will pay the entrance fees of all Class B riders that I have entered on my arrival in New-York, on Friday, or at the track on Saturday. Trusting that this will be entirely satisfactory, I am, very truly,

JOSEPH GOODMAN.

Chairman Burns was not quite so accommodating as Goodman had expected him to be, and though Goodman's credit is ordinarily very good, it was not good enough in this instance, and Mr. Goodman's entries were allowed to repose in the waste basket. Chairman Burns said that the men would not be allowed to race under any circumstances. But there are plenty of Class B men left in to make the races of a very interesting character.

The one-mile race for novices, to the winner of which The New-York Times will present a valuable gold medal, has received a very large entry. It will be the first race run over the track, and will be run in seven heats, the winner of each heat, together with the second in the fastest of the seven, being allowed to ride in the final race.

A number of the men entered for the races have tried the new track and find that it is all they could wish for. This afternoon Charles Murphy, the famous racer of the Kings County Wheelmen, will ride over the track for a quarter-mile record, and will go the full mile at a fair rate of speed.

Interest in the parade for the opening of the Coney Island Cycle Path on Saturday afternoon, which precedes the race meet, continues to grow.

President A. H. Angell of the Good Roads Association has issued the following circular letter to members of the League of American Wheelmen regarding the parade:

The Good Roads Association of Brooklyn will welcome all wheelmen who desire to take part in the Coney Island Cycle Path parade on Saturday next, whether they have signified their intention of doing so or not. It is not too late to enter. The ranks will be open until 1:30 P. M. on the 15th inst., and the parade will move at 2 P. M. sharp.

All clubs other than those of Brooklyn and Long Island will parade in the second division, which will assemble on the Eastern Parkway.

Unattached wheelmen will parade in the third division, which will assemble near the main entrance to Prospect Park, with the right at the arch.

Members of the League of American Wheelmen are especially urged to join at this parade, as the usual parade of the State Division will not take place, Chief Consul Potter having, on behalf of that body, accepted the invitation of the Good Roads Association to join its ranks on this occasion. At least 10,000 wheelmen should move in the parade.

The Harlem Wheelmen are going to make an attempt to win the prizes for the greatest number of members paradin in any club, and also for the best appearance. The members are requested to appear in this costume: White sweater, gray trousers, black stockings, low cut black shoes, gray club cap, with H. W. cap pin, no coat. A boutonnière of special design will be furnished to each member, which he will wear pinned on the left breast. The parade will be conducted on strict military principles, with no blowing of bugles or whistles, ringing of bells, or club cries. Members wishing to start from up town will report at the clubhouse not later than 12:15. Members wishing to start from down town may take Twenty-third Street, Grand Street, or Roosevelt Street Ferries, and report at the ferry house, Broadway, Brooklyn, not later than 1 o'clock. After the parade the members will be entertained at the residence of Harry Wiltshire, 537 Third Street, Brooklyn.

The Cycle Club of Brooklyn and members of the Crescent Athletic Club will parade together, meeting at the Wheelery, 834 Flatbush Avenue, at 1 o'clock.

The programme of fourteen events will be run off in this order:

One-Mile, Class A, Novice.—Seven heats; winner and second man in the fastest heat to go in the final heat.

One-Mile, New-York State Championship, Class A, Scratch.—Three heats; first and second men in each heat and third man in the fastest heat to go in the final heat.

Final heat, one-mile novice.

One-Mile, Class B, Scratch.—Two heats; first and second men in each heat and third man in fastest heat to go in the final heat.

One-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Five heats; first three men in each heat and fourth man in fastest heat to go in the final heat.

Final, one-mile, Class B.

Final, one-mile State championship.

Five-Mile Metropolitan Championship, Class A, Scratch.—Three one-mile heats; first, second, and third men in each heat and fourth man in fastest heat to go in the final heat.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—One heat.

Final, one-mile handicap, Class B.

Three-Mile New-York State Championship, Class A, Scratch.—Three heats; first and second men in each heat and third man in fastest heat to go in the final heat.

Final, five-mile Metropolitan championship.

Final, three-mile State championship.

Ten-Mile, Paced, Class B, Scratch.—One heat only.

The entries for the several races are as follows:

ONE-MILE NOVICE, FOR TIMES MEDAL.

Herbert F. H. Dressel, High School W.
William E. Annis, Mercury W. C.
Adolph Oatman, Manhattan B. C.
Townsend Clark.
Frank Powell.
William J. Pick, Dragon W.
Louis G. Bach, Brooklyn B. C.
Charles E. Mack, Kings County W.
Louis S. Frank, St. George A. C.
Frank J. Robbins.
Rudolph Schack, Globe W.
John Bauer.
E. S. Rosenheimer, Dauntless R. C.
Frank L. Kuhl, Clio W.
James B. Speyers, Lawrence A. C.
John Mellor, Liberty W.
Frank L. Schepp, Bushwick W.
George Reith, Triangle W.
Harry L. Ruth, Riverside W.
F. S. Shinn, Lakewood B. C.
Harry D. Munier, New-York Tourist W.
Joseph Barth, Riverside W.
Robert Clifford, Globe W.
Alexander B. Garretson, "Poly Prep" W.
C. Marescu, Lexington B. C.
Harry R. Denninger, South Brooklyn W.
Martin Schmitter, South Brooklyn W.
Alvin B. Wise, Irving Club.
Adolph Bernstein, Jr., Triangle W.
Samuel R. Hall, New-York W.
Harry F. Bosworth, L. A. W.
E. L. Ballassy.
W. J. Clirehugh.
Adolf G. Bulle, Riverside W.
James C. Bennett, Liberty W.
Harry P. Barker, Prospect W.
L. Bugg, Y. M. C. A.
Fred W. Scorre, Riverside W.
Thomas C. Du Bois, Fort Lee W.
Charles G. Carpenter, Elizabeth A. C.
Dennis F. Curry, Globe W.
John A. Curry, Globe W.
Samuel Rauber, Globe W.
S. Winterbottom.
Benjamin F. Stanton.
W. R. McLean, Central C. C.
David Crow, Alva W.
George Hale, Y. M. C. A.
George McSorley, Union Ramblers.
John Gargare, Greenwich W.
James L. Brush, Prospect W.
Robert A. Miller, Greenwich W.
John A. Glahn, Jr., Harlem W.
Michael Murphy.
Patrick J. Bell.
F. D. Bowne, Triangle W.
Fred Arconet, Gramercy W.
A. N. Ransom, Clio W.
S. H. Haney, Union County R.
Otto Weinpahl, South Brooklyn W.
Samuel Clayton.
George E. Smith, Hackensack W.
George E. Curtis, Riverside W.
Arthur Hirsch.
J. M. McGuire.
William T. Owens, Olympic B. C.
L. A. Ryer, Hudson County W.
D. H. Murray, Empire A. C.
Frank Von Hunnik, Yonkers B. C.
William Doctor.
Frank Allaire.
James H. Schenck.
Lee E. Blackwell, Jr., Harlem W.
W. A. J. Flack, Alisea S. C.
E. W. Goff, Riverside W.
Charles Blune, Orange C. C.
E. E. Lord, Brooklyn B. C.
Charles Phelan.
Charles J. Oldenstadt, Greenwich W.
Thomas P. Newman, East Orange W.

ONE-MILE STATE CHAMPIONSHIP.

George B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen; William J. Pick, Dragon Wheelmen; J. T. Beckwith, Kings County Wheelmen; L. G. Hopps, Liberty Wheelmen; G. P. Gates, Riverside Wheelmen; Howard P. Mosher, L. A. Stoner, Troy Bicycle Club; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; H. K. Roe, Patchogue Wheelmen; David Crow, Alva Wheelmen; G. E. Ruppert, Young Men's Christian Association; F. B. Egelhoff, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; W. D. McGurn, Harlem Wheelmen; A. E. Weinig, Buffalo Ramblers' Bicycle Club; Charles M. Ertz, Riverside Wheelmen; E. A. Bofinger, Riverside Wheelmen; H. K. Smith, Kings County Wheelmen; Samuel Brock, Liberty Wheelmen; Oscar Hedstrom, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; J. W. Tilford, Riverside Wheelmen; Fred A. Nagel, Riverside Wheelmen; Thomas F. Dunn, Yonkers Bicycle Club; Franklin D. Rowan, Triangle Wheelmen; Albert Kluge, Bushwick Wheelmen; Charles J. Leibold, Riverside Wheelmen.

ONE MILE, SCRATCH, CLASS B.

C. M. Murphy, Kings County Wheelmen; E. C. Bald, Columbia racing team; W. F. Sims, Columbia racing team; Raymond Macdonald, Columbia racing team; E. L. Blauvelt, Tourist Cycle Club; Christopher Gans, Amphion Wheelmen; J. Fred Barry, Century Club; Fred W. Fisher, Century Club; Fred H. Allen, Springfield Club; Harry Maddox, Sterling team; Dr. Brown, Sterling team; M. F. Dirnberger, Crimson team; C. R. Coulter, Falcon team; Otto Zeigler, Falcon team; Walter J. Heifert, Utica Cycle Club; Conn Baker, Hoffman Cycle Club; F. S. Shinn, Lakewood Bicycle Club; E. A. Sievie, Jr., Riverside Wheelmen; E. T. Miller, Riverside Wheelmen.

ONE-MILE HANDICAP—CLASS A.

William L. Dumar, New-Jersey Athletic Club; George B. Cobb, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen; T. Clark, F. Powell, J. W. Pick, Dragon Wheelmen; A. G. Bach, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; J. W. Lambrecht, Yorkville Wheelmen; L. S. Frank, St. George Athletic Club; F. J. Robbins, R. Shack, Globe Wheelmen; J. T. Beckwith, Kings County Wheelmen; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen; George P. Gates, Riverside Wheelmen; John Mellor, Liberty Wheelmen; W. H. Owen, Greenwich Club; H. L. Sanford, "Poly Prep Preparatory" Wheelmen; F. L. Schepp, Bushwick Wheelmen; E. T. Hand, Crescent Wheelmen; R. H. Hazeltine, Liberty Wheelmen; F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen; J. E. Gregiore, Charles Keeseman, George Reith, Triangle Wheelmen; F. S. Shinn, Lakewood Bicycle Club; H. D. Munier, New-York Tourist Wheelmen; A. B. Garretson, "Poly Prep." Wheelmen; Leo Maresca, Lexington Wheelmen; M. Schmitter, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; H. P. Mosher, A. B. Wise, Irving Club; D. E. Baxter, Columbia College; A. Bernstein, Jr., Triangle Wheelmen; L. A. Stoner, Troy Bicycle Club; H. F. Bosworth, League of American Wheelmen; E. L. Ballassy, V. J. Clirehugh, A. G. Bulle, Riverside Wheelmen; J. C. Bennett, Liberty Wheelmen; H. P. Barker; Prospect Wheelmen; James Blake, Elizabeth Athletic Club; Nat Roe, Patchogue Club; H. K. Roe, Patchogue Club; T. Hughes, East Side Wheelmen; J. M. Barnett, E. B. Krumm, Fred W. Hoorre, Riverside Wheelmen; Thomas C. Du Bois, Fort Lee Wheelmen; E. H. Hodgson, Lyndhurst Bicycle Club; D. A. Sarmis, Liberty Wheelmen; D. F. Curry, Globe Wheelmen; J. A. Curry, Globe Wheelmen; Samuel Sauber, Globe Wheelmen; B. F. Stanton, S. Winterbottom, David Crow, Alva Wheelmen; George Hale, Young Men's Christian Association; John Gargare, Greenwich Wheelmen; J. W. Conklin, August L. Nilson, George E. Ruppert, Young Men's Christian Association and Harlem; W. W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick Wheelmen; F. B. Egelhoff, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; James L. Brush, Prospect Wheelmen; H. L. Bowsky, Greenwich Wheelmen; W. D. McGurn, Harlem Wheelmen; J. H. Glahn, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen; Michael Murphy, A. W. Stott, Pequod Wheelmen; James W. Hefferman, Kings County Wheelmen; J. F. Vernon, New-York Athletic Club; T. J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen; P. J. Bell, Fred Arconet, Gramercy Wheelmen; Harry Hawthorne, Orange Athletic Club; F. W. Richt, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; W. C. Roome, New-Jersey Athletic Club; A. E. Weinig, Buffalo Ramblers Bicycle Club; S. N. Haney, Union County Roadsters; Otto Weinpahl, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Samuel Clayton, George H. Smith, Hackensack Wheelmen; George H. Curtis, Riverside Wheelmen; Arthur Hirsch, J. M. Baldwin, Tourist Cycle Club; F. J. McGuire, J. H. Lake, L. A. Ryer, Hudson County Wheelmen; William Freesel, New-York Wheelmen; Charles M. Fritz, Riverside Wheelmen; David H. Murray, Empire Athletic Club; Arthur Zimm, Yorkville Wheelmen; F. Van Hunnik, Yonkers Bicycle Club; E. A. Bofinger, Riverside Wheelmen; Bert Bigley, F. Allaire, H. K. Smith, Kings County Wheelmen; James H. Schenck, Samuel Brock, Liberty Wheelmen; W. A. J. Flack, Alisea S. C.; A. N. Ramson, Clio Wheelmen; James W. Tilford, Riverside Wheelmen; Fred A. Nagel, Riverside Wheelmen; E. W. Goff, Riverside Wheelmen; T. F. Dunn, Yonkers Bicycle Club; J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles Blume, Ompage Cycle Club; F. W. Lord, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Albert Kluge, Bushwick Wheelmen; Charles Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen.

FIVE-MILE METROPOLITAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

W. L. Darmer, Clio Wheelmen; George E. Cobb, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen; Charles E. Mack, Kings County Wheelmen; L. G. Hoppe, Liberty Wheelmen; E. T. Hand, Crescent Wheelmen; F. D. White, Liberty Wheelmen; Leo Marescu, Lexington Athletic Club; M. Schmitter, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; D. E. Baxter, Columbia College; L. A. Stoner, Troy Bicycle Club; W. A. Barbeau, Riverside Wheelmen; James Blake, Elizabeth Athletic Club; T. Hughes, East Side Wheelmen; T. C. Du Bois, Fort Lee Wheelmen, E. H. Hodgson, Lyndhurst Bicycle Club; C. C. Carpenter, Elizabeth Athletic Club; J. W. Conklin, Harlem Wheelmen; George E. Ruppert, Young Men's Christian Association and Harlem Wheelmen; H. P. Mosher, A. B. Wise, Irving Club; D. E. Baxter, Columbia College; A. Bernstein, Jr., Triangle Wheelmen; L. A. Stoner, Troy Bicycle Club; H. F. Bosworth, League of American Wheelmen; E. L. Ballassy, V. J. Clirehugh, A. G. Bulle, Riverside Wheelmen; J. C. Bennett, Liberty Wheelmen; H. P. Barker; Prospect Wheelmen; James Blake, Elizabeth Athletic Club; Nat Roe, Patchogue Club; H. K. Roe, Patchogue Club; T. Hughes, East Side Wheelmen; J. M. Barnett, E. B. Krumm, Fred W. Hoorre, Riverside Wheelmen; Thomas C. Du Bois, Fort Lee Wheelmen; E. H. Hodgson, Lyndhurst Bicycle Club; D. A. Sarmis, Liberty Wheelmen; D. F. Curry, Globe Wheelmen; J. A. Curry, Globe Wheelmen; Samuel Sauber, Globe Wheelmen; B. F. Stanton, S. Winterbottom, David Crow, Alva Wheelmen; George Hale, Young Men's Christian Association; John Gargare, Greenwich Wheelmen; J. W. Conklin, August L. Nilson, George E. Ruppert, Young Men's Christian Association and Harlem; W. W. Johnson, Jr., Bushwick Wheelmen; F. B. Egelhoff, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; James L. Brush, Prospect Wheelmen; H. L. Bowsky, Greenwich Wheelmen; W. D. McGurn, Harlem Wheelmen; J. H. Glahn, Jr., Harlem Wheelmen; Michael Murphy, A. W. Stott, Pequod Wheelmen; James W. Hefferman, Kings County Wheelmen; J. F. Vernon, New-York Athletic Club; T. J. Bell, Riverside Wheelmen; P. J. Bell, Fred Arconet, Gramercy Wheelmen; Harry Hawthorne, Orange Athletic Club; F. W. Richt, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; W. C. Roome, New-Jersey Athletic Club; A. E. Weinig, Buffalo Ramblers Bicycle Club; S. N. Haney, Union County Roadsters; Otto Weinpahl, South Brooklyn Wheelmen; Samuel Clayton, George H. Smith, Hackensack Wheelmen; George H. Curtis, Riverside Wheelmen; Arthur Hirsch, J. M. Baldwin, Tourist Cycle Club; F. J. McGuire, J. H. Lake, L. A. Ryer, Hudson County Wheelmen; William Freesel, New-York Wheelmen; Charles M. Fritz, Riverside Wheelmen; David H. Murray, Empire Athletic Club; Arthur Zimm, Yorkville Wheelmen; F. Van Hunnik, Yonkers Bicycle Club; E. A. Bofinger, Riverside Wheelmen; Bert Bigley, F. Allaire, H. K. Smith, Kings County Wheelmen; James H. Schenck, Samuel Brock, Liberty Wheelmen; W. A. J. Flack, Alisea S. C.; A. N. Ramson, Clio Wheelmen; James W. Tilford, Riverside Wheelmen; Fred A. Nagel, Riverside Wheelmen; E. W. Goff, Riverside Wheelmen; T. F. Dunn, Yonkers Bicycle Club; J. W. Judge, Riverside Wheelmen; Charles Blume, Ompage Cycle Club; F. W. Lord, Brooklyn Bicycle Club; Albert Kluge, Bushwick Wheelmen; Charles Liebold, Riverside Wheelmen.

COULTER'S STATE RECORD.

Rode a Fast Mile at the Syracuse Bicycle Meet.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 12.—The fields were crowded in all of to-day's races of the Syracuse Athletic Association in the National Circuit. Thirty-six men were entered in the Class B events, and sixty-five in Class A. There were several bad falls during the day, caused by crowding. At the start of a heat of the half-mile open race, little Kisser of Dayton crowded Jenny and four men came down. Maddox, Jenny, Baker, and Sims. Sims was badly hurt, flesh being taken off one knee. Dirnberger fell at the finish of a heat of the same race and was badly scraped.

John S. Johnson rode an unpaced half-mile in 1:04 3-5. He is a great favorite in Syracuse, and the crowd cheered him wildly. W. E. Shaw, a Boston lad of seventeen, carried away the honors of the day, winning both the Class A open races, and took second from scratch in the two-mile handicap in 4:51. Shaw won the half mile in 1:03 2-5, breaking the world's Class A record. He ran lengths ahead of his field on each occasion.

The prettiest finish of the day was that of the mile handicap, Class B, won by Robert Terrill, the giant Californian. The field included fully twenty starters, with Titus at ten yards, the virtual scratch man. All were bunched at the three-quarters, when Maddox shot his bolt. Terrill came out of the centre of the bunch, and a great battle ensued between him, Maddox, Fisher, Allen, and Baker, with almost the entire field as a vanguard. It was a blanket finish, with handle bars locked, and a great victory for the Californian.

Harry C. Tyler won his first contest of the year, taking the half-mile open from Coulter, Bald, Cabanne, Allen, Zeigler, Fisher, and Dirnberger. The time limit was 1:12, and the contest was declared off, as it was run in 1:16 4-5.

Bald, Cabanne, and Tyler staid out of the mile open heats, for which Coulter, E. C. Johnson, Zeigler, Baker, Allen, L. C. Johnson, Brown, Maddox, and Titus qualified. Mayo and Saunders paced on a tandem, E. C. Johnson catching the pacemakers' rear. Zeigler worked up the line and rounded into the stretch first, being overhauled by Coulter, who won the contest by a very narrow margin from E. C. Johnson, Zeigler running third. The time, 2:08 2-5, is a fifth of a second faster than Bald's win of yesterday, and is the fastest competitive mile ever made in the State or on a horse track.

Managers and racing men are to-night to meet to agitate the question of more of the class races and invitation races. This will cut down the fields of starters and lessen the liability to accidents which have laid the men up on so many occasions during the past week. M. F. Carter is the latest to be seriously injured. He dislocated his shoulder blade in yesterday's fall in Rochester. From his fall to-day Sims will be laid up for some time. The men believe that professionalism will be a certainty before the close of the League of American Wheelmen national meet, and that the League of American Wheelmen will manage it. The summaries:

Mile Open.—Won by Coulter, E. C. Johnson second, Zeigler third, Baker fourth. Time—2:08 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap.—Won by Robert Terrill (65 yards); Maddox (60 yards) second, Fisher (110 yards) third, Allen (45 yards) fourth. Time—2:11 3-5.

Half-Mile Open.—Won by Tyler, Coulter second, Bald third, Cabanne fourth. Time—1:16 4-5.

Allen, Zeigler, and Fisher finished in order named; Dirnberger fell twenty yards from tape. Time limit—1:12. Race called off.

Half-Mile Open, Class A.—Won by W. E. Shaw, Boston; S. H. Stone, Syracuse, second; A. J. Latham, Lake George, third. Time—1:03 2-5.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class A.—Won by Foell (55 yards,) W. E. Shaw (scratch) second, A. F. Senn (70 yards) third. Time—4:51.

One-Mile Open, Class A.—Won by W. E. Shaw, Harry Connelly second, H. G. Winters, Buffalo, third. Time—2:31 2-5.

A TRIP ALONG THE HUDSON.

National Athletic Club Wheelmen to Repeat the Newburg Trip.

The success of the recent run of the Wheeling Division of the National Athletic Club of Brooklyn last Sunday, from Newburg to New-York, was so great that it will be repeated on Saturday and Sunday, June 22 and 23. The party will leave on the steamer Mary Powell for Newburg on Saturday afternoon. From that city there will be a run of ten miles to an old homestead in Orange County, where a substantial meal will be served. The run is fifty miles along the west shore of the Hudson, and the only expense is the steamboat fare.

The party will be in charge of W. H. Lord, and the assistant pilots on the run will be J. W. Weed, Frank Fisher, Fred Maue, and Edward Sheuber.

All wheelmen, male and female, are invited to join in the run and particulars will be furnished by J. W. Weed, National Athletic Club, 11 and 13 Cedar Street, Brooklyn.

Thespia Finally Launched.

PHILADELPHIA, June 12.—The steel steam yacht Thespia, which is being built at Cramps' shipyard for David Dows, Jr., of New-York, and which stuck on the ways yesterday afternoon when an effort was made to launch her, was successfully floated at 5 o'clock this morning.

The yacht, which will be handsomely fitted out, is 196 feet in length over all, and 174 feet 5 inches on the water line, 23 feet 6 inches beam, and 13 feet depth of hold. With the exception of her forward and aft houses the Thespia will be of steel throughout. She will have inverted compound engines, with cylinders 22 inches and 42 inches in diameter, and 24 inches stroke of piston. Steam will be supplied by two steel boilers 10 feet 9 inches in length and 11 feet in diameter. The yacht's propeller is of manganese bronze, and is four-bladed. Four watertight bulkheads are an important feature in the vessel's construction.

The launching was accomplished by several tugs attaching hawsers to the yacht when the tide was at its height, and pulling her from the ways. The vessel was uninjured.

The World's Championship.

The last number of The Cyclist of London has the following about the world's championship race: "Although the world's cycling championships will not take place at Cologne until the middle of August, the first nomination or entry has been received, Mr. A. L. Banker having been nominated to represent America in the open events by the League of American Wheelmen, who will also nominate several other riders as soon as it has communicated with them.' It may be also interesting to note that since last year the governing bodies of two additional countries —Italy and Norway—have affiliated with the International Cyclists' Association, and that applications for affiliation from the Union Velocipedique de France and the Federation Velocipedique Suisse are now under consideration by the board. Should these latter be affiliated, the full list of countries forming the International Cyclists' Association will be as follows: America, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Holland, Ireland, Italy, Norway, Scotland, and Switzerland."

Century Wheelmen's Runs.

The Century Wheelmen have arranged the following runs for the months of June and July, the starts being made from the clubhouse, 938 Eighth Avenue. Unattached wheelmen are invited to join in the journeys:

June 10—Irvington, Millburn, South Orange, and Newark, N. J. Dinner at Irvington. Leave clubhouse at 8 A. M.

June 22, 23, and 24—Outing and club run to Copake Lake, N. Y.

June 30—Paterson, N. J. Special invitation to dinner. Leave clubhouse at 8 A. M.

July 7—Pompton Lake, N. J. Leave clubhouse at 8 A. M.

July 14—Rye Beach, N. Y. Leave clubhouse at 8:30 A. M.

July 21—Passaic Falls, N. J. Leave clubhouse at 8 A. M.

July 28—Rockaway, L. I Leave clubhouse at 7:30 A. M.

The New-York Division Growing.

In the matter of securing league members during the week ending Saturday night, the Empire State swamped Massachusetts, the figures being 295 to 92. The big State of Pennsylvania helped to swell the list with 9 new members. If the New-York Division continues to grow during the season as it has in the past eight weeks its membership list will be considerably larger than was expected. Chief Consul Potter said yesterday that it looked as if the league would easily have 50,000 members this year, and that there was no good reason why double that number should not be enrolled.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—In a most interesting article in The Revue Scientifique a well-known French physician, Dr. Chibret, breaks a lance for cycling from a medical point of view. He says that on a cycle the attitude of the body is that of a quadruped, and no longer of a biped, and is marvelously adapted to realize a maximum of motion with a minimum of fatigue. The doctor further contends that during cycling the whole body is working; the arms, which support and guide; the lower parts, which are in oscillation; the back, which keeps up the equilibrium, and the legs, which produce the action. There are many others points mentioned in the article, and we can only wish that many more medical men would bring into prominence the advantages of this sport, and remove the regretable ignorance which still exists on the subject in many quarters.

—The Herald Cycle Company of 114 Nassau Street has just added more floor space to its already large salesroom, and it now has 4,000 square feet of space, which is entirely covered with bicycles. This company claims to carry more wheels in stock and a larger variety, than any two cycle houses in the city. It claims to have at all times from 2,000 to 3,000 wheels in stock. This company makes a specialty of selling second-hand wheels, and has two buyers out all the time. It has just purchased a lot of ninety wheels from a bankrupt firm, which are being offered this week at exceptionally low prices. Persons starting to ride will do well to call on this company.

—The cycling craze progresses despite the hot weather. This is emphasized by the attendance at the cycling academies, which are doing a large business. Where the roof garden on Madison Square Garden was opened, the Spalding academy was transferred to the Garden amphitheatre. It has proved exceptionally fitted for the purpose. The academy is managed by George R. Bidwell, who has a very large number of instructors in attendance, and they are kept busy afternoon and evening. The floor space is ample for several hundred riders. The Garden is so well ventilated that it is always cool.

—The Patchogue (L. I.) Juvenile Bicycle Club has elected these officers: Arthur P. Green, President; Clifford Dare, Vice President, Secretary, and Treasurer. The club will have a run to Oakdale next Saturday, and the members will wear their club badges for the first time. Arrangements are making to hold a series of races.

—The banner given by the Riverside Wheelmen to the club having the largest number of survivors on their century run to Bay Shore, L. I., and return has been awarded to the Century Wheelmen of New-York, and will be presented to that club, at their rooms, 938 Eighth Avenue, this evening.

—On July 4 there is to be a big road race over the Jamaica, Queens County course, under the personal supervision of Charles Schwalbach. The race will be a handicap, and, like its predecessor, is sure to be a success. Entries can be made with Al Helmsteadt, 415-421 Flatbush Avenue.

—A public hearing on the Vehicle Lighting bill will be had by a committee of the Board of Aldermen to-morrow afternoon at 1 o'clock. The Political Action Committee of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will be present to present the cyclists' side of the case.

—The Hudson County Wheelmen will meet at their clubhouse at 9:45 A. M. Sunday, in regulation uniform, with negligé shirts, to attend services at the Tabernacle, when the Rev. John L. Scudder will give his annual talk to them.

—Over the Gregory's Point course on Saturday of this week the Alpha Wheel Club of Norwalk, Conn., will have its annual ten-mile handicap road race. A series of track races will be held at the fair grounds in the afternoon.

—The one-mile Long Island championship will be run off this afternoon at the meet of the Mercury Wheelmen of Flushing on Aug. 17. The race last year was won by Charles T. Earle.

—A special meeting of the League of American Racing Cyclists will be held at the rooms of the Quill Cycle Club, in The World Building, tomorrow afternoon.

—At a recent funeral in Glasgow, Scotland, the chief mourner followed the hearse to the graveyard mounted on a bicycle heavily draped in crape.

—Bald is willing to race Sanger a series of three races; one to take place in June, one in July, and a third, if necessary, in August.

—The prizes for the club races of the Harlem Wheelmen will be awarded at the club meeting to-morrow evening.

—Sunday, June 30, is the date fixed for the South Brooklyn Wheelmen's century run over a Long Island course.

EASY DAY FOR SULKIES

Ten Heats Ended the Harness Races at Fleetwood Yesterday.

WILLIAM PENN STEPS THREE FAST MILES

The Fleet Little Stallion Takes a Record of 2:11 3-4—Mascot, Jr., Is Still Master of the 2:25 Pace—National Earns Brackets.

In strong contrast to the protracted struggle of the trotters at Fleetwood on Tuesday was the rapid ending of the three events that occupied the second day of the circuit meeting. A southerly wind and a cloudy sky may be well enough for the hunters, but the sort of weather that was served up yesterday is ill suited to the harness racers. Those who were engaged in the three classes seemed to realize that a long-drawn battle would be a terrible test of endurance in the water-logged atmosphere. They wisely avoided anything like a determined opposition to the favorites, and the entire card required only one more heat to dispose of it than the 2:24 class, which dragged along through nine heats the day before.

Rather curiously, the spirit of speculation was more active than it had been twenty-four hours previous. The withdrawal of the police spies gave the bookmakers confidence, and they found plenty of persons willing to try to pick the winner for valuable consideration. As favorites were in front throughout, the professionals fared badly. Their one grain of consolation was furnished when Mascot, Jr., slipped up in the third heat of the pace, and Doubtful, a rank outsider, saved the money that had been laid on the faster member of the field. The auction poolsellers, Frank L. Herdic and Major J. W. Quimby, took no active part in the betting, but their clerks were in the crowd ready to give quotations and keep track of the commissions placed with them. A. J. Welch looked after the big game, and probably did more business than all the rest combined.

There were some changes in the judges' stand, E. D. Slater and Fred Dietz taking the place of Messrs. James O. Gray of Boston and G. Howland Leavitt. H. W. Buness, who is a professional starter, was still on duty as the one paid judge. His task was a much easier one, with the lighter fields and absence of close finishes, Frank B. Walker, the crack Indiana starter, having also a more comfortable time on his little platform in front of the stand, for the same reasons.

Only the horsemen could appreciate the splendid work done by the keen-eyed man from the Hoosier State with the big fields that faced him on the first day. He is ably seconded by Allen Lowe of Boston, who stands well up the stretch and gets the horses in line. This plan has worked so well that it will doubtless be continued at the more important meetings.

The uncertain weather had some effect on the attendance, but those who took chances of the storm breaking escaped with a light shower early in the afternoon. As the gallopers were resting at Gravesend, quite a number of those who followed the bangtails made the trip to Morrisania, and lent their patronage for the nonce to the harness racers. Many of the running turfites took a flier on the result of the heats, but kept shy of the race itself.

Those who are posted on the trotters had an opportunity for a good investment in the 2:13 trot. William Penn was the favorite all through, but it was his first appearance of the season, and the field had in it four speedy geldings that were expected to give the stallion a strong argument. The bookmakers laid 2 to 1 against William Penn before the start, and as Judge Austin had the pole he had many supporters for the first heat. It was a lively pace from the word, the gray trotter holding his own to the third quarter. Here William Penn showed his superiority by outfooting Judge Austin up the hill, and playing with him for the rest of the journey. The five were well strung out at the finish, William Penn making the mile in 2:11¾, with something to spare besides.

This surprising feat settled all disputes, and 3 to 10 on the swift-footed young stallion was the best price that could be obtained thereafter. He made a runaway race of it in the next two heats, stepping the second in 2:12¾, and the third in 2:12¾. The others followed his lead in the same order as in the first heat, Amboy showing a great brush to the half, but unable to carry the flight up the stiff grade of the third quarter.

William Penn was foaled in 1880, and came into fame at two years by trotting in 2:18¼ at Lexington. He reduced this to 2:12¾ in 1893, winning several good races, and last season clipped a quarter of a second from those figures. His form yesterday shows that he is sure to score below 2:10 this year.

There was a large field in the 2:25 pace, but Mascot, Jr., was considered so much the best of the eight that it was 8 to 5 on him before the first heat. He won this by a rapid finish in 2:18¾, and another mile in the same notch landed him in front the next time. His victory was postponed for a heat by a bad break in the second quarter of the third one, but Elliott, his owner, said the fault was largely due to his own carelessness.

The fourth heat found the speedy gelding well on his stride, and he mowed down the field from the point of rocks, jogging home in 2:19¼.

As only three trotters opposed National in the 2:21 class, the big grandson of Kentucky Prince was in demand at 10 to 7 on him. Mart Demarest did not go any faster than was necessary with the favorite, and let Queen Allah race with him all the way in each heat. In the first National scored his first record below 2:20, and dropped further down in the teens by his second heat in 2:17¼. The third mile was slower, and it was evident the leader had several seconds left.

A. B. Darling, who once owned National, was present to see him win his first race of the season, and it will not be surprising if he repurchases this promising trotter. Since there were no exciting finishes, the spectators had many opportunities to watch the feats of the jumpers and saddlers shown by Mme. Marantette and Miss Peek. The agile pony Jupiter also came in for much admiration, as his boy rider sent him over the high fence erected on the track.

The summaries:

2:13 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

William Penn, b. s., by Santa Claus-			
Lulu M., by Dauntless (Kline)	1	1	1
Judge Austin, g. g., (McCarthy)	2	2	2
Cephas, b. g., (Gibbs)	3	3	3
Amboy, ch. s., (Berry)	4	4	4
Charley C., g. g., (B. H. Demarst)	5	5	5

Time—2:11¾; 2:12¾; 2:12¾.

2:25 Class—Pacing; purse $500.

Mascot, Jr., g. g., by Wilkes Hurrah,			
dam by Aulster, (Elliott)	1	1	1
Arion, b. g., by Frank W., (Jackson)	5	3	1
Katy Greenlander, blk. f., (Andrews)	6	2	3
Lilly F., b. m., (Runser)	2	6	2
H. M. B., b. s., (Newkirk)	3	8	5
Doubtful, b. g., (Staton)	4	6	3
Vidalia, br. m., (Fowler)	8	4	6
Jenny Brown, g. m., (McBride)	7	5	7

Time—2:18¾; 2:19¾; 2:21; 2:19¼.

2:21 Class—Trotting; purse $500.

National, b. g., by Wellington-Agnes, by			
Aberdeen, (M. Demarest)	1	1	1
Queen Allah, ch. f., (Hartley)	2	2	2
Kitty R., b. m., (McCarthy)	3	4	3
Halvan, g. g., (Martin)	4	3	4

Time—2:19½; 2:17¾; 2:21.

Three good-sized fields will face the starter to-day. Five of the fourteen named in the 2.18 trot have declined the issue, and return has been asked. Queen Alfred, Dudley Olcott and Brunhilde will carry the bulk of the money. Queen Alfred has been carrying everything before her this season, but Col. Thompson's stallion Dudley Olcott, and the speedy Boston mare Brunhilde are likely to take her measure.

The 2:10 pace is even more promising in the way of speed. Such cracks as Gil Curry, Paul, and Rebus, who have met earlier in the circuit, will be joined here by the fast filly Whirligig, in W. J. Andrews's string.

Fifteen are likely to score up for the 2:27 trot, with so many newcomers that the race is a very open one. The complete list of starters for to-day is as follows:

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse, $500.

Hundley, ch. g., by Harkaway Burton-Mare, by Peavine; E. S. Clayton, Norfolk

NEW-YORKS ARE CRIPPLED

Capt. Doyle Sprains His Ankle in Preliminary Practice.

DAVIS AND MEEKIN STILL LAID UP

Cleveland, Their Opponents Yesterday, Had No Difficulty in Winning the Game, Finding German's Curves Easily.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

Cleveland, 8; New-York, 3.
Brooklyn, 13; St. Louis, 6.
Boston, 5; Chicago, 2.
Pittsburg, 5; Baltimore, 1.

Standing of the Clubs.

Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	23	13	.639
Pittsburg	27	16	.628
Baltimore	21	15	.583
Chicago	25	19	.568
Cleveland	23	18	.561
New-York	21	19	.525
Cincinnati	21	20	.512
Philadelphia	19	19	.500
Brooklyn	19	20	.487
Washington	18	21	.462
St. Louis	15	28	.349
Louisville	6	31	.162

The New-Yorks are having their share of hard luck, and, to add to their misfortunes, Capt. Jack Doyle received an injury in preliminary practice yesterday prior to the game between the New-Yorks and Clevelands that will lay him up for some time. He stepped on a ball while running for a grounder and sprained his right ankle so badly that he had to be carried off the field to the dressing room.

Davis is still laid up, and it may be a week or more before he can resume his old position at third, while it may be a month before Meekin can be got in pitching form again. Rusie cannot be worked too often, and, with the principal works out of the clock, it can hardly be expected to keep good time.

The club is far from being in championship form, and the public should be well satisfied if it makes any kind of a reasonable showing in its present crippled condition. Owing to the threatening condition of the weather there were scarcely over 2,000 people assembled at the Polo Grounds to see the New-Yorks strive to hold up their end against the crack Cleveland team. They were all in sympathy with the local representatives, and gave them all the encouragement that lay within their power.

The run-getting did not begin until the third inning, when the New-Yorks broke the ice by getting a man over the home plate. Burke and Tiernan made safe hits, and, on McKean's error of the ball hit by Schriver, Burke scored and Tiernan went to third, but was caught at the plate in trying to score.

The Clevelands made things lively in the last half of the inning by placing 3 runs to their credit. Burkett made a single and hit by Blake, and a single by McGarr gave the Clevelands 2 more runs and the game. The New-Yorks had the good fortune to place 2 runs to their credit in the eighth inning, but it was more than offset in the same inning by the Clevelands seeing them and going them one better.

The local team deserves credit for playing as well as it did under the circumstances. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E	CLEVELAND.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf	2	2	3	0	0	Burkett, lf	3	3	4	0	0
Tiernan, rf	0	2	2	0	0	McKean, ss	2	1	3	2	1
Schriver, 1b	0	1	8	0	0	Childs, 2b	1	2	1	3	0
Farrell, 3b	0	2	3	1	0	Blake, rf	0	1	2	0	0
V.Hutt'n, cf	0	0	2	0	1	McGarr, 3b	0	2	2	2	0
Stafford, 2b	0	1	1	2	2	O'Con'r, 1b	0	1	10	1	0
Wilson, c	0	0	3	2	0	McAleer, cf	1	2	1	0	0
Fuller, ss	1	1	2	5	2	Zimmer, c	1	1	5	1	0
German, p	0	0	0	0	1	Young, p	0	0	1	3	0
Total	3	9	24	10	6	Total	8	13	27	12	1

New-York ..... 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3
Cleveland ..... 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 3—8

Earned runs—New-York, 2; Cleveland, 3. First base by errors—New-York, 1; Cleveland, 4. Left on bases—New-York, 6; Cleveland, 8. First base on balls—Off German, 2. Struck out—By German, 2; by Young, 3. Home run—Childs. Two-base hit—Burke. Sacrifice hits—Young, Stolen bases—Tiernan, Schriver, Stafford. Double play—Farrell and Schriver. Wild pitch—German. Passed balls—Zimmer, (2.) Umpires—Messrs. Murphy and Knell.

BROOKLYN'S EASY VICTORY.

Batted St. Louis's Pitcher Hard and Tried a New One of Their Own.

A heavy fog from Jamaica Bay set in about the time the baseball game commenced yesterday at Eastern Park, Brooklyn, and grew more dense as the game progressed, chilling the spectators and making heavy wraps most acceptable.

The Brooklyns had the St. Louis Club as opponents, and they did not have much difficulty in showing their superiority. In fact, they scored so many runs during the first five innings and took such a decided lead that in the last three innings they gave their new young pitcher, McDougall, a chance to display his ability. He was a little wild in his delivery, and in the eighth inning his pitching proved rather costly, as he gave four men their bases on balls and forced in 2 runs in this manner.

The visitors could do but little with Gumbert during the six innings he pitched. Singles by Peitz and Quinn and a two-bagger by Kissinger gave them 2 runs in the second inning, while a base on balls, a single by Quinn, and another lucky hit by Kissinger landed them 2 more runs in the fourth inning.

The Brooklyns, on the other hand, batted Kissinger's delivery quite freely. Griffin opened the first inning for the Brooklyns by sending a two-bagger into left field, and scored a moment later on another pretty double to centre field by Lachance.

This, however, was only a starter, as they got at Kissinger again in the third inning and pounded him all over the field, scoring 7 runs, of which were earned. Every man in the team had a chance at the ball in this inning, and some of them went to the bat twice. Singles were made by Gumbert, Lachance, and Foutz, and doubles by Shindle and Daly.

Five more runs were piled up in the fifth inning, and 4 of them were earned. After Treadway was given his base on balls, Shindle, Daly, and Grim made safe hits, and Griffin topped it off with a three-bagger, and scored himself on Corcoran's out at first base.

Although the visitors scored 4 runs in the eighth inning there was only one base hit made.

The score:

ST. LOUIS.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Brown, cf	1	0	1	0	0	Griffin, cf	3	2	3	0	0
Cooley, lf	1	0	3	0	0	Corcoran, ss	1	1	3	3	1
Dowd, 3b	0	0	1	0	2	Lach'ce, 1b	1	2	11	2	0
Connor, 1b	0	0	11	2	2	Foutz, lf	0	0	2	0	1
Peitz, c	2	1	4	3	1	T'dway, rf	2	1	0	0	0
Quinn, 2b	2	2	3	1	0	Shindle, 3b	2	2	0	2	0
Ely, ss	1	0	2	4	1	Daly, 2b	2	2	3	3	1
Br't'n, rf	1	2	0	0	0	Grim, c	1	2	5	0	0
Kissinger, p	0	0	3	2	0	McD'gall, p	0	0	0	0	0
						Gumbert, p	1	1	2	2	1
Total	8	3	27	12	4	Total	13	12	27	12	4

St. Louis ..... 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 4 0—8
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 7 0 5 0 0 0 .—13

Earned runs—St. Louis, 3; Brooklyn, 9. First base on errors—St. Louis, 2; Brooklyn, 2. Left on bases—St. Louis, 10; Brooklyn, 3. First base on balls—Off Kissinger, 3; off Griffin, 1; off McDougall, 5. Struck out—By Kissinger, 3; by Gumbert, 2; by McDougall, 2. Three-base hit—Griffin. Two-base hits—Griffin, Lachance, Shindle, Daly, Grim, Kissinger. Sacrifice hit—Ely. Stolen base—Cooley. Double play—Corcoran, Daly, and Lachance. Umpire—Mr McDonald.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston ..... 1 0 2 0 1 1 0 0 .—5
Chicago ..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Boston, 6; Chicago, 9. Errors—Chicago, 3. Batteries—Nichols and Ganzel; Griffith and Kittridge. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1
Pittsburg ..... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 4—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 7; Pittsburg, 15. Errors—Pittsburg, 1. Batteries—Esper and Clark; Killen and Kinslow. Umpire—Mr. Murray.

The Philadelphia-Louisville game was postponed on account of wet grounds, and the Cincinnati-Washington game was stopped at the end of the third inning. The score was then: Cincinnati, 5; Washington, 1.

ANXIOUS FOR THEIR NEW SHELL

Pennsylvania Eight Unable to do Good Work in Their Old One.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 12.—The triangular race over the Poughkeepsie course on June 21 will mark a peculiar coincidence for Cornell. It will be her thirteenth race in the intercollegiate series, and it will be rowed on Friday.

Th Columbia 'Varsity boys were greatly pleased at the news of the Harvard-Cornell athletic alliance. Carter of the Columbia 'Varsity crew remarked this afternoon, "Yale has been too 'cockey,'" and this sentiment seems to prevail among all the Columbia men. The impression now is that Cornell will row a separate race with Harvard and will keep her intercollegiate engagement as usual. An effort will be made to have the Harvard-Cornell race rowed over the Poughkeepsie course.

The Columbia crews, freshmen and 'Varsity, were out for their usual practice starts to-day. This afternoon the 'Varsity crew came to Poughkeepsie, and while on the wharf met Capt. Bull of the Pennsylvanians, who was waiting for the ferry to Highland. The Columbia boys greeted him with their college yell, and, after some good-natured chaffing, went up town. Both Columbia crews are confident of winning here and at New-London. The 'Varsity crew is the heaviest Columbia has had for several years. The average weight exceeds that of either Pennsylvania or Cornell by a small margin.

The Quakers are having hard luck with their old shell. It is waterlogged, and the paper is rotten. To-day they knocked a hole in it, which required the services of a boat builder to patch up. They received a telegram this morning that their new Waters shell would positively come down from Troy on the next boat, but as it did not come on the Martin this afternoon, it is expected to-morrow afternoon.

Both the Columbia and Pennsylvania crews expect to do their hardest work next week. Peterson, the bow oar of the Pennsylvania, was able to resume his seat in the eight this morning, and did his share of the work in the practice pull for the first time in several days. His right hand is tender yet, where it was lanced.

Miss Morgan and a party from this city, on the steamer Queen City, viewed the Pennsylvania quarters this afternoon. Postmaster Hasbrouck, Chairman of the Committee on Course and Police, is receiving applications daily for anchorage stations on the day of the race. Positions have been assigned to Mr. Fred W. Vanderbilt and Mr. John Jacob Astor for their yachts, also for the yacht of Mr. David Hunt of New-York, and to the following passenger steamboats: John L. Hasbrouck, of this city, the James T. Brett, City of Lawrence of the Norwich Line, the W. M. Whitney, and the Emeline, which has been chartered by the Tompkins Hose Company of Fishkill. The best positions are at the finish, and early applications must be made to insure a good place. All applications are numbered and filed in the order they are received.

The Cornell crew will arrive in this city on the 6:55 P. M. train over the Hudson River Railroad on Saturday. They will bring with them three shells, two eights, and a pair oar gig, which will be transported in a sixty-three-foot baggage car. During their stay they will be entertained by George Q. Cannon in the Hicks House on Prospect Street, and will have the use of Dr. Miller's boathouse, in which a sixty-five-foot sloping floor has been laid and a float anchored in front.

FOG PREVENTED MUCH PRACTICE

Yale and Harvard Crews Confined to Short-Distance Rowing.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., June 12.—Neither the Yale nor Harvard crew has put in as hard work on the Thames as was expected to-day. The course has been flagged a distance of about three miles, beginning at the upper end of the course, by Capt. Edward Griffin. He will finish it to-morrow forenoon if fog does not interfere.

When the time for practice arrived this evening, a blanket of fog hung over the water and prevented the crews from rowing long distances had they desired to. The work was all done on the upper part of the course again. The practice this forenoon for a couple of hours was over limited distances, and was directed toward perfecting the stroke. Probably to-morrow the crews will cover the full course if conditions are right.

There was a heavy swell in the river this evening and the practice was not altogether satisfactory. The news that Harvard and Cornell had entered into an arrangement by which they are to compete at rowing, football, and baseball was a surprise to Yale. The news was not credited at first, for the information was wholly unexpected. Mr. Cook had not heard of it before it appeared in print. He was skeptical then about its correctness.

It is believed that if Harvard has decided to form the agreement stated with Cornell, Yale will seek to arrange races with an English crew, rowing one race in America and one in England. Mr. Cook would not discuss the matter to-day in the absence of authoritative information on the subject. Away from the quarters of the crew the agreement between Harvard and Cornell is regarded as an attempt to drive Yale into allowing Cornell to compete with Harvard against Yale on the Thames. Yale has won more races than Harvard, and there are those who say that the Cambridge men do not anticipate the defeat of Yale this Summer.

The Cornell-Harvard arrangement will tend to increase the interest in the 'Varsity race on the 28th, and will lead to more than usual effort by the competing crews to achieve victory. It was announced when Harvard arrived on the Thames ten days ago that they were going to give Yale as hard a struggle as they were capable of giving her, and her practice since then has strengthened the opinion that the crimson eight is a remarkably good one.

CORNELL'S WORK AT HENLEY.

A Brush with a Scratch Crew from the Henley Club.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, June 12.—This evening the Cornell crew rowed a series of races against an untrained scratch crew made up of members of the Henley Club. In the Cornell boat were Matthews, Bentley, Roe, Freeborn, Shape, Hall, Louis, and Hamilton, stroke. On the way down the Americans had the lead, but at the start the two boats were even. The Henley crew then immediately began to draw away, and were quarter of a length ahead by the time they had pulled sixteen strokes, when they stopped rowing, having broken a rowlock string.

A second start was made after the damage had been repaired, and the Henley boat again secured a lead. Cornell, however, soon showed in front, but Henley again drew up about level, and both crews ceased rowing, having covered a distance of quarter of a mile. The boats were put about, and the crews rowed from Bushey Gate to Henley Bridge against the stream. The Henley crew took a length's start, rowing thirty-six strokes a minute. Cornell, pulling forty-six, overtook them in about 200 yards, when Henley again began to draw away. The rowing of the Americans became ragged, but they soon steadied themselves, passing Henley, and were a length a head upon reaching the bridge. The distance covered was over half a mile.

Much surprise was expressed among the spectators that Cornell was unable to leave the scratch crew with greater ease.

There was a strong northwest wind blowing across the course in the morning when the Cornell crew got their boat into the water for practice. The morning was bright and clear, and a large number of persons were out to see the Cornellrs row. The crew rowed down to Temple Island at a steady stroke, but on their return they pulled very strongly at a forty-five stroke. Hamilton, the stroke oar; Hager, Matthews, Bentley, and Dyer did not row, nor did the second crew launch their boat.

Charles T. Courtney, the coach of the Cornell crew, expressed himself as greatly pleased with the work of the men, and Mr. C. S. Francis, the manager of the crew, who was out in a single-scull boat, also praised their performance. The English spectators seemed to think the stroke of the crew was too short, but in other respects complimented their work highly. The crew are all in good health and are pleased with their quarters. Their boats are stored in the Regatta Committee's boathouse, but they will shortly be removed to a larger boathouse, further up the river, which has been assigned to the Cornell men for their exclusive use.

Professional Sprinting Matches.

BOSTON, June 12.—The entries for the professional sprinting races for the championship of America have closed with Capt. A. W. Cooke. The entries of A. S. Henderson, who won the event last year at Denver; "Tom" Morris, the speedy Californian, and Alexander Davis of Canajoharie, N. Y., were received at the last moment. The events will be decided at Brockton, Mass., some time in August. The full list of entries is:

100-Yard Championship Sprint.—Jack Doyle, Adams, Mass.; James (Cuckoo) Collins, Edgerton, Wis.; W. H. Copple, Bancroft, Neb.; P. A. Pulley, Riverside, Cal.; Jack Gibson, Romeo, Mich.; Aleck Davis, Canajoharie, N. Y.; A. S. Henderson, Oakland, Cal.; "Tom" Morris, Santa Ana, Cal.; L. S. Robinson, Bonaparte, Iowa; Larry Marsh, (conditional Australian;) "Jim" McGarrigle, (conditional Australian;) American "Unknown," no residence stated; "Steve" Farrell, Rockville, Conn.; Walter Christie, New-York City; James McLeod, Calaveras County, Cal., and James Brown, Lynn, Mass.

In the mile event the entries are: E. C. McClelland, Wheeling, West Va.; Joseph Jordan, Chicago; James F. Smith, Albany, N. Y.; Peter Priddy, McKee's Rocks, Penn.; F. L. Britton, Holyoke, Mass., and David P. Burke, Everett, Mass.

The lightweight sprint has the following: F. J. D. Sullivan, Omaha, Neb.; Robert Muir, New-Britain, Conn.; Julian Engleman, New-York; John H. Kivlan, Davenport, Iowa; Sam Gibson, Huntington, West Va.; J. P. Haughn, Fairbury, Ill.; J. J. Malarky, Pittsburg, Penn.

Lens Was Murdered by Outlaw Kurds.

ALTON, Ill., June 12.—W. L. Satchleben, the cyclist who is searching for Frank G. Lenz, writes to his parents in this city in a letter received yesterday that he has penetrated to the heart of Armenia, and has established the fact that Lenz was murdered by outlaw Kurds. He will undertake to procure the body and bring it to America.

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From foot 34th St., E. R., 6:00, 7:50, 9:10, 10:40 A. M., 12:50, 1:40, 2:50, 4:20, 5:20, 5:50, 6:50, 8:00 P. M. (12:00 P. M. Wednesday nights only.)
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RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, (from New Iron Pier,) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40 P. M.
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Will Open for the Season June 20.
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European Applications of Sulphur Water, Inhalation, Baths, and Douches for Rheumatism, Catarrh, Skin Diseases. Pamphlets, list of houses, and prices gratis. JOHN H. GARDNER & SON.

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Most fashionable resort on Long Island. Send for descriptive circular. Cottages open June 1, hotel June 15. FRANK N. POWERS, Proprietor.
Several furnished cottages on hotel grounds to rent. N. Y. office, Grand Hotel. MR. M. O. ROBERTS, 10 to 2 P. M.

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JAMES L. WELLS CHOSEN

He Will Succeed John Whalen as a Tax Commissioner.

WELL-KNOWN REAL ESTATE BROKER

Lives in the District Above the Harlem and Interested in Its Development—Other Places to be Filled.

Ex-Assemblyman James L. Wells was yesterday appointed a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments, to succeed John Whalen, Tammany. Mr. Wells is classed as a Platt Republican, although it is claimed that he has been rather lukewarm in his factional feeling of late. He had a talk with Mr. Platt at his office yesterday, however, a few hours before he was appointed. With the possible exception of Major Plimley, Commissioner of Jurors, Mr. Wells is perhaps the only Platt Republican that Mayor Strong has appointed to an important office.

Mr. Whalen was appointed a Tax Commissioner in May, 1893, by Mayor Gilroy, for a term of six years. Mr. Wells's term, therefore, continues until May, 1899.

The appointment of Mr. Wells practically completes the reorganization of the Tax Department for the present. Theodore Sutro, President of the German-American Reform Union, was appointed a few days ago to succeed Commissioner Joseph Blumenthal. President Edward P. Barker will remain at the head of the department, according to the present plans of the Mayor.

The power of removal law becomes inoperative, so far as Mayor Strong is concerned, on July 1. He has already made most of the removals and appointments that were contemplated. The important officials who have not yet been removed or whose successors have not yet been appointed are City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue, the three Commissioners of Electrical Control, the four Aqueduct Commissioners, President Wilson of the Health Board, Health Commissioner Cyrus Edson, and Charities Commissioner H. H. Porter.

The Mayor will also name three Commissioners for the new East River bridge, at $3,000 each a year, and a City Magistrate, to fill the vacancy caused by the declination of William J. Fanning.

City Chamberlain Joseph J. O'Donohue's physician advised him six weeks ago not to continue in office, and it is probable that for this reason Mayor Strong will appoint his successor within a few days. J. Harsen Rhodes is said to be his selection. The Mayor has frequently said that he never would ask Mr. O'Donohue for his resignation, nor would he remove him under the power of removal law. The Mayor is likely to appoint the three Commissioners for the new East River bridge to-day.

James L. Wells, the new Tax Commissioner, is a well-known real estate broker and auctioneer, who has been especially identified with the improvement and development of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards of this city. He was born in West Farms, now part of the Twenty-fourth Ward, in 1843, and has been a resident of the district above the Harlem River all his life. He went to the public schools there, and successfully entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1865. Judge Beekman and the late Judge Martine were two of his classmates. He was a School Trustee of what is now the Twenty-third Ward before the annexation. He was elected to the Assembly, and served in the Legislatures of 1879, 1880, and 1892. He was also a member of the Board of Aldermen of the city in 1881, 1882, and 1883.

His most conspicuous work as a legislator was in suggesting and advocating measures for the benefit of the district above the Harlem River. The services rendered by him gained him many Democratic supporters, although he always ran as an uncompromising Republican candidate. He has spoken frequently on public questions, and has delivered a number of historical addresses on subjects connected with the past of his district and of Westchester County. He is the Vice President of the North Side Board of Trade, a Director of the Twenty-third Ward Bank, and a Trustee of the Dollar Savings Bank, and was one of the organizers of each of these. He is also the President of the Real Estate Auctioneers' Association of this city.

During the last campaign, Mr. Wells was especially active in supporting the candidacy of Mr. Strong for Mayor, and presided almost nightly over meetings called to aid in his election. He is a specialist in his knowledge of the values of property above the Harlem River, and by his selection, that district is for the first time represented in the Tax Board. He is a man of the strictest integrity and of such scrupulous regard for what he considers right that he has refused to avail himself of chances which would have seemed to most persons as perfectly proper, and which would have given him a large fortune had he sacrificed his own convictions. Many persons called at his office yesterday afternoon to congratulate him on his preferment.

DISCHARGED WITH A WARNING

Contractors Must Stop Working on the Sewer in William's Bridge.

Contractors Jeremiah R. Byron of Mount Vernon, Matthew Murray of William's Bridge, Foreman John W. McCormack of 68 Pearl Street, and Patrick Lillis of William's Bridge, who were arrested in William's Bridge Tuesday afternoon on the complaints of Louis C. Haffen of the Department of Street Improvements of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards for digging a sewer without a permit, were arraigned before Police Justice Martin in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday, charged with a violation of the corporation ordinance.

The technical charge made against the prisoners was that of working in the public streets without a permit. Mr. Henderson, who appeared for the prisoners, answered the charge by stating that the work which the four prisoners were doing was by virtue of an act passed by the Town Board of William's Bridge prior to the annexation of the district, and which the act of annexation itself did not make void.

A motion for dismissal was denied. Justice Martin said: "I accept the charge as presented, and say that these men were guilty of disorderly conduct in ignoring the order." Then, addressing the prisoners, he continued: "I want to say to you, sitting here as a Police Justice, that you committed a breach of the peace by your acts, and that you must discontinue. I will not hold you, but if you attempt to continue the work, you will be arrested and held for trial. You are discharged."

Ask the Mayor to Act.

Edward Lauterbach and Charles Stewart Davidson of the State Charities Aid Society called on Mayor Strong yesterday in reference to the bill turning the city's insane over to the care of the State. This is the bill that the Mayor sent back to Albany without either accepting in behalf of the city or declining to accept.

Mr. Lauterbach assured the Mayor that if he would send a certificate of acceptance to the Governor the latter would sign the bill on or before Saturday.

The lawyers also said that the Mayor had the right to accept the bill, in that the law was mandatory that he should either accept in behalf of the city or decline to accept, and that his acceptance now would not affect the question of the city's liability for State taxes which is now in litigation.

The Mayor said he would think over the matter, and invited the lawyers to call again to-day.

May Become the West Church's Pastor.

The committee appointed by the West Presbyterian Church to notify the Rev. Anthony H. Evans of the First Presbyterian Church of Rockport, N. Y., that the church had decided to extend a call to him to succeed the Rev. John R. Paxton, has so far heard nothing in answer to their communication. The call which was sent after Monday evening's meeting reached Dr. Evans yesterday. It is understood he will accept the offer of $10,000 a year and fill the pulpit.

A DAY'S WEDDINGS.

Chase—Hanford.

Miss Lauretta Adelaide Hanford, daughter of Mrs. George Fordham Hanford of 28 East One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Street, was married to Dr. George Thorndike Chase last evening in St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of the church, officiated.

Miss Emma T. Hanford, the bride's sister, was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice R. Farrington and Miss Francena E. Hanford, a sister of the bride. Miss Ethel P. Sandford was the flower girl. The best man was Dr. Henry Tinsdale Barstow of Boston, Mass., and the ushers were Thomas J. Cushing, cousin of the bridegroom; James Wallace Nichols, Dr. Julius A. Escobar, Dr. Henry B. Hensen, Walter J. Eagle of Brooklyn, and Dr. Theodore I. Townsend.

The bride wore a gown of ivory satin trimmed with point lace. Her tulle veil was fastened by a diamond ornament. The maid of honor wore a gown of pink silk, veiled in mousseline de sole. She carried a bouquet of sweet peas. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white silk, covered with mousseline de sole, and carried bouquets of pink sweet pea blossoms.

The ceremony was followed by a small reception at the home of the bride's parents. Dr. Chase is a member of several prominent organizations, among them being the Harvard Club, the Harvard Medical Society, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Society of the Cincinnati.

Among those present at the church and house were George Chase, Dr. and Mrs. Meryle St. Croix, Mrs. G. W. Wright, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. Moon, the Misses Parrington, Miss M. B. Jones, Dr. J. Marvin Davis, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Waters, Mr. and Mrs. Roswell H. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Edward F. Corey, Mr. and Mrs. J. Y. Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Julius P. Caryl, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Watkins, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Sandford, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Nichols, Miss Chase, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Wilkes, Mr. and Mrs. George S. Chase, Mrs. Ditmar, and Miss Ditmar.

Knowles—McDonald.

Miss Esther M. McDonald, daughter of William J. McDonald, was married to Harry Percy Knowles last evening in the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Brady E. Backus, assisted by the Rev. George Nattress of the Church of the Mediator, King's Bridge.

The bride wore a gown of white corded silk, trimmed with lace. She carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley. Miss Anna L. Brewer, the maid of honor, wore a gown of pink silk, draped with chiffon. Her bouquet was of pink roses. The best man was Beverly R. Newbery, and the ushers were Robert Moneypenny, J. Herbert Bagg, Frederick R. Hirsh, and William F. Stevenson.

After the church ceremony, a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. John Stewart, Miss Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. William Sherer, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Hall, Mrs. D. B. Whitlock, the Misses Whitlock, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Silvers, Mr. and Mrs. Brady E. Backus, Mr. and Mrs. Roman M. Morgan, Napoleon Le Brun, Miss Le Brun, Mr. and Mrs. James S. Manning, F. E. Barnes, the Rev. and Mrs. George Nattress, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Nast of Hornellsville, N. Y.; Col. and Mrs. George McGown of Palmyra, N. Y.; William H. Miller, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Meyer Dittenhoffer, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ehlers, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Gillie, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Randolph, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Pope, Carl Wobbe, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Ferguson, Mr. and Mrs. Clement S. Parsons, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Goff, Mr. and Mrs. George R. Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Goodbody, Mr. and Mrs. David Kellar, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Kellogg, Charles E. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Morse, and Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Anderson.

Wood—Fryer.

POUGHKEEPSIE, June 12.—At the home of the bride, 66 Market Street, at 6 o'clock this evening, Miss M. Margaretta Fryer, daughter of Alexander S. Fryer, a lumber merchant of Western New-York, and Lieut. Spencer S. Wood of the United States steamship Vermont were united in marriage by the Rev. S. A. Welkert, rector of Christ Episcopal Church. The ceremony was performed in the drawing room, which was handsomely decorated with flowers. The best man was Lieut. George Wood Logan of the United States steamship Dolphin. Miss Ella Fryer, sister of the bride, was maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Alice Laidlaw of New-York and Miss Elizabeth Woode sister of the bridegroom. The ushers were Lieut. A. T. Long of the United States Coast Survey steamship Blake and Lieut. Roger Wells, Jr., of the United States steamship Cincinnati. Edith Fryer, a little sister of the bride, was flower girl, and the pages were Masters Alexander Pascal, Livingston Fryer, and Robert Laidlaw.

The bride and groom stood beneath a canopy of white and pink carnations and roses. An orchestra played the Mendelssohn and Lohengrin Wedding Marches. The bride wore a white satin gown and carried a bouquet of white sweet peas. The maid of honor wore white organdie, with white ribbons, and the bridesmaids white organdie, with pink ribbons. They carried pink sweet peas.

Lieut. Wood is a resident of Flushing. He was graduated from Annapolis in 1882.

Among the guests at the wedding were Mrs. Daniel Manning, aunt of the bride, of Albany; Mrs. H. B. Laidlaw of New-York, and Mr. C. Sydney Shepard of Buffalo.

Sawyer—Austen.

Miss Adelina Elwell Austen, daughter of Col. David E. Austen, was married to Willis Lee Sawyer of Montclair, N. J., in Grace Church, at high noon yesterday. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Potter, assisted by the Rev. Rollin Alger Sawyer, Jr., a brother of the bridegroom. The decorations in the church were simple and beautiful, consisting chiefly of palms and ferns.

The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father. She wore a gown of duchesse satin, with deep point lace collar. Her veil was fastened by a diamond sunburst, a gift of the bridegroom.

Miss Edith Tiffany was the maid of honor. The bridesmaids were Miss Isabelle Perry Tiffany, Miss Ella Sawyer, Miss Zella Milhau, Miss Elizabeth Sage, Miss Lysbet Austen, and Miss Esther Bostwick. The best man was Roswell Skeel, Jr. The ushers were Noah S. Davis, William Tatlock, second, William M. Power, and Robert L. Everhart.

A wedding breakfast at the Hotel Waldorf for the bridal party followed the church ceremony.

Mr. Sawyer is the son of the Rev. Dr. Rollin A. Sawyer, formerly of Irvington-on-the-Hudson. The bride's great-grandfather, David Austen, was one of the Wardens of Grace Church, when it was situated at Rector Street and Broadway, and, as Chairman of the Building Committee, was instrumental in moving the church to its present site, at Tenth Street and Broadway. David Austen and Peter Schermerhorn were the first Wardens after the removal.

The bride was a protégé and constant companion of Mrs. Vincenzo Botta during the last years of Mrs. Botta's life, and she has considerable literary and artistic talent.

Husted—Spaulding.

WINSTED, Conn., June 12.—The marriage of Miss Louise W. Spaulding, daughter of Jay E. Spaulding, and granddaughter of the late John G. Wetmore, to James William Husted, son of the late Gen. J. W. Husted of Peekskill, was celebrated this afternoon at 1:30 o'clock at St. James's Church. The Rev. George M. Stanley, rector of the church, officiated. Miss Helen Husted of Peekskill, the sister of the bridegroom, was the maid of honor, and Knight Dexter Cheney of South Manchester, Conn., acted as best man. The ushers were William Lloyd Kitchell of New-Haven, and Oliver Day of Hartford. Mr. Husted is a member of the New-York State Legislature, and his best man and ushers are members of the class of '92, Yale College, and of the Skull and Bones Society. A reception at the residence of Mrs. John G. Wetmore followed the ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Husted will spend the Summer in the Adirondacks. Among the guests present were Mrs. James W. Husted, Col. Thomas D. Husted, Miss Husted, Miss Harriet Husted, Miss Jordan, and James H. Apgar, Peekskill; Chauncey M. Depew, Andrew C. Field, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb, Gen. and Mrs. A. E. McAlpine, Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. McCurdy, Howard F. Kingsbury, Merrill Galloway, Charles P. Howland, New-York; Howell Cheney, South Manchester; Miss Lawrence, Washington; Miss Leffingwell, Bar Harbor, Me.; Miss Leonard, Gloversville, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George Curtis, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Curtis, New-Haven; William Rollinson, Orange.

Sayles—Kingman.

YONKERS, N. Y., June 12.—Miss Mary L. Kingman was married this evening at Beechwood, the North Broadway home of her father, Barton Elliott Kingman, to Frederick Clark Sayles, Jr., of Pawtucket, R. I. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. James Leigh Maxwell of New-York City.

Miss Annie Kingman, a sister of the bride, was the maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Havemeyer, Miss Stanton, Miss Law, Miss Sayles, Miss Helen Kingman, and Miss Harriette Bubier. Robert W. Sayles, a brother of the bridegroom, was the best man. The ushers were Henry Lawrence Wilkinson, Maurice Washburn, Henry Houghton, Howard Calmer, and Charles Stearns.

The bride wore a white satin gown, trimmed with brocade and point lace, and carried a bouquet of orchids. The maid of honor wore white silk, trimmed with pink rosebuds. She carried a bouquet of moss rosebuds and lilies of the valley. The bridesmaids were attired in pink silk, trimmed with rosebuds, and carried pink rosebuds and sweet peas.

Barlow—Wallace.

Miss M. A. Wallace, daughter of the late James Wallace, was married yesterday to Capt. Lionel Francis Abbot Barlow of the First Royal Berkshire Regiment of England, at the home of her mother, 55 West Thirty-eighth Street.

Father J. M. Rensselaer officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her brother, was attired in a gown of heavy cream satin, covered with point lace, a gift of her mother. Her tulle veil was fastened by a large diamond star, a gift from the bridegroom. The lace on the corsage was caught by a sunburst of diamonds, a gift from the parents of the bridegroom.

There were no bridesmaids or ushers. Capt. Barlow was attended by N. B. Ewart Annesley of the First Royal Berkshire Regiment of England.

Among those present at the reception which followed the ceremony were Mr. and Mrs. G. Kane, Mr. and Mrs. Marion Storey, Dr. and Mrs. W. M. May, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. J. Hurst, Miss Hurst, Miss Ethel Hurst, Mrs. R. Wilson, and Mrs. M. Paton. Mr. Edmund Randolph, Miss Leary, and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald De Koven. Clark served the wedding breakfast.

Kirkby—Kent.

The marriage of Miss Emily Kent and the Rev. David N. Kirkby was celebrated at noon, yesterday, in Grace Church on the Heights, Brooklyn. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kirkby of Rye, N. Y., father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. Chauncey B. Brewster, rector of the church, and the Rev. J. Aspinwall of Washington.

The bride was attended by Miss Thomas as maid of honor. The best man was the Rev. Henry Kirkby of Buffalo, brother of the bridegroom, and the ushers were Arthur Lewis Kent, brother of the bride, and Harold A. Streator of Cleveland, cousin of the bride.

The ceremony was followed by a wedding breakfast attended only by the bridal party and members of both families at the Mansion House, where the family of the bride have been living.

The bride is the daughter of the late Edward Kent of Bay Ridge and the bridegroom, who was for two years assistant at Grace Church, has just been appointed rector of the Episcopal Church at Bloomsburg, Penn.

Gignoux—Fowler.

The marriage of Miss Louise Mumford Fowler, a daughter of Dr. Edward Fowler of 38 West Fortieth Street, to Robert Miles Gignoux, took place yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock in Christ Church, Boulevard and Seventy-first Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Shipman.

The bride received her degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of the City of New-York a few days ago, when she was graduated with a class of sixty men and ten women. The bridegroom is a lawyer.

The bride wore a gown of white satin. It was draped with point lace which had been worn by the bride's mother and grandmother on the occasion of their weddings.

The maid of honor was Miss Susan Pifford. The ushers were Sanford B. Martin of New-Haven, Frank Donaldson and Francis Lansing Pruyn of Albany, George Vinett Mullen, Edward Mumford Fowler, a brother of the bride, and Dr. Walter L. Bauer.

A reception at the residence of the bride's father followed the church ceremony.

Pruyn—Erving.

Miss Cornelia Van Rensselaer Erving, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Erving, was married in Grace Chantry at 3 o'clock Tuesday afternoon to John V. L. Pruyn of Albany. The wedding was a very quiet affair, only the relatives and immediate friends being present.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall of Albany and the Rev. Dr. Huntington. There were no bridesmaids. The best man was Dr. Howard Van Rensselaer. The ushers were J. Langdon Erving and Lansing Pruyn.

Among those present were Mrs. J. V. L. Pruyn, Miss Pruyn, Col. William G. and Mrs. Rice, Robert C. Pruyn, Mrs. Abraham Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Corning, Mr. and Mrs. B. W. Arnold, Peyton F. Mills, and Miss Bessie Pruyn of Albany; Mrs. Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Kilaen Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, and Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fairfax of this city.

Chamberlain—Irwin.

ALBANY, June 12.—One of the most fashionable weddings of the season took place this evening at Fairlawn, on Greenbush Heights, the residence of Mrs. William P. Irwin, whose daughter, Miss Anna Irwin, was married to J. Chester Chamberlain of New-York City.

The Rev. Dr. Walton W. Battershall of St. Peter's Church, this city, officiated.

The bridesmaids were Misses Martha T. Irwin, Harriet Irwin, and Alice Irwin, sisters of the bride; Miss Buttershall of this city, Miss Meigs of New-York City, and Miss Butler of Mauch Chunk, Penn. The best man was Duncan Dunbar Sutphen of New-York. The ushers were Charles S. Chamberlain of Newark, N. J.; Robert R. Walbridge of Brooklyn, Richard A. Stronagan, John A. Hartwell, and Noble Foster Hoggson of New-York City, and William C. Miller of Albany.

Terry—Nichols.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 12.—Miss Mary Louise Nichols, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Nichols of this city, and Mr. Charles Terry of Troy were married to-night at 7 o'clock at the residence of the bride's parents, Harrison Hill. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. W. H. Lewis, rector of St. John's Church.

The bride wore a gown of white satin, trimmed with duchesse lace. Miss Susan Conant of Brookline, Mass., was maid of honor. There were no bridesmaids. Mr. Henry Terry of Boston, a brother of the groom, was best man. The ushers were Mr. Henry Cowell of Troy, N. Y.; John Fogg Twombley of New-York, and Frederick Keeler of this city. A reception followed the ceremony. Guests were present from New-York, Boston, New-Haven, and Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Terry will go to Europe, and on their return will reside in Troy.

Bulkley—Kidder.

PLYMOUTH, N. H., June 12.—Edwin M. Bulkley and Lucy W. Kidder were married this afternoon. The groom is a member of the banking firm of Spencer, Trask & Co. of New-York, and the bride is a daughter of Amos M. Kidder, a member of the banking firm of Kidder & Co., New-York.

The ceremony was performed at the Summer home of the bride's parents, on Highland Street, by Dr. E. A. Bulkley of Rutherford, N. J., father of the groom, and the Rev. F. G. Clark of this place. The best man was George F. Peabody of Brooklyn, N. Y., and the maid of honor was Miss Pratt of Brooklyn, N. Y. The maids were Miss Morse of Brooklyn and Miss Day of New-York City. The ushers were W. M. Kidder, Englewood, N. J.; S. C. Richmond, New-York; G. B. Hollister, Rutherford, N. J., and George B. Pratt, Brooklyn.

A reception was held from 2:30 to 4 P. M., and there were many guests present, principally from New-York and Brooklyn.

Stevens—Whitney.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 12.—Robert Livingston Stevens of Castle Point, Hoboken, and Miss Mary Stuart Whitney were married in St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church at noon to-day. The groom is the fourth son of Mrs. Edwin A. Stevens of Hoboken. The bride is a daughter of Mrs. Stephen S. Whitney of Fair Lawn, Morris Plains. The church was beautifully decorated with roses. Many society people were present.

The bridesmaids were Miss Agnes Whitney, Miss Hannah Whitney, Miss Euretta Kernochan, Miss Winnifred Ives, Miss Louise Romaine Baldwin, and Miss Howland Ford. The ushers were F. Dwight Porter, John Conover, Eugene A. S. Lewis, William Ward, Arthur Whitney, and F. B. Stevens, Jr. A reception at the home of the bride's mother followed the ceremony.

Ingham—Snell.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., June 12.—Clarke Ingham, a prominent real estate man of Buffalo, and Miss Annie Snell of this city were married at 11:30 o'clock this morning in the Presbyterian Church here by the Rev. Dr. Richardson, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Jewett of Albany. The church was crowded with friends of the young couple.

A wedding breakfast was served at the home of the bride. After the honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Ingham will reside in Buffalo.

The bride is a niece of James A. Richmond of New-York, and heiress to his fortune. He attended the wedding to-day, and his gift to the bride was $100,000. She is a society leader in this city, at Richfield Springs, and at Saratoga.

Darrell—McEckron.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., June 12.—At the residence of George S. Stone, Fair Oaks, yesterday, Miss Sarah Stone McEckron, a niece of Mr. Stone, and E. Darrell of Bermuda were married. The bride wore white satin, trimmed with point lace. The best man was George Stebbins of New-York. Frederick Bacon of New-York and Edward McVickar of Morristown were the ushers. Miss Sarah Seitz was maid of honor, and Miss M. C. Stone and Miss Emma Stone were the bridesmaids. The wedding breakfast was served on the lawn. The ceremony was performed beneath a bower of lilies of the valley in the bay window. The Rev. J. H. McIlvaine of New-York officiated. About eighty guests attended.

Eckerson—Colman.

The wedding of Miss Edith M. Colman to John C. R. Eckerson, took place at St. Agnes's Chapel, West Ninety-second Street, yesterday afternoon. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Edward A. Bradley.

The bride is the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Hubbard Colman of 101 West Eighty-first Street. Her attendant was Miss Sadie Eckerson. The best man was J. Remsen Eckerson, cousin of the bridegroom. The ushers were David D. S. Polhemus, William M. Allison, William J. Parslow, and Dr. Edward Robinson. A reception at the home of the bride's parents followed the ceremony.

Cabell—Scott.

The marriage of Miss Ethel H. Scott, daughter of Mrs. James Scott, to James Alston Cabell of Richmond, Va., took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of the bride's mother, 590 Fifth Avenue. The Rev. Charles R. Treat officiated.

The bride wore a gown of white satin and point lace. Her tulle veil was held in place by a diamond tiara, a gift of the bridegroom. She was given away by J. Frederick Tams, her uncle. Julian Cabell, a brother of the bridegroom, acted as best man. The bride was unattended.

Only intimate friends and relatives attended the wedding.

Randolph—Randolph.

Miss Byrdee Randolph, daughter of the late Mr. Mahlon Randolph of this city, was married to George Randolph, the eldest son and law partner of William M. Randolph of Memphis, Tenn., last evening, at 8 o'clock, in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest, Fifth Avenue near Forty-fifth Street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan.

Edward Randolph was best man. The church ceremony was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. R. G. Randolph of 73 West Forty-ninth Street.

Wickes—Nelson.

KANSAS CITY, June 12.—Despite the fact that the parents of the bride, last April prevented the proposed marriage in St. Louis of Thomas H. Wickes, son of Vice President Wickes of the Pullman Palace Car Company, and Miss Nannie Nelson, daughter of Capitalist George R. Nelson of this city, the couple were married to-day in the presence of the bride's mother and brother, whose objections on account of the recent divorces in the Wickes family had been overcome. The father of the bride is in Mexico.

Carver—Shafer.

NEWBURG, June 12.—Walter T. Carver of Montgomery and Miss Susie Shafer, daughter of the Rev. Jesse Shafer, were married to-day by the Rev. R. H. Beattie. Among the guests were the Rev. R. G. Benedict and family, James Shafer, and William Shafer of Brooklyn.

Clarke—Pickens.

NEWBURG, June 12.—Ernest P. Clarke of Philadelphia and Miss Mary E. Pickens of this city were married by the Rev. C. H. Snedecker at Trinity Church this afternoon. Miss Lila Pickens was the bridesmaid and John J. Bender of Philadelphia was the best man.

Quay—Waters.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—Richard R. Quay, son of United States Senator M. S. Quay, was married at 8:30 o'clock to-night to Miss Elizabeth Loring Waters at the home of the bride's parents, at Sewickley, Penn.

Beard—Gilbert.

NEWBURG, June 12.—Oliver G. Beard of Birmingham, Conn., and Miss Grace Gilbert were married to-day by the Rev. C. H. Snedecker.

The South Jersey Institute.

BRIDGETON, N. J., June 12.—This was commencement day at the South Jersey Institute here. Twenty-nine students received diplomas. Addresses were made by Dr. J. D. Brown, of Brown University, Judge Hoagland, and Col. W. E. Potter.

Cycle Races on the Fourth.

In conjunction with the all-round championships of the Amateur Athletic Union, to be held at the New-Jersey Athletic Club grounds on July 4, three bicycle races will be given. There will be a one-mile and a two-mile handicap, as well as a race for local riders only, a one-mile race having been added by Chairman Boyd for the residents of Bayonne and Greenville. The prizes in these events will be standard gold die medal to first, silver to second, and bronze to third. Entries close with James E. Sullivan, 241 Broadway, New-York, on the 26th inst.

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MISSES' Bathing Suits with Skirts, all wool twill flannel, trimmed with white braid. Sizes 6 to 12 yrs. $1.75., 13 to 16 yrs. $2.00.

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Fitting out children for the summer vacation with everything from Hats to Shoes can be done to the best advantage here, where providing for their needs is the special business.

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HE JUMPED INTO THE TUNNEL

Policeman Duggan Was After a Burglar Who Leaped Upon the Railroad Track —He Got His Man.

Patrolman William H. Duggan, of the East Fifty-first Street Station, distinguished himself at 2 o'clock yesterday morning by a flying leap into the New-York Central Railroad tunnel, near Fifty-eighth Street, after a burglar.

Duggan was on his post on Madison Avenue, near Fifty-eighth Street. He saw two men suddenly appear upon the street. He mistrusted that they had come from some building. The men walked rapidly away and Duggan investigated. He found the door of William Einsel's stationery store at 33 East Fifty-eighth Street, open, having been forced. He at once gave chase to the two men.

Duggan singled out one and sprinted. At Fifty-eighth street and Park Avenue he came up with the fugitive. The fellow turned toward Fifty-seventh Street. Midway between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets, finding escape impossible, he sprang over the railing inclosing the large square space opening into the railway tunnel underneath, and plunged out of sight.

Although realizing that it was fully fifteen feet to the roadbed, and that the chances of striking across a rail or landing in front of a passing locomotive were about even, Duggan did not hesitate, but leaped after the fugitive. Aside from a severe shaking up the policeman sustained no injuries. He found himself in pitch darkness. He had no idea where the burglar was. He listened but could hear nothing. Then he began groping about. Presently he stumbled upon something soft. It was the burglar, lying face downward, alongside the outer rail, in the gutter.

The fellow made no resistance and was led out of the tunnel and taken to the station house. He was recognized as Joseph Mooney, eighteen, who was released from the penitentiary Tuesday morning. He gave his residence as 130 East Thirty-second street. Between $7 and $8 in rare old coins, a lot of postage stamps, some gloves, Grand Army badges and small trinkets were found on the prisoner. He "peached" on his confederate, who he said had between $5 and $10 in cash.

Justice Deuel in the Yorkville Court yesterday committed Mooney. Duggan hopes to get the other burglar.

HYPNOTIC POWER AND THE LAW

CLARK BELL'S PAPER BEFORE THE MEDICO-LEGAL SOCIETY.

Some Professors and Doctors Think a Subject Can Be Made an Agent of Crime.

The last meeting of the season of the Medico-Legal Society was held at the Academy of Medicine last night. Owing to a mistake in sending out the notices the attendance was small.

Dr. H. W. Mitchell presided. The following new members were elected: Dr. Charles Nelson Ingraham of Binghamton, N. Y.; Dr. E. H. Judkin of Baltimore, Prof. W. K. Luddreth of Minneapolis, and Thomas F. Shay of St. Paul.

In the absence of Dr. Ralph L. Parsons, his paper was read by Dr. Henry B. Mott. It was on "Objections to and Criticisms on the Majority Report of the Committee of the Medico-Legal Society on the Existing Law for the Commitment of the Insane."

Clark Bell, the Secretary of the society, read a paper on "Hypnotism and the Law."

He said that the question arising in the criminal tribunals of how far crimes committed may be properly held to be due to hypnotic suggestion is forced upon the attention of medico-legal jurists and Judges by recent events. It is interesting to know just what has received judicial sanction and how far the courts have recognized the existence of hypnotic suggestion. Mr. Bell recently addressed the following questions to leading scientists:

"1. Can crime be committed by the hypnotizer, the subject being the unconscious and innocent agent and instrument?

"2. If the subject is unconscious and even unwilling, has the hypnotizer such power and dominion over the hypnotized as to control action to the extent of the commission of a crime?

"3. Is it certain or possible to remove by hypnotic suggestion from the mind of the subject all memory of acts or occurrences which happen in the hypnotic state?

"4. Would it be possible for a hypnotizer to so control a hypnotized subject as to, for example:

"Make him sign a will in the presence of third persons, and to request them to sign as attesting witnesses, and be afterward wholly unconscious of the occurrence? or a note of hand or check?"

To these questions Dr. R. J. Nunn of Savannah, Ga., answered all in the affirmative.

Dr. George Frederick Laidlaw of this city also answered in the affirmative to all the questions.

Prof. J. Mark Baldwin of Princeton said that crime could be committed by the hypnotizer, the subject being unconscious. He did not believe that the hypnotizer could make an unwilling subject commit a crime. To the other questions he answered yes.

Prof. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, Worcester, said that in his opinion there was no shadow of a doubt that a hypnotic subject could be made the unconscious and innocent agent of crime.

Mr. Bell spoke briefly regarding several noted cases, including the Bompard, Czynski, Macdonald, and Minnesota cases.

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Belts (leather) 75 cents, $1, $1.25, $1.50.

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CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of the United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by the United Press.

—The Board of Civil Service Excise Examiners yesterday ordered an open competitive examination for the position of Excise Inspector of the City of New-York, to be held at the rooms of the New-York City Civil Service Commissioners in the new Criminal Court Building next Wednesday at 9 A. M. The examination ordered for June 19 was canceled.

Thursday
June 13-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

MIGHTY FISHERMEN THESE

Twenty-fourth Convention of the American Fisheries Society.

NOT ALL THE YARNS WERE SPUN

Decadence of the American Trout Streams—President Cleveland Made an Honorary Member.

Fifty professional fishermen got together yesterday at the Aquarium, in Battery Park. Some were stout and some were lean. Some were bald-headed and some had the new kind of whisker known in Brooklyn as the Loyal League Whisker. All were good-natured and prosperous looking. They had enough fish stories in their inside pockets to keep the world whistling for a year. Some of the fishermen seemed to want to tell their stories, too, but they were restrained by the solid-looking citizen of Nebraska, who insisted that the first business on hand was that pertaining to the twenty-fourth annual convention of the American Fisheries Society. So the day was passed in the sober discussion of questions of general importance affecting pisciculture and the preservation of the fishes of the country, and the yarns were postponed until last night, when most of the delegates went down to Coney Island.

President Cleveland was made an honorary member of the society.

The convention opened in the morning in an upper room of the Aquarium. The society is composed of the past and present officials of the Fish Commissions of all the States in the Union. W. L. May of Nebraska presided.

Among those in attendance at the convention were Fish Commissioner A. N. Cheney of this city, Farleton H. Bean, Superintendent of the New-York Aquarium; Fish Commissioner J. J. Stranahan of Ohio, Fish Commissioner John W. Titcomb of Vermont, Fish Commissioner H. F. Hurlbut of Massachusetts, Fish Commissioner N. R. Buller of Rhode Island, J. W. Hoxie of the Rhode Island Fish Commission, Fish Commissioner H. W. Davis of Michigan, ex-Fish Commissioner L. D. Huntington of New-York, C. L. Gray, Edward P. Doyle of Staten Island, Secretary of the American Fisheries Society; C. E. Jennings of New-York, J. Harrington Keene of Greenwich, Conn.; G. Hansen of Osceola, Wis.; W. DeC. Ravenel, First Assistant United States Fish Commissioner.

Fish Commissioner Herschel Whitaker of Michigan, Frederick Mather, Superintendent of the State Fish Hatchery, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; Fish Commissioners H. C. Ford and James A. Dale of Pennsylvania, Fish Commissioner William R. Weed of New-York, Frank J. Amsden of Rochester, N. Y.; H. B. Mansfield, United States Navy; Fish Commissioner Barnet H. Davis of New-York, Fish Commissioner Henry H. Lyman of New-York, Fish Commissioner Edward Thompson of Northport, Fish Commissioner William H. Bowman of Rochester, ex-Fish Commissioner Robert Hamilton of Massachusetts, David G. Hackeney of Fort Plain, N. Y.; State Senator Jacob Rice of Ulster County, N. Y.; Superintendent of Fisheries Monroe Green of Rochester, N. Y.; Fish Commissioner George F. Peabody of Wisconsin, Dr. Bushrod W. James of Philadelphia, Fish Commissioner H. P. Frothingham and George Pfeiffer of New-Jersey.

All phases of pisciculture were discussed. Fish Commissioner Whitaker of Michigan read a paper entitled "Observations on the Moral Phases of Modern Fish Culture." He argued that fishing was not a right, but a privilege, that the fish belonged to the whole people, and that therefore fishermen themselves had no moral right to complain of restrictive legislation. He said the fishing in the great lakes had been injured by the wanton destruction of small fish, and by the netting of fish at the spawning season. The fishing in Lake Ontario, he declared, had been ruined, in Lake Erie had been nearly ruined, and the fishing in Lakes Huron and Superior had been seriously injured.

"Twenty-five years ago," he said, "fishermen were satisfied to catch and sell fish weighing three pounds and upward. Now they take the smallest they can find, and immense numbers are ground into fertilizers. The great lake fisheries will not last long."

J. S. Van Cleaf told of the decadence of the American trout streams. The cultivation of the prairies and the cutting of the forests in the West, he said, had deprived the Eastern mountain streams of much of their supply of rain. The Eastern trout streams had thus grown smaller or had altogether dried up. He instanced the Beaverkill River in this State. Formerly, he pointed out, the trouble with the Beaverkill in trout seasons was that the water was too high. Now the trouble is the water is too low.

Mr. Lyman warned the American people against drinking water from streams in which the fish were sickly. "There are many streams," he said, "in which the fish are being poisoned by refuse from manufactories and other sources. The water in these streams is unfit for drinking."

Dr. James recommended that some streams be closed to fishermen for two years, in order to give the fish a chance to grow. Fish weirs, he said, should be everywhere abolished by legislation.

Henry C. Ford said that in his State the representatives of the United States Leather Trust had prevented legislation that would save the fish from being killed by pollutions from tanneries. In the South, Mr. Ford said, sawdust was burned, and the same plan should be adopted in the North.

"I have an encouraging fact to report," said Mr. Ford. "The fish in the Pennsylvania streams are on the increase. The Delaware River is now the best shad river on the Atlantic coast. Salmon are thriving there, and we yet hope the Delaware will be a great salmon river. Over 300,000 young salmon were put in the Delaware last year. The fish in the Susquehanna are deteriorating. This is because baskets are allowed on fourteen miles of that river. Twenty years ago the Susquehanna fisheries netted $500,000 a year. Now they are not worth over $30,000 annually."

Frederick Mather told interesting reminiscences of the fishing industry before the era of railroads. Half a century ago, he said, the Hudson River supplied all the fish for New-York City. In those days Albany was a great fish centre, as well as Boston, and sleighs and wagons frequently peddled from Albany to Boston. Farmers drove to the fishing grounds along the Hudson and bought, at the rate of from $3 to $5 a hundred, their supply of fish for salting down in Winter. Before the railroads oysters in the shell and shad were never seen in the inland towns. Now, soft shelled crabs are served in Chicago restaurants, and fish are brought to New-York from Florida. The State first hatched shad in the Hudson in 1868. The extension of railroads, Mr. Mather held, rendered necessary the artificial propagation of fish. Without artificial propagation the fish supply in the Eastern States would have been exhausted long ago. Shad are now chiefly hatched in the Hudson, Delaware, and Potomac Rivers, and in Chesapeake Bay. The supply in the Hudson has held its own for the last fifteen years, owing to artificial propagation.

W. D. Tomlin read a paper on the distribution of the trout family. He said that he would like to have some "scientific sharp" explain to him how Lake Superior trout had found their way into streams far remote from that lake.

Those well-known anglers, Mr. Amsden and Mr. Doyle, almost succeeded in getting their brother fishermen out of the water and into the woods by a discussion over the game laws. Mr. Amsden denounced the new game law of New-York permitting game to be sold here at all seasons of the year. He said that New-York had been made a fence—a receiver of stolen goods, a fosterer of criminals in her sister States. Secretary Doyle tried to smooth things out by saying that the new law put extraordinary safeguards about the shipping of game here from the Indian Territory and the West. The Chairman lifted the convention back into the water by deciding that this was a fish and not a game association.

Prof. Bean told of the magnitude of the operations of the United States Fish Commission.

"The United States Fish Commission," he said, "can propagate but cannot protect fish. The duty of protection is left to the State Legislatures and Fish Commissions. There is one general law that protects fish and that is the law of supply and demand. That law, more than anything else, is today protecting the Alaskan salmon."

Mr. Peabody of Wisconsin advocated an open season all the year round for such fish as pike and bass. He said that if everybody turned fishermen all the pike and bass could not be caught with hook and line.

Mr. Hoxie, a Rhode Island fish grower, complained because the New-York law prevented sending trout to New-York from other States when in their best condition.

Mr. Whitaker, an expert angler, who looks like Louis Napoleon, described the new Michigan fish hatchery at Sault Ste. Marie, at the foot of Lake Superior. At the depth of twenty to thirty feet the water of that lake does not rise above 36° Fahrenheit, even on the hottest days of Summer. The new hatchery has capacity for 40,000,000 whitefish, 3,000,000 brook trout, and 5,000,000 salmon trout.

From good and healthy fish the fishermen turned to talking about sick fish, and a sad but veracious tale was told to the effect that the fish in the hatchery at Omaha, Neb., had been poisoned recently by feeding on bad beef liver. The narrative drew tears from many eyes, and Brother Bowman of Rochester affirmed that a dose of salt put in the water was a sure cure for sick fish. Mr. Mather replied that salt was all right in its way, but it would not cure fish whose skin was eaten through by fungus.

"No," said Brother Bowman, "salt won't cure dead fish, but it will come mighty near saving live ones."

The fishermen all laughed.

The so-called epidemic among the fish in Caledonia Creek, this State, was alluded to. Brother Bowman said the talk of epidemic was all bosh. The only thing the matter with the fish was fungus, which salt would cure. Mr. Mather looked as if he would like to repeat his remarks derogatory to salt, but was restrained. Commissioner Ford said salt had been successfully tried in the fish hospital at Allentown, Penn.

Some of the delegates spoke in condemnation of the action of the United States Fish Commission in supplying brook trout to private preserves. Prof. Bean said Congress had the disposition of the fish hatched by the United States Fish Commission. Anyhow, he said, comparatively few brook trout were distributed. Only about 5,000,000 brook trout were hatched annually, while the total hatch of all fish was a billion.

On motion of Mr. Bowman, a committee of five was appointed to secure legislation in the different States looking to the cultivation of food fish in preference to game fish. The committee will also try to secure stringent laws against polluting streams and against catching fish in the spawning season.

The following officers of the society for the ensuing year were elected: President—L. D. Huntington of New-York; Vice President—Calvert N. Spenseley of Wisconsin; Recording Secretary—Tarleton H. Bean of New-York; Corresponding Secretary—H. B. Mansfield of New-York; Treasurer—F. J. Amsden of New-York.

Executive Committee—Henry C. Ford of Pennsylvania, H. P. Frothingham of New-Jersey, Herschel Whitaker of Michigan, H. H. Carey of Georgia, W. DeC. Ravenel of Washington, D. C.; Edward P. Doyle of New-York, and W. L. May of Nebraska.

AID FOR MASON JAMES KANE

Only a Few Dollars Needed to Pay for Artificial Legs for Him.

James Kane, the stonemason, who had both legs amputated, came to the city yesterday from the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, in which institution he had been a patient for two years, to have a pair of artificial legs fitted.

The details of Kane's case have already been printed in The New-York Times. Nearly all the money needed for the artificial legs has been obtained from charitably inclined persons through the efforts of Dr. and Mrs. C. L. Morehouse of 258 West Twenty-fifth Street, who have taken a great interest in the cripple. Mrs. George F. Shrady, Jr., whose attention was called to the case while visiting the City Hospital, had also become interested in Kane's welfare.

Kane was met yesterday by Mrs. Shrady and her sister, Miss Ambrose, and Dr. and Mrs. Morehouse, at the establishment where artificial limbs are made. He was in good spirits in anticipation of being able to do something to earn his own living. Mrs. Shrady gave him $10 which she had collected. The cost of the legs is $125, and the amount subscribed for the purpose is $119. It is proposed to start Kane as the proprietor of a newspaper stand. Mrs. Morehouse has procured a permit for the stand, and a table and chair have been given by a dealer in furniture. A small sum of money is still needed to pay for the legs and to start Kane in the newspaper-selling business.

Lower Prices for Wheat.

Reports that in early harvesting wheat proved of better quality than had been expected drove yesterday's prices down 2 cents or more a bushel. July options closed at 81½ cents a bushel, September at 82½ cents, and December at 83⅞ cents. Sales reached 6,930,000 bushels.

Corn followed wheat, losing 1 cent a bushel on sales of 410,000 bushels. July closed at 55¼ cents a bushel and September at 56¾ cents.

Joseph S. Thayer in the Board.

Joseph S. Thayer was elected a manager of the Produce Exchange yesterday to fill a place made vacant by the election of Frank Brainard as Vice President of the Exchange and as a manager. His office of Vice President makes him a manager.

The Board of Managers also chose yesterday committees for each trade represented at the Exchange.

Landing Facilities Improved.

The Germanic's London passengers were conveyed by train, at the time of her last departure, directly to the new pierhead station at Liverpool, and embarked on the steamer alongside the landing stage adjoining, thus opening the new Mersey improvements, abandoning the old system of transfer by tender. This improvement will be much appreciated by the passengers from this country, especially those going to or coming from London and the south of England.

TWO HUNDRED YEARS OLD

Bridgeport's First Church Has a Jubilee Celebration.

THE FOUNDERS OF THE SOCIETY

Dr. Depew's Great-Great-Grandfather Was the First Pastor—History of a Famous Organization.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 12.—The celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the First Congregational Church of this city was begun this afternoon. The edifice was elaborately decorated and crowded to the doors. Prayer was offered by the Rev. Frank Russell, pastor of the South Congregational Church. The Rev. Charles Ray Palmer, pastor of the First Church, delivered a historical address, covering the history of the First Church from the time it was founded.

Its first pastor was a great-great-grandfather of Chauncey M. Depew. A letter was

First Congregational Church, Bridgeport, Conn.

read from Mr. Depew expressing regret at his inability to be present at these exercises.

This evening addresses were delivered by the pastors of the leading churches of the city.

The earliest settlement of white men with which the First Church in Bridgeport can claim to be historically connected was in 1639, and was on lands in common with Stratford and Fairfield. In 1670 several families settled at a point between Fairfield and Stratford, where the present city is situated. The settlement was called Pequonnock. In 1678 a school was established and forty-seven children were in attendance. May 2, 1690, forty-six dwellers in the vicinity of Pequonnock petitioned the General Court that they be released from taxation for the benefit of Fairfield and Stratford, and that they be empowered to maintain a minister and schools of their own.

In the following year the petition was renewed, and, after great opposition, leave was granted to the petitioners to maintain an orthodox minister, provided that they continued to pay their rates to Fairfield. This was not satisfactory, but the petitioners did not give up the struggle. In October, 1691, they were released from their obligations to pay rates to Fairfield, but full ecclesiastical privileges were withheld. The efforts were continued, and in May, 1694, the long-sought-for liberty to embody as a separate parish was obtained. The General Court ordered that the name of the new parish be Fairfield Village, but the petitioners preferred Stratfield, a name made up of parts of the names of the original parish from which they were set off. The name of Stratfield was legalized shortly afterward. Religious services were held in the parish for some time previous to the act of the General Court making it a separate parish. In 1693 a meeting house was started on what is still known as Meeting House Hill, on Park Avenue. It was completed in 1695, and first occupied on June 13 of that year. On that day the church was formally organized, and that is the initial date of its history.

The nine original members of the church were Richard Hubbell, Isaac Wheeler, James Bennett, Samuel Beardsley, Samuel Gregory, Matthew Sherman, Richard Hubbell, Jr., David Sherman, and John O'Dell, Jr.

From 1688 to 1691 the Rev. Charles Chauncey served as minister in the community. A record made in 1694 shows that it was voted to pay him for his encouragement in the ministry £60 in good provisions, payable in produce at market rates. The Rev. Charles Chauncey was the first pastor of the church, and was ordained June 13, 1695, the day the formal organization of the church took place. He was a son of the Rev. Israel Chauncey of Stratford and a grandson of President Chauncey of Harvard College. He was graduated at Harvard in 1686, and was twenty-five years of age when he entered upon his ministerial labors. The society was known as the First Ecclesiastical Society of Stratfield and the First Church of Christ, no denomination being mentioned.

In those days the worshippers were assembled by beat of drum, carried arms, and set a sentinel during service. The Indians occupying the country around could not be fully trusted. In the latter part of the year 1714 Mr. Chauncey died. In 1717 a second meeting house was erected. It was 24 feet between joints, 48 feet long, 38 feet wide, and had a long roof. In the new meeting house the congregation was seated according to dignity, age, and estate. A bell was put in the new edifice, and it was ordered that it be rung at the usual time on Sabbath days, and on other days at 12 o'clock in the day and at 9 o'clock at night; also on lecture days. The second church was built near by, where the inn kept by John Nichols stood on the old King's Highway. Washington stopped there on his way to visit Lafayette in Rhode Island, and opposite it is one of the mile stones erected by Benjamin Franklin when he was colonial Postmaster before the Revolution. On the stone is cut "F 20 miles to N. H." He measured off the country stage line from Philadelphia to Boston by an ingenious device affixed to his carriage, which marked the miles as he passed over the road, and at the end of each mile he caused a stone to be erected, with the number of miles from one important place to another cut on the stone. In this case "F" means Fairfield, and "N. H." New-Haven. The Nichols Inn is still standing near the old parade ground, where the train band met, and also the old Stratfield burying place.

After the death of Mr. Chauncey, and up to 1747, the Rev. Samuel Cook was the pastor of the church. It was during his ministry that the new church was erected, and he was also pastor during the great revival of about 1740. The Rev. Lyman Hall succeeded him, but, after a short term, gave up the ministry, and removed to Georgia and became a leading man in that colony. He was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the first Governor of the State of Georgia.

Another new church edifice was erected in 1807 on the site occupied at present by North Church. The name Pequonnock had been succeeded by that of Bridgeport, and the first Borough Government known was in force. The borough charter for Bridgeport was the first of the kind known. At the time it was incorporated—in 1800—there were 250 inhabitants within the limits of the borough. In 1821 the town of Bridgeport was erected, and the parish of Stratfield, from which the city and town started, ceased to exist. In 1828 there occurred a split in the church, which resulted in the formation of the South Congregational Church, as it is called, or the Second Church. For the present celebration the South Church has appointed a committee that works in conjunction with the committee of the North Church.

There are living only two pastors of the church—the Rev. Dr. Towne of Andover, Mass., who is now ninety-one years old, and who also enjoys the distinction of being the oldest living graduate of Yale, and Charles Ray Palmer, the present pastor, and one of the Fellows of Yale College.

MORE ROOM FOR COL. WARING

To Have Another Yard for Incumbrances—Health Board Wants Steel Cases for Documents.

The Sinking Fund Commission held a lengthy meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon, at which Commissioner Waring appeared and asked for permission to lease a yard for incumbrances.

The Commissioner now has a number of yards in which to store seized trucks, and Controller Fitch asked if another was necessary. Col. Waring replied that this yard was to store the incumbrances of the Department of Street Cleaning. He said that the department had a large number of carts that at present were stored in the street, and that he wanted an incumbrance yard of his own, as he had no doubt that his carts were incumbrances. The yard is between Seventeenth and Eighteenth Streets, on Avenue B. The rent is $4,000 a year.

The Controller said that he had examined the property, and thought the rent reasonable, and by an unanimous vote Col. Waring was granted the desired permission. He also asked for and received authority to rent the following premises for the use of the department: 307 East Seventy-sixth Street, at $370 a year; 641 Amsterdam Avenue, at $488 a year; 175 Western Boulevard, at $240 a year; northeast corner of First Avenue and Thirty-eighth Street, at $4,000 a year. He also asked permission to rent part of a loft on the top floor of a Rutgers Slip building for the use as an office of the Superintendent of Final Disposition, which was granted.

President Wilson of the Board of Health asked that the board take action on a matter that had long hung fire in the committee of the board. He referred to furnishing the department with steel cases in which to place valuable records of the department, which were now piled on the floor. Recorder Goff said that the difficulty in complying with the request lay in the law providing for the furnishing of the Criminal Courts Building. The Recorder maintained that the law said that money could only be spent to finish the building, and as steel cases were not an essential part of the building, he did not see his way clear to voting to give them.

He said that he wished the department was out of the building on account of the people suffering from diseases that came there. The Mayor said that the department should have the cases, and the matter was referred to the Counsel to the Corporation to learn whether the money could be taken and charged to the furnishing of the building.

Recorder Goff said that the buildings was not ventilated properly, and that the courts were cramped for room. It was decided to refer the matter to a Committee of Architects. The Board of Civil Service asked for several rooms now occupied by the Street Cleaning Department, which are to be vacated by that department. Recorder Goff protested against the commission getting more room, but the other members voted to give the use of the rooms wanted.

The long-standing dispute between the city and the North and East River Railroad was settled by the Commissioners agreeing to accept 5¼ per cent. of the gross receipts. The railroad company, when it bid the franchise in, agreed to pay 35 per cent. of the gross receipts, which was such an extraordinary percentage that it defaulted on the payment. It offered this large percentage to protect itself from losing the property. The 5¼ per cent. is made up of the 5 per cent. required by law and one-eighth of 1 per cent. of the receipts.

The matter of providing grounds for the Minturn Hospital for the treatment of respectable people having contagious diseases then came up. The board was in doubt as to its legal right to give the land free, although approving of the idea of a hospital where contagious diseases could be treated. The matter was referred to the Corporation Counsel for an opinion.

UNABLE TO SELL HER NEWSPAPERS

Widow Kate Milholland Now Trying to Get a Permit for a Stand.

Mrs. Kate Milholland, a widow of 142 East Eighty-fourth Street, runs a newsstand on the southwest corner of Eighty-fourth Street and Lexington Avenue during the week, and on Sunday until recently she had one on the southeast corner. This news business is the only means of support for herself and four small children.

She managed to get along fairly well until Mr. Kuschel, who runs a stationery store one door below her old Sunday stand, began to make objections to the saloon keeper on that corner about her. The saloon man refused to make her leave, saying she was a poor woman; so Kuschel made complaints to the owner of the saloon property, and he made her move.

Now she has no place to sell her Sunday papers, which are by far the most profitable. She cannot sell them on the corner where she has her week-day stand, because another woman has that on Sundays. Mrs. Milholland has been to see Mr. Brookfield of the Department of Public Works about getting a permit to have her stand in the gutter near her old Sunday stand, and Mr. Brookfield promised to do all he could for her, but she must first get the permit from Alderman Schilling. This she is trying to do.

To add to her trouble, she says her landlord threatened to put her out yesterday unless her back rent is paid up in a few days. She says she does not see how she can pay it.

Arrivals from Europe.

Among those who arrived from Europe on the White Star Line steamship Majestic yesterday were Col. F. L. Anstruther, Mrs. James Callender, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob A. Chamberlain, Dr. B. H. Cheney, W. H. Chesebrough, Mrs. Belle Cole, Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Constable, Dr. and Mrs. Davy, Mr. and Mrs. J. Drysdale, Mr. and Mrs. T. Gilmour, J. T. Gwathmey, E. H. Van Ingen, McLane Van Ingen, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Kortright, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Ladd, Mrs. H. St. G. Lindsay, W. D. Long, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Newcastle, Mrs. F. E. Ogden, W. T. Payne, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Sickels, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Stanwood, Mr. and Mrs. James V. Sweetser, J. M. Van De Water, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Wilcox, and Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Young.

Distressed Seamen Arrive.

There were five distressed seamen, part of the crew of the schooner Thomas J. May of Philadelphia, on board the steamship S. Oteri, from Ceiba, Spanish Honduras, which arrived here yesterday. The Thomas J. May stranded on the bar while leaving Caratask, Honduras, May 20, bound for this port.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE

Schmiedler Failed in This, but Took His Own Life.

HE WAS A BELIEVER IN SUICIDE

In a Note Which He Left He Lauded Robert G. Ingersoll as the Most Sensible Man of the Century.

Sigmund Schmiedler, a sober, industrious German out of employment, who was once a wealthy mine owner, but had lost all his money and was finally robbed of $200, by a man whom he thought a friend, committed suicide at his home, 210 East Eighty-fourth Street, after trying to kill his wife, early yesterday morning. He shot himself in the head. Mrs. Schmiedler was only slightly wounded, and was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. Seven cents was all the money the couple possessed, and that had been borrowed.

Schmiedler left a note to the Coroner, in which he denounced churches and priests as "fakes," and lauded Robert G. Ingersoll as the most sensible man of the century, because he had advocated suicide as the best remedy for misfortunes.

The couple occupied four small but neatly furnished rooms on the top floor of a double tenement. Each of the Schmiedlers was thirty-four years old. They had lived in the tenement only a month, but were highly spoken of by those who knew them.

Mrs. Eva Strauss, who lives on the same floor with the Schmiedlers, passed Tuesday evening with the couple in their rooms. Schmiedler seemed uneasy, and paid little attention to what was said. Mrs. Strauss returned to her own rooms at 9 o'clock. About four o'clock in the morning she was awakened by sounds as of falling furniture in the Schmiedler apartments, but she thought their cat had overturned something and was going to sleep again, when Mrs. Schmiedler began pounding at her door and screaming "Murder!"

Mrs. Strauss feared to open the door until assured that Mrs. Schmiedler was alone. She then opened it cautiously, and saw her neighbor standing in the hall, her face and hands covered with blood, and attired only in a nightdress. The sight of blood made Mrs. Strauss faint, and she fell to the floor, striking her head against a chair. She recovered and ran into the apartments of Mrs. Annie Cox in the rear, but fell again unconscious in the kitchen. This time she sustained a severe cut on the cheek.

Mrs. Schmiedler meanwhile was crying "Murder!" with all her might, and finding that none of the neighbors came to her assistance she ran down through the halls to the street, and up to Third Avenue. There she met a policeman. He returned with the woman to her apartment. He found Schmiedler dead, seated upright in bed with blood streaming from a wound in his forehead, and with a revolver grasped in his hand.

An ambulance was called from the Presbyterian Hospital. The surgeon found that a bullet had plowed across Mrs. Schmiedler's forehead, tearing the scalp, but not penetrating the skull.

Mrs. Schmiedler said she was awakened by her husband, who kissed her several times, and then, before her eyes were opened, she heard the snap of his revolver. The bullet stung her, and she leaped up, but not before her husband had put a bullet into his own head. She crawled over his body to the floor and aroused the neighbors.

The policeman searched the rooms and found the following note:

New-York, June 12, 1895.

To the Coroner:

Being unable to bear life's miseries any longer, so determined to end my life. Take my dear beloved companion with me. Col. Ingersoll is right in his views and lectures, and as to my opinion the most sensible man of the century.

Our social system is wrong and unjust; our laws, churches, and priests are fakes. They all serve but one god, and his name is Mammon.

SIGMUND SCHMIEDLER.

Please give my parrot, pictures, clothes, rugs, and bedding, and everything except furniture, to Moritz Traubman. S. S.

Mr. Traubman lives at 241 East Seventy-sixth Street, and was notified of Schmiedler's suicide. He obtained a permit from the Coroners' office to prepare the body for burial.

A search was made of Schmiedler's effects, and the only money found was 7 cents, which Mrs. Schmiedler said was all they had. It was the balance of 50 cents which had been borrowed on Sunday from Mrs. Traubman.

The immediate cause of Schmiedler's attempt to kill his wife and his suicide was disappointment over the ingratitude of a man to whom he had loaned $200. The money was to have been paid Tuesday, but when Schmiedler called for it, he was informed that the fellow had gone to Europe. The money was the last Schmiedler possessed.

The suicide and his wife were natives of Kaltowitz, Upper Silesia, Prussia, near the Austrian frontier. Schmiedler was educated at Heidelberg and became a mining engineer of ability. Upon being graduated from the university he was appointed manager of Mulmaire Polowsky's mines, and saved money enough to purchase a mine at Gleiwitz, which failed. In that speculation he lost 100,000 marks. He then settled in Canada, where he bought a copper mine at Sault Ste. Marie, but that also proved a failure. He next moved to Brooklyn and lived at 1,301 Gates Avenue. He obtained occasional employment as a collector and book canvasser. He was last engaged as collector for the United Garment Workers of America, but of late had been idle.

The couple had three children, but all died in infancy.

Drowned from a Ferryboat.

While the ferryboat Pierpont of the Hamilton Line was making a trip from New-York to Brooklyn about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, a poorly dressed man, about thirty-five years old, jumped overboard and was drowned before any effort could be made to rescue him.

John Berry of 484 Third Street, Brooklyn, who is the engineer on the Pierpont, said the stranger had dark hair and mustache and was dressed in a black sack suit.

Charitable Bequests of Mrs. Mack.

SALEM, Mass., June 12.—Mrs. Esther C. Mack, who died in 1887, left her property in trust to Dr. Mack to be distributed after his death, which occurred Sunday last. A large building, corner of Clark and Lake Streets, Chicago, is to be sold and $70,000 from the proceeds goes to the American Unitarian Association. The residue of the estate, valued at $200,000, goes to Alfred Stone, a Providence (R. I.) architect, who is to design and erect an industrial school in the City of Salem "for the purpose of teaching the females of the poorer classes of the city such useful and ornamental arts, occupations, and trades, by which they can support themselves honorably and profitably." A tract of land, comprising several acres, is given to the City of Salem for public park purposes.

Frank Tarrabee Dies of His Wounds.

AMSTERDAM, N. Y., June 12.—Frank Tarrabee of Plattsburg, who was shot yesterday in a Pattersonville hotel by the bartender, Elmer Padgett, died this morning in the hospital in this city. Padgett will no doubt be held on a charge of murder in the first degree. The dead man was about forty-five years of age.

FOR THE BOTANIC GARDEN

Only $11,000 Needed to Complete the $250,000 Required Fund—Plans Not Yet Fully Decided On.

"Only $11,000 more is needed to complete the $250,000 we are obliged to raise before the city will set aside the 250 acres in Bronx Park for the Botanical Garden, Museum, and Arboretum, and issue bonds for $500,000 to carry on the work," said Dr. Nathaniel L. Britton of Columbia College yesterday.

"The prospect looks very bright for our raising the money soon, but until that is done and the city has completed its part of the compact, nothing can be said officially."

The Directors who will have charge of the new garden are President Seth Low of Columbia College, Judge Addison Brown, Dr. N. L. Britton, Prof. Charles F. Chanler, Prof. W. Gilman Thompson, Prof. James F. Kemp, and the President of the Board of Education, whoever may occupy that position. John D. Rockefeller and Prof. Henry H. Rusby have become members of the corporation since the last meeting of the corporators.

"The scientific Directors," said Dr. Britton, "have appointed a committee to confer with the experts of the Park Board in regard to the location to be chosen for the garden in Bronx Park. While officially details under consideration cannot be given, I can say that the way things stand there is no doubt but a plan can be determined upon very quickly and the work put under way immediately after the money is raised and the city has taken action. The location of the ground determines the plans to a great extent."

Ex-Chief Justice Daly, who has been a prominent member of the Torry Botanical Club, and President of the Geographical Society for the last thirty years, is greatly interested in the garden, of which he is one of the incorporators.

"For one thing," he says, "we need such an institution for its scientific importance and utility for the development, improvement, and preservation of the products of the vegetable kingdom. Then its value will be great as a place of recreation and instruction for all classes, but particularly for the working people, who have little time or place for pleasure, and cannot have it at all at anything but a moderate cost.

"The scientific value of the garden will be very great. From the vegetable kingdom come the materials for food, for medicinal purposes, and from wood come many of our most valuable articles of everyday use. Hence to have a place where we may develop, analyze, and study this portion of the natural world will be of most benefit.

"The monks of the Middle Ages did us a great service in the labor they performed on the farms connected with every monastery. The monasteries established in desert and barren places became centres of fruitful lands. Through the efforts of the monks they are now supporting thousands of people in the provinces of Europe. The missionaries going into foreign lands brought back to the monasteries strange and curious plants which they came across in their travels, and also did much good by propagating their superior knowledge upon the uneducated peasants and agricultural classes.

"Botanic gardens will prove effective means of preserving the products of the animal and vegetable kingdoms for food, raiment, and fuel for the population which is so rapidly increasing upon the earth.

"In every country and in nearly every town in Europe—in France, in Germany, and in Holland—there is a botanic garden, while in North America, with a population of over 80,000,000, with more than 60,000,000 people in the United States, there is only one worthy the name. That was established in St. Louis with a gift from the late Mr. Shaw. Even in countries where nature is exceptionally prolific, as Mexico, Brazil, and Borneo, gardens of this kind have been thought essential.

"It has been said that agriculture in America is carried on in a very wasteful style, the cultivator looking to immediate returns, with no thought of the prosperity of his descendants. 'I have seen,' says a writer, 'millions of acres of land, once productive, which now produce nothing. The forests have been devastated and swamps and sandy places take the place of trees.'

"It is impossible to give in a few words the value of the work that has been accomplished in Kew and other such large gardens."

DISASTROUS FIRES IN SMALL TOWNS

Business Houses in Geneva, Ind., and Washington, Ga., Are Destroyed.

GENEVA, Ind., June 12.—All the stores and dwellings between the Shamrock Hotel and the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, both sides of the street, burned this morning, entailing a loss of over $100,000, with about $35,000 insurance. Thirty residences and store buildings were destroyed. The Grand Rapids station was burned.

The business buildings destroyed were: Buckeye Supply Company's oil mill; Post Office, Isaac Schell, saloon; Charles Brown, barber's shop; A. J. Judy, grocery; Mont Manly, saloon; Belle Fought, restaurant; Porter & Dietch, dry goods; J. Wagmiller, saloon; William Kelley, restaurant; C. D. Porter, barber's shop; J. J. Watson, grocery; G. W. Pyle, barber's shop; L. W. Watson, grocery; S. B. Biteman, dry goods; G. W. Cady & Co., dry goods; Mrs. E. Green, millinery; Mrs. Carey, office buildings; Thomas Drew, jeweler; Wait & Co., dry goods; W. Briggs, hardware; J. H. Kellar & Brother, agricultural implements; S. W. Hale & Brother, elevator.

ATLANTA, Ga., June 12.—Eight brick stores, five frame stores, the Episcopal Church, and two residences were burned at Washington, Ga., last night. The loss was $40,000; insurance not known.

A PHYSICIAN FOUND DEAD

Dr. Pope Had Been Troubled with a Weak Heart.

Dr. Davies Coxe of 120 West Forty-fifth Street, reported at the Coroners' office yesterday that Dr. Alexander Pope of 129 West Forty-fifth Street had died under peculiar circumstances. He had been found lying dead in bed at midnight, and it was thought that he had then been dead eight or nine hours. His head was buried in the pillows and there were appearances of distortion about the body and features which indicated that the unfortunate man had died in agony.

Dr. Coxe was a particular friend of Dr. Pope. He is satisfied that his death was due to heart failure, as it was known that his heart had been weak for some time.

Dr. Pope was thirty-five years old and belonged to a well-known family in Washington, Ga. He was graduated from the University of Athens, and also studied at the University of Virginia. He came to New-York ten years ago and was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He then practiced in Bellevue Hospital for a while. He owned considerable property in Georgia, and was well situated financially. He had been connected with the Polyclinic in East Thirty-fourth Street, the Vanderbilt Clinic, and St. John's Guild. Several years ago, while treating children, he contracted diphtheria and scarlet fever and had a long illness, which left him with a weak heart. He was an inveterate cigarette smoker, too.

William Hillinglass Missing.

William Hillinglass, a dealer in musical instruments, has been missing from his home, 1,196 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, since May 29. He had been a resident of Brooklyn twenty-three years. He is thirty-nine years old, of dark complexion, and has a black mustache. He wore dark clothing.

He said when he left home that he was going to a wholesale music store in Grand Street. Mrs. Hillinglass has learned that he visited the Grand Street store, but there all trace of him is lost.

Confessed to Murder Many Years Ago.

LANCASTER, Penn., June 12.—Mrs. Hattie Good, a widow of Bowmansville, last week tried to commit suicide by cutting her throat. She failed. She had consumption and died last Friday. She was buried Monday. Before her death she confessed to a Mannonite preacher that forty years ago she murdered her grandmother and illegitimate child to get them out of the way. Full particulars of the confession have not been received here.

DIPLOMAS AT WEST POINT

The Class of '95 Leaves the Military Academy in Honor.

SETH L. MILLIKEN'S STRONG SPEECH

The Graduates Leave the Post and Come to New-York to Enjoy Comic Opera and Class Suppers.

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 12.—The class of '95 passed from cadet ranks at 10:30 o'clock this morning and entered the Army stood on the greensward in front of Adjt. Gen. Ruggles of the United States Army stood on the green sward in front of the cadet library and handed the graduates their priceless diplomas.

To-night the old gray barracks, from which scores of classes have marched on errands similar to that of to-day, looks lonesome and deserted. The furlough class left with the graduates, and only the first and third classes remain. On the 15th over 100 "plebes" will reinforce the depleted ranks of the battalion.

The golden sun had appeared over the tops of the hills that line the eastern shore of the Hudson ere reveille sounded this morning. Gentle breezes fanned the huge elms that shade the beautiful, well-kept walks on the post. From the wooded sides of the towering hills song birds poured forth joyful melodies, as though welcoming the day which brought happiness to so many. The cadets were busy before breakfast carrying boxes, trunks, and bales of bedding to the long piazza, where agents of railroad and steamboat lines stood ready to check them. The railroads make quite

Cadet Adjt. M. F. Smith.
Vice President of the Seniors.

a bid for cadet patronage, and the day boats, which formerly carried furlough men and graduates, do a much smaller business of late years.

All drills and military exercises were suspended, and the lads roamed about at will. Even the punishment squad had permission to go where they pleased, and one day's respite from guard tours was given them. A solitary first-class man, who had been walking punishment tours until late last night, was released, and the diploma which he received from the hands of Gen. Ruggles was a welcome boon to him.

The graduates were tired out, and the wearied expression on their faces began to show the effects of daily marching and drills.

The graduation hop continued until along toward morning, and few of the cadets closed their eyes last night. At 10:20 o'clock the first drum sounded, and from every division poured scores of brawny lads. The members of the graduating class did not carry guns. They flanked the battalion, and, after arriving at the immense tent in front of the library, marched up and took the seats set apart for them. Admission to the tent was by ticket only. Of course, those on the outside heard and saw everything that passed, but they had to stand. Members of the engineer detachment, in full uniform, stood on guard around the ropes. Capt. Bellinger, the Quartermaster, saw that everything went off according to programme.

After the cad

Col. Ernst he said: "I would like to have a thousand men in this academy. The men who are educated here are a benefit to the country, and I wish there were twice as many scattered through it to-day."

He then dwelt on the benefits of being Americans. "Our product is greater than that of any other country, and where else in the known world to-day is there a nation that can boast that 41,000,000 of her people are educated? No other country has it to-day, no other country had it in the world's history." The statue of Liberty standing in the beautiful harbor of New-York is a fit emblem of what our forefathers did for themselves and others."

Mr. Milliken then spoke on patriotism, and said that the dearest object of the young graduate's heart should be the escutcheon of his country. The old flag was a strong reminder of the brave deeds done on many battlefields. What tales it could tell were it capable of speaking! And to-day it floated more proudly than ever before. The love of country was then gone into by the speaker. "Scotch, French, Dutch, and Irish," he said, "love their native land, but we love our country, not only for its natural beauties, but for its greatness, for its power, for its institutions, for its progress, and, above all, because it is the land of liberty. We will fight for its existence, will contend for its honor, and will labor for its prosperity."

The fall and decay of Greece and Rome were touched upon by the speaker. He concluded by congratulating the class of '95 and hoping that the fondest hope of the Government that had furnished its education would be realized. The address was a masterly one, and "Fighting Joe" Wheeler stepped forward and shook hands with the speaker. The band played "The Red, White, and Blue," while the audience stood.

Col. Ernst then stepped forward and briefly told the graduates how important the War Department regarded the event, and how Gen. Ruggles had been delegated by the Secretary of War to distribute the diplomas.

Gen. Ruggles then welcomed the cadets into the alumni of the Military Academy and the Army of the United States. He wished them godspeed in their respective careers, and then stepped from the platform to distribute the diplomas.

As Cadet E. H. Schulz marched up to receive his diploma the applause was deafening. Cheer after cheer greeted each cadet as he stepped forward to receive his diploma. Jens Bugge, Jr., Herbert A. White, T. L. Ames, and Samuel M. Credan received the greatest applause. It remained, however, for Cadet Daniel Duncan, the end man of the class, to receive the greatest outburst. The vast audience got on its feet and fairly yelled as he marched up to receive his diploma. The Adjutant General shook his hand warmly, and complimented him on getting through successfully. The Adjutant General knew many of the cadets personally, as several are sons of army officers. He told them he was glad to see them do so well. The band played "The Star-Spangled Banner," and Dr. Page pronounced the benediction.

After the battalion had returned to barracks the appointment of new cadet officers was announced: The Adjutant is Cadet Elvin R. Heiberg of Wisconsin. The Captains are A. G. Lott, E. L. King, George Summerlin, and George M. Hoffman. Cadet Lott is First Captain. The Quartermaster is Cadet Haydon Y. Grubbs. The Lieutenants are Cadets Hinkley, Kirchersperger, Hood, Callan, Shelton, Newell, A. M. Miller, and Jackson. Cadet Cheney is Sergeant Major. Cadet C. D. Roberts is Quartermaster Sergeant.

The First Sergeants are Cadets Morgan, Oakes, P. A. Murphy, and Moore. The Sergeants are Cadets Dorey, Raymond, Pope, O. Wolf, W. D. Connor, Conley, Logan, Hanna, Sarrat, McCoy, Newhill, Munro, Milliken, C. H. Miller, Buckey, and H. B. Ferguson. The Corporals are Henry Nesbitt, Craig, Bricker, R. C. Davis, Nicholls, Hancock, Wooten, Babcock, Boggs, Benchley, C. S. Smith, A. E. Williams, Chambliss, Newbold, and L. Brown. The Acting Sergeant Major is Dallam; Acting Quartermaster Sergeant, Tschappatt; Acting First Sergeants, E. R. Stuart, Patterson, Nolan, and Holbrook; Acting Sergeants, O'Neil, P. W. Lewis, Stodter, Russel, Saltzman, Rusinger, Kirkpatrick, Wade, Landon, Boyd, Goodale, Burnside, Berry, Moses, Kessler, and Jervey.

The newly made Corporals were taken over to the gymnasium tank and ducked, as usual. Some were taken up bodily and butted against the fire hydrants.

The class of '79 held their reunion to-day and were photographed. Two members of this class are professors at the academy—Prof. Larned and Prof. Wood. The classes will attend the Broadway Theatre, and will afterward have their class suppers at the Murray Hill Hotel. The battalion goes into camp to-morrow.

PRIZES FOR BRIGHT BOYS

Close of the Eleventh Year's Work of the Hebrew Technical Institute Celebrated.

Exercises in celebration of the close of the eleventh year's work of the Hebrew Technical Institute were held last night in the great hall of Cooper Union. The place was crowded with friends of the pupils of the school, and especially of the thirty-four boy graduates who sat on the platform.

The graduates who have finished the course have answered the requirements of the institute in English, mathematics, mechanical free-hand drawing, and wood and metal working. As an inducement to good work, thirty-two prizes, ranging from a set of drawing squares to $50, were offered. These were presented to the winners last night.

One of the most interesting features of the evening programme was the reading of an essay on "Technical Education," which gained the Carl Schurz prize for the best essay on that subject. The prize, $25, was awarded to Abram I. Kaplan.

Addresses were made by Dr. Edward R. Bluzy, Dr. Henry M. Leipziger, James H. Hoffman, and Joseph L. Buttenwieser. Edgar S. Barney, Principal of the school, delivered the address to the graduates. The salutatorian was George Schuler, and the valedictorian Reinhold H. Loewing. An essay was read on "The Storage Battery" by Meyer Cushner.

The chief prizes awarded and the winners are as follows: The Benno Loewy prize of $50, for the highest standing in the school, Reinhold H. Loewing; the Solheim prize of $30, to the best pupil who formerly attended the Hebrew Free School, Sigmund Loewenstein; the Leo Schlesinger prize of $25, for the highest standing in physics, Meyer Cushner; Joseph L. Buttenwieser prize of $25, for the highest standing in woodwork, Adolph Mayer; for the highest standing in metal work, $25, to Moses Klein.

The thirty-four graduates are Frederick Adler, Frederick Cohen, Meyer Cushner, Samuel A. Francke, Harry M. Friedman, Harry Gold, Julius Haas, Robert L. Harris, Charles Hecht, Adolf Hirsh, Abram I. Kaplan, Abraham M. Kastrowitz, Moses Klein, Samuel Krooks, Armand Lefkowitz, Harry A. Levy, Abraham Lizer, Reinhold Loewing, Sigmund Loewenstein, Charles Mautner, Adolf Mayer, Samuel Meskowick, Jacob Reiswaffer, Arthur Rieser, Jonas B. Robitscher, Abraham Rosengarten, Louis Rosenzweig, Charles Rubin, George Schuler, Benjamin Somovitz, Victor E. Trager, Milton H. Walker, Maximilian Zipkes, and Bernard Lefkowitz.

CLASS STANDING OF NAVAL CADETS

Only One Star Member on Board the Monongahela.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 12.—The following is the standing of the cadets of the first class, line division, now on the Monongahela for the Summer cruise:

1—R. H. Robinson of Ohio; 2—C. L. Poor of New-York; 3—J. H. Holden of Vermont; 4—P. T. Craven of New-York; 5—Ralph Earle of Massachusetts; 6—R. E. Walker of Indiana; 7—H. O. Bissett of Maryland; 8—A. E. Kallach of Pennsylvania; 9—C. M. Tozer of New-York; 10—D. W. Wurtsbaugh of New-York; 11—W. C. Palmer of Missouri; 12—I. C. Wettengel of Colorado; 13—W. T. Cluverius of Louisiana; 14—H. S. Kimball of Massachusetts; 15—D. M. Wood of Washington, D. C.; 16—C. E. Gilpin of Michigan; 17—T. A. Kearney of Missouri; 18—F. E. Ridgely of Missouri; 19—A. MacArthur, Jr., of Wisconsin; 20—M. S. Ellis of Arkansas; 21—D. W. Knox of Washington, D. C.; 22—E. McCauley of New-York; 23—E. P. Jessop of West Virginia; 24—H. C. Mustin of Pennsylvania; 25—J. H. Roya of New-York; 26—R. I. Curtin of Pennsylvania.

Cadet R. H. Robinson is the only star member of the class. Cadet J. H. Jones, a member of the class, is on sick leave. The standing of the engineer division is:

1—Charles L. Leiper of Pennsylvania; 2—Gatewood S. Lincoln of Missouri; 3—Edward T. Fitzgerald of Texas; 4—George I. Middleton of South Carolina; 5—Albert W. Marshall of Texas; 6—Charles P. Burt of Georgia; 7—Kenneth G. Castleman of Kentucky; 8—Pope Washington of North Carolina; 9—William L. Littlefield of Massachusetts; 10—James B. Henry, Jr., of New-York; 11—George J. Harenstein of Mississippi; 12—Arthur Crenshaw of Alabama; 13—George B. Rice of Kentucky; 14—Amon Bronson, Jr., of Nebraska; 15—Henry M. Doak, Jr., of Tennessee.

The engineers will embark on the Bancroft next week for a cruise to the different navy yards.

No Court Clerks Appointed.

The newly appointed Justices of the Special Sessions held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of Justice E. B. Hinsdale at 102 Broadway. It was expected that the court clerks would be appointed, but Judge Hinsdale said no clerk was decided on, nor would there be any selection at present.

DEGREES FROM PRINCETON

Big Class Graduates from the Famous New-Jersey University.

HONORS CONFERRED BY TRUSTEES

William Douglas Ward of Rochester Carries Off the First Honor of His Class—William B. Hornblower a Doctor.

PRINCETON, N. J., June 12.—Princeton University closed the one hundred and forty-eighth year of its existence to-day, and celebrated the anniversary by sending out from its doors 225 young men decorated with the Bachelor's degree, and equipped with four years of collegiate training.

This was the last day of commencement week, and the exercises were those peculiar to Commencement Day proper—the offering of salutations and valedictories, the picturesque and dignified conferring of degrees, the awarding of prizes, and the distributing of the various Fellowships.

The day began with the usual open-air concert on the front campus by the United States Naval Academy Band. At 10 o'clock the academic procession formed in front of Nassau Hall and proceeded to the Commencement Hall, where the graduating exercises took place. Following the band came the members of the Board of Trustees, the Faculties of the university, in academic cap and gown, and the members of the graduating class in similar costume.

At Alexander Hall were assembled the friends of the students about to become graduates, occupying every available seat in the spacious auditorium, except the semicircle reserved for the seniors. President Patton presided. On his right sat the Trustees, while the Faculties occupied the seats to his left.

After prayer had been offered the Latin salutatory, which represents the highest honor of the class, was delivered by William Douglas Ward of Rochester, N. Y. Following this came the English salutatory, the second highest honor, by Daniel Fellows Platt of Englewood, N. J., his subject being "The College Man and Politics."

John Forsyth Crawford of Syria, whose subject was "The Outlook of Philosophy in America," was, by vote of the Faculty, excused from speaking. Alfred Hayes, Jr., of Pennsylvania, spoke on "Individual Liberty in College Life." Joseph Curtis Sloane of Pennsylvania, "The French Presidency a Political Anomaly," and Wilbur Marshall Urban of Pennsylvania, "Our Message from the Dark Ages," were also excused from speaking.

One of the best speeches of the day was that by Arthur Register Wells of Corning, Iowa, who handled in a very able manner the subject "Twentieth Century Puritanism." Willis Howard Butler of New-York City was the last of the speakers by honorary appointment. His subject was "Undue Toleration."

Great interest centred in the announcement of prizes by the Rev. Dr. E. R. Craven of Philadelphia, the clerk of the Board of Trustees. In accordance with the time-honored custom, the undergraduate members of the two literary societies lined up in the aisles on either side of the stage and cheered vigorously for their members who received the prizes. For the first time in several years the American Whig Society gained the contest, receiving seventeen prizes, to sixteen by the Cliosophic Society.

The list of fellowships and prizes, with the winners, follows:

The Chancellor Green Fellowship in Mental Science, to Wilbur Marshall Urban of Pennsylvania.

The Classical Fellowship to Louis Clayton Woodruff of Connecticut.

Class of '69 Experimental Science Fellowship to H. D. Carpenter of Massachusetts.

The J. S. K. Fellowship in Mathematics to William Douglas Ward of Rochester, N. Y.

The Boudinot Fellowship in History to Dexter Mason Ferry Weeks of Webster, N. Y.

The Alexander Guthrie McCash Prize in Metaphysics to John Forsyth Crawford of Syria.

The Lynde Debate Prizes—First to Benjamin Lewis Hirschfield of Steubenville, Ohio (Clio Hall); second to Frederick W. Lewis of Wichita, Kansas, (Clio Hall); third to William Foster Burns of Evanston, Ill., (Whig Hall.)

Baird Prizes.—The Baird Prize, to Andrew Clark Imbrie of New-York City, (Whig Hall); oratory, V. H. Lukens of Elizabeth, N. J., (Clio Hall); in delivery, Willis Howard Butler of New-York City, (Clio Hall); in poetry, Wilbur Marshal Urban of Pennsylvania, (Clio Hall); in disputation, Joseph William Park of Mississippi, (Whig Hall,) and Alfred Hayes, Jr., of Pennsylvania, (Whig Hall.)

Class of '59 Prize in English Literature to Henry Buckmaster of Pennsylvania.

The George Potts Bible prizes to Charles B. Condit of New-Jersey and Edgar M. Smead of New-York.

The Lyman H. Atwater Prize of Political Science to Edward Henry Hoos of Jersey City, N. J.

The Theodore Dwyer Prize in Economics to Robert Edwin Ross of Chicago.

Class of '69 Prize in Ethics to Daniel Weaver Dexter of New-York.

C. O. Joline Prize in American Political History to Edward Henry Hoos of Jersey City.

Class of '76 Memorial Prize for Debate in Political Science to Robert Fulton Sterling of Pennsylvania.

The New-York Herald Prize to Arthur Dunn of Pennsylvania.

Frederick Barnard White Prize in Architecture to Henry Buckmaster of Pennsylvania.

The MacLean Prize to Edward S. Worcester of Vermont.

The Junior Orator Medals—First to John James Moment of Ontario; second toGeorge H. Waters of New-York; third, to John More Trout of Delaware; fourth to Edward W. Hamilton of New-York City.

The Dickinson Prize in Logic to John More Trout of Delaware.

The Thomas B. Wanamaker English Prize to Frederick W. Loetscher of Iowa.

The Class of '70 Anglo-Saxon Prize to F. W. Loetscher of Iowa.

The Class of '70 Junior English Prize, to John More Trout of Delaware.

Sons of the Revolution Medal to Andrew Parker Nevins of Pennsylvania.

The Class of '61 Mathematical Prize to H. N. Russell of New-Jersey.

The Class of '77 Biological Fellowship to John Irving Adams.

In addition to the general honors of the academic department already announced in The Times, the following honors in the School of Science were announced: In the course of Bachelor of Science, high honors were conferred on Orrel Audrey Parker of Ohio; honors were conferred on R. W. Bailey of Pennsylvania, H. M. Canby of New-Jersey, and E. S. Lafetra of the District of Columbia.

In the course of civil engineering, honors were given to George Fisher Barton of from the honor list, '95 numbers seven more honor students—Misses M. R. Brendlinger of Yonkers, M. H. Childs of New-York, H. R. Fletcher of Ithaca, H. F. Holmes of Chicago, W. C. Johnson of Memphis, F. M. Kyler of New-York, and F. T. York of Dansville, N. Y.

The seniors who have held the chief offices of the senior year are Juliette Greer, Class President; Anna Mousch, Vice President; Sue Evans, Secretary; Elizabeth Boyd, Treasurer; Katharine Reilly, President of Students' Association; Mary Verhoeff, Vice President; Marian Welch, President of Philalethois Society; Sue Hoagland, President of the Young Women's Christian Association; Fanny S. Cohen, Vassarian Editor in Chief; Anne L. Crawford, Miscellany Editor in Chief.

The programme announced that the second degree in arts had been conferred upon Sophia D. Storke, 1870, in November, 1894.

President Taylor announced that the Erminie Smith Prizes were awarded to Miss Mary E. Gedney for excellence in mineralogy, and to Miss Vinnie C. Wood for excellence in geology.

The Vassar tables at the Woods Holl Biology Laboratory will be occupied this Summer by Miss Laura Brownell and Miss Anna Mousch.

In speaking of the needs of the college, Dr. Taylor said that over 250 applications for admission to the college next Fall were now on the register, and that the college buildings on the campus would not accommodate more than 75 new-comers. If $100,000 can be raised for a recitation hall, the Trustees will erect a residence hall of equal value. President Taylor made a strong plea for the recitation hall.

The final class supper was held this evening. Individual prophecies were written on the dinner cards, and toasts were given on the Faculty.

COMMENCEMENT AT WELLS.

A Strong Address to Graduates by Hamilton W. Mabie of New-York City.

AURORA, N. J., June 12.—The exercises of the twenty-seventh annual commencement of Wells College were held in Music Hall at 11:30 o'clock this morning, the juniors acting as masters of ceremonies. The address before the graduates was delivered by Hamilton W. Mabie of New-York City. His subject was "Education as a Liberator."

After a brief introduction, in which he quoted Michael Angelo's words, "Confide in yourselves and be something of worth and value," Mr. Mabie proceeded to develop his subject along that line of thought. That we may confide in ourselves we must have selves worth confiding in, and the only way in which we can make ourselves worthy of this confidence is by education. This means something more than books and classrooms. It is the great natural process by which men are lifted out of ignorance and weakness into power and might. The educated man is not simply well trained and disciplined, but, standing in the universe, he understands it, and is a co-worker with God, in harmony with all life. Man is born into servitude; first, into servitude to his own age; this bondage can be escaped from only by an understanding of the times that gave birth to his age; second, into servitude to his place, for one may be provincial in Paris, or even in Boston. Education emancipates from this servitude by helping a man to get outside of his place. The widest traveler never truly sees anything unless he can see above and beyond the place itself.

Lastly, man is born into servitude to personal experience. Personal experience must be enlarged and enriched by being made one with the great universal experience. Ourselves are all we have. This is our resource; this is our power, and education achieves the highest end when it liberates personal force, for we give the world not our education, but that in us which is educated. It is this that is individual, that makes us what we are. Our faith in ourselves is the only thing that is great. Let us justify this by making ourselves worthy. Mr. Mabie closed his forcible address by the old and yet ever-new figure of the race in the fair morning with the golden goals, and the faces of the gods beyond. The signal is given, and the runners start, but, under the rush of many feet, the dust rises, the sun goes out, the goals become invisible, the gods are as if they were not. Every racer is alone in his anguish of spirit. This is the time of testing. There is no applause—nothing but purpose and will within, but at last the race is over, the runners emerge from the dust, the sky clears, the goals appear, while beyond are the smiling faces of the gods, who hold the wreaths in their hands.

At the close of the address the degrees were conferred by President Waters.

SECRETARY HERBERT THE ORATOR

Address to the Graduates of the Alabama Agricultural College.

AUBURN, Ala., June 12.—Secretary Herbert reached here last night from Washington, and delivered an address to the graduates of the State Agricultural and Mechanical College. In the course of his remarks, which were devoted to advice for the future careers of young men, the Secretary declared that the two problems which gave most concern to the earlier statesmen of the Republic were the fundamental one as to the relative power of the General and State Governments, and that of slavery, both of which were settled by the civil war, and the internal peace of this Nation could never again be seriously threatened, the other difficult problems of the present and future being sure of peaceable solution.

The fundamental question as to whether the General Government had the right to interpret the Federal Constitution could not be settled by the convention that framed the Constitution, because some of the States would never have joined the Union if it had been plainly written down that the Federal Government could judge its own powers. As both parties—the States and the Federal Government—claimed to be sovereign, nothing but war could decide, and the decision made thirty years ago by that method settled it forever.

Young men entering practical life now were to be envied in having for their protection the freest government in the world. The citizens of all forty-four States through their State organizations enjoy the blessings of local self-government. Over these State governments," said Mr. Herbert, "is a General Government, strong, stable, able to keep and keeping the peace between these States and all the citizens thereof. Mighty among the nations of the earth, rejoicing in the proved prowess of its soldiers and its sailors, ready, willing, and able to defend the rights of the humblest of its citizens in any portion of the globe, its flag floating in all waters as the emblem of liberty regulated by law, and yet pursuing, as it does under Grover Cleveland, the paths of peace, with its mottoes: 'Equal and exact justice to every American citizen, under whatever flag he may be,' and 'equal and exact justice from this Nation to all nations of the earth, great and small'—this is the Government that is to protect you and all others of our citizens while in the century that is dawning upon us you work out the great problems of the future."

MR. HARTMAN IS SURPRISED

His Reply to Recorder Goff's Alleged Statements About Bail Bonds.

Ex-Assistant District Attorney Hartman was asked yesterday in regard to the alleged statements by Recorder Goff reflecting on him in connection with the conduct of the department of bail forfeitures while Mr. Hartman was in the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Hartman said that Recorder Goff's statements were "peculiar," the more so as the Recorder, when an Assistant District Attorney, had been associated with him in the bail forfeiture department, and knew personally all about its workings.

"These strictures now," continued Mr. Hartman, "come in very bad form, because if there was anything wrong in that department when we were there, Mr. Goff knew all about it at the time."

Mr. Hartman said that his books were all right, and were marked correct by the Commissioner of Accounts.

"There was not a penny missing when I quit office," Mr. Hartman concluded. "The Commissioner of Accounts so certified."

Recommend Acting Capt. Wiegand.

The Rev. Dr. Joseph H. Rylance, rector of St. Mark's Church, at Second Avenue and Tenth Street, accompanied by several other clergymen whose churches are in the Fourteenth Precinct, called on President Roosevelt at Police Headquarters yesterday afternoon, and made a strong recommendation that Acting Capt. Wiegand be promoted. They spoke very highly of the manner in which Sergt. Wiegand had controlled the precinct since he took command of it. They said they considered him a most capable officer, and deserving of promotion. President Roosevelt promised to consider the subject.

BUSINESS IN IRON ACTIVE

Last Week Recorded as One of the Most Stirring in the History of the Trade.

Business in the iron and metal trade has been so active that, according to The Iron Age, the last week was one of the most stirring in the history of the trade for many years.

"It presents, says that journal, "an unbroken record of advances all along the line, and few are left who would characterize the upward movement as a 'soda water rise.' The most extraordinary thing is that the upward tendency has developed so fast without the powerful aid of heavy purchases from the principal consumers—the railroads. Railroads have been buying a little more liberally, but it is certain that they have not yet taken hold as they will, if finances get into better shape and crops do better than the earlier scare stories would indicate. This may make this Summer an exception to the usual dullness of that season.

"The Central West leads in the advance, and the boom feeling prevailing there seems justified, because there is practically no reserve capacity either in furnace plant or steel works. It is really only in Chicago that such a reserve does exist anywhere west of the Alleghany Mountains. It is very different in the East, and, so far as pig iron is concerned, in the South, and notably in Virginia.

"There has been quite heavy buying of Bessemer pig, and a further rise has been established, with $11.75 bid and refused in the valleys for the second half of 1895. The chances are that $12, which some furnaces are holding out for, will be the basis of early transactions.

"The market has been active in steel billets, considerable sales having been made for the third quarter up to $18.50 to $18.75. The Eastern markets have strengthened very considerably through the withdrawal of Western makers.

"There is some pressure to advance steel rails in harmony with the rise in raw material. Eastern mills have sold 15,000 tons this week in large blocks, and are doing quite a good deal in small lots. Western works are getting a good run of orders. The largest recent transaction was the sale of 30,000 tons to the Huntington interest by a Pittsburg mill.

"The rise in steel and the difficulty in getting tin plate bars is making the domestic manufacturers of tin plate nervous over the danger of being forced to surrender a part of their market to foreign makers. It looks as though heavier imports of black plates are unavoidable.

"There is a good deal of activity in finished iron and steel, the largest single transaction being the closing of a contract for 10,000 tons of material for new elevated work for Chicago, the Keystone Company of Pittsburg securing the work. Advances are being made all along the line."

Roundsman Brush Dies Suddenly.

Roundsman Joseph C. Brush, forty-seven years old, of the steamboat squad, died suddenly at his home, 82 Bank Street, Tuesday. He started for the steamboat station Tuesday morning, but, being taken ill, was unable to reach it. He reported sick, and returned home, where he died of heart failure in the evening.

He was a war veteran. He joined the police force Sept. 19, 1871, and was promoted to roundsman in 1875. He was served with the steamboat squad for the last thirteen years. Funeral services will be held at his home this evening.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—A family going to Europe would like to secure a situation for their chambermaid; no objection to country. Can be seen for two days at present employer's, 7 East 42d St., where she will be highly recommended.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress in private family; city or country; also chambermaid and sewer; first-class city reference. 353 West 41st St.; in store.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—A lady wishes to find a situation for her chambermaid and waitress, whom she can highly recommend. Can be seen, at present employer's, 473 West 22d St., Wednesday and Thursday.

CHAMBERMAID or LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a place for a competent girl as chambermaid or second laundress; best references. 15 East 22d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a smart young girl as chambermaid and waitress in small private family; good city references. Call, two days, at 237 West 46th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do sewing. 441 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable woman as chambermaid and wait on lady; willing to make herself useful; city or country. S., Box 339 Times Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Present employer would like to place a young girl as chambermaid, and fine washer, or as laundress or chambermaid alone. Call at 22 East 55th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in private family; good city reference. 28 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and nurse; city or country; eight years' references. 346 West 52d St.; ring bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; understands care of parlors; willing and obliging; best city reference. 231 West 16th St. N. K.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent person to do chamberwork and sewing or wait on lady in a private family; good city reference. 23 East 39th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and assist in private family; best city reference. 161 East 53d St., third floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a respectable young woman as first-class chambermaid; city or country; will assist with washing; city reference. 314 West 49th St., first floor.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By Scotch girl as chambermaid or waitress. 231 East 100th St.; ring Wharmel's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS or SEWING.—Lady leaving city wishes situation for young girl who has lived with her. 22 East 78th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress; good city reference. 200 West 25th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By young colored woman as chambermaid or laundress in country for the Summer; best city reference. 137 7th Av.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—In private family. Apply, Thursday, at 302 West 85th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By North of Ireland Protestant girl as chambemaid; willing and obliging; good city reference. 166 West 29th St.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a young girl; understands waiting on lady; best city reference. 36 East 37th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for a competent girl as chambermaid and waitress or chambermaid and to do sewing. 441 Park Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young woman as chambermaid; wages, $18. Maher, 2,012 3d Av.

Companions.

COMPANION, GOVERNESS, &c.—By a young lady, educated in Paris, France, in a good family, as a dame de compagnie, and besides teach French language, music, and singing. De S., Box 209 Times.

COMPANION and CHAPERON.—By an experienced lady of refinement; ability; linguist. Madame, care of Dinsmore Company, 867 Broadway.

Cooks.

COOK.—French; competent in all branches; private family; city reference. M., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—A lady would like to procure a situation for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call at employer's, 16 West 34th St.

COOK.—In a private family; can be seen in her present place of employment. Call, for three days, at 7 East 42d St.

COOK.—First-class in all branches; best city and country references. 313 East 56th St. Mrs. Schaahar.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in private family; good reference; city or country. 347 8th Av.; ring three times.

COOK.—A lady leaving town wishes a situation for her cook; thoroughly competent. Present employer's, 58 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; does not object to the country; best references. 132 East 111th St.

COOK.—By a woman as good plain cook; will do coarse washing. Present employer's, 449 Park Av.

COOK.—By young German girl as cook; excellent baker; best references. B., Box 378 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as excellent cook; private family; three years' best city references. 331 East 29th St.

COOK.—By competent young woman as first-class cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. A. Y., Box 382 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook in family; every branch; moderate wages; good references. 985 6th Av., near 56th St., third bell.

COOK.—Lady desires to secure situation for competent cook. Apply, 9 to 1, Wednesday, Mrs. Satterlee, 103 East 21st St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook, assist washing, and ironing; good city references. 136 West 49th St.

COOK.—First-class; by day or week; reference. 329 East 48th St., ground floor, back.

COOK.—First-class; to go out by the day. 163 East 27th St.

COOK.—In a private family. Can be seen in her present place of employment, 7 East 42d St.

COOK.—By a good Scotch Protestant cook; help with washing. R. Wood, 212 West 18th St.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young first-class cook with first-class family; thoroughly understands her business; highest reference from last employer; wages $30. M., care of Mrs. E. Maglone, 209 East 44th St.

COOK.—A lady closing house for the Summer wishes to find a situation for an excellent colored cook, whom she can highly recommend. Call, this week, at 226 Madison Av., present employer's.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; understands soups, entrées, game, desserts, ices; willing to go to the country for the Summer; wages, $30. Seen Thursday, from 10 to 1, at present employer's, 514 Madison Av.

COOK.—Lady wishes situation for a cook, (French,) with or without kitchenmaid; country; city references. Call, from 1 to 5 P. M., at 18 East 71st St.

COOK.—By competent woman as good cook in small private family; will assist with washing; city or country; good reference. 125 West 24th St., third bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as cook in small private family; can be seen at her present employer's, for two days. 2 West 50th St.; ring basement bell.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook; washing and ironing; small private family; city or country; good city references. 241 West 30th St.; ring twice.

COOK.—By respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family; would do a little washing; best city reference; city or country. 450 West 42d St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—Two girls as cook and laundress and chambermaid and waitress, together or separate; city or country; have first-class references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By young woman as first-class cook; willing to assist with coarse washing; excellent references; city or country. Address, two days, M. E., Box 260 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By Swiss woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; city or country; no objection to very large family. 44 West 54th St.

COOK.—First-class; in the country; understands butter and cream; sherbets and all branches of cooking; first-class reference from last employer. 102 West 81st St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

COOK.—First-class; by Swiss woman; understands French and American cooking thoroughly; city or country; no objection to large family; city reference. 44 West 54th St.

COOK.—A lady would like to procure a situation for her first-class cook, whom she can highly recommend. 16 West 34th St., present employer's.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; private family; best city reference. S. T., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK, WASH and IRON.—By young Protestant woman; or do housework in small family; good baker; city or country; good city reference. M. J., Box 384 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good cook; in private family; willing and obliging; city or country; no objection to plain washing; best reference. 161 West 33d St., second floor.

COOK.—By a young girl as cook in a private family; leaves on account of family going abroad. Present employer's, 236 West 42d St. Cook.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as good family cook in a private family; will assist with washing; good references; city or country. 65 East 81st St.

COOK and LAUNDRESS—CHAMBERMAID and Waitress.—Together or separate; city or country; have first-class city references. 169 East 33d St.

COOK.—By an experienced young cook; thoroughly understands her business; first-class; highest reference from last employer. In care of Mrs. E. Maglone, 209 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a woman as good cook; good bread, biscuit maker; will assist with washing; city reference. 306 West 15th St., basement. Mrs. Noyes.

COOK.—By a young Swedish woman as competent cook in a private family, or as working housekeeper for a gentleman; first-class city references. 305 West 76th St.

COOK, &c.—By a respectable Protestant woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; a home is wanted. Mary, 1,152 3d Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook and laundress; good baker; willing to oblige; best city reference. 300 West 37th St., second bell.

COOK.—By a competent colored woman; good cook and laundress; with girl aged ten; city or country. 508—West 35th St.

COOK.—By a woman as cook and laundress in a private family; good reference; city or country. 289 3d Av.

COOK and EXCELLENT BAKER.—By young German girl; best references. B., Box 319 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class cook, where family is going to Europe; in a private family. Call, for two days, at present employer's, 24 West 34th St.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; country preferred; best city reference. A. B., Box 377 Times, Up Town.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By industrious woman; good washer and ironer; excellent housecleaner; reference. Mrs. McNulty, 415 West 32d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Can make dressmaker in all the latest styles; evening and ball gowns a specialty; children's clothes; work done at short notice and reasonable prices, or by day. 474 West 34th St.

DRESSMAKER can make a few appointments at present; finest and most stylish work; home or by the day; expert shopper; will take orders or meet ladies who want to get the latest fashions; references. R., 254 8th Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By a French dressmaker from Felix and Doucet; engagement for Summer in family in the country; references as to character and ability. M., 230 East 40th St.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By young girl, lately landed, as nursery governess in a private family. 127 West 60th St.; ring Shilrock's bell.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By thorough, practical housekeeper in every branch; hotel or boarding house; country or city. Housekeeper, 258 West 37th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By life member of Episcopal Church as home assistant, companion; hand sewing; small family; best references. Virgie, 554 3d Av., Times Agency.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By respectable woman, colored, as housekeeper for bachelor or invalid, or lone lady. Call, 10 to 6, 129 West 32d St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do general housework in a private family. 105 West 60th St., Madden's bell.

HOUSEMAID.—A lady wishes a situation for her housemaid, whom she can thoroughly recommend. Seen Thursday and Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 7 West 38th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Swiss girl, speaking no English, to do general housework; city or country. Address, two days, Mrs. Thuillard, 218 West 10th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; good reference; small family; good washer and ironer; city or country. 210 East 76th St., second floor; Sheehy's bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl for general housework; willing and obliging; can be seen at present employer's. Miss Thursby, 34 Gramercy Park.

HOUSEWORK, CHAMBERWORK, or WAITress.—By young girl in private family; city references. Daly, 124 West 49th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a German girl to do general housework in a small private family; good reference. 988 6th Av., near 56th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young girl to do light housework or as chambermaid; good reference. 107 East 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for light housework or as chambermaid; reference. K. G., 167 East 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl for general housework; city reference. 1,628 2d Av., second floor, west side.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—A lady going abroad wishes to secure situation for kitchenmaid. Call, two days, at 4 East 36th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—Competent; or care of growing children; by intelligent French Swiss Protestant; middle aged; speaks three languages; good seamstress, packer, and traveler; several years' city references. 411 4th Av., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—Parisian; competent lady's maid; good packer; fine needlewoman; dressmaker. M. A. M., 118 West 31st St.

LADY'S MAID.—By competent French lady's maid; very good seamstress and packer; best city references. M. E., 224 West 33d St.

MAID, &c.—By an experienced German maid and seamstress in a family; or to care for an invalid lady; highest references. K. M., 349 Park Av., first floor.

MAID.—By a young girl as maid and seamstress; excellent sewer by hand and machine; willing and obliging; best city reference; city or country. K. H., 410 West 56th St., top floor.

USEFUL MAID, NURSE, &c.—By good, experienced needlewoman; or post of trust; first-class reference; town or country; German. 221 East 42d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable woman as first-class laundress in a private family; good reference. 760 10th Av., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—By a girl as first-class laundress in a private family. Can be seen at late employer's, 7 East 42d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress in a private family; city reference. M. E., Times's Agency, 554 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—In a private family; good city reference. M. B., care Mrs. O'Donnell, 100 East 29th St., corner of 4th Av.

LAUN

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Unsettled and Lower Markets, with Speculation Fair.

LOWER CABLES AND FREE REALIZING

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Dull—Provisions Weaker —Cotton Lower—Coffee Dull.

The excitement in wheat continued, but the changes were not so rapid, although at all times tending to a lower basis. Europe appeared to have but little faith in the reported crop damage here, and the cables were much lower. The West was liquidating freely, while local longs were selling. Provisions were dull and easier. Cotton was quiet and lower. Coffee was dull and a shade easier.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	81	@	..
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	32⅝	@	33
Corn, No. 2 steamer	54⅜	@	..
Flour, straight, spring	$3.80	@	$4.15
Flour, straight, Winter	3.85	@	4.15
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼	@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17	@	18
Pork, mess	14.75	@	14.50
Lard, Western steam		@	6.70
Beef, family	11.00	@	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	18	@	..
Sugar, granulated	4 13-16	@	4½
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½	@	7¾
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16	@	..
Iron, No. 1, foundry	11.50	@	12.50
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00	@	..
Copper, lake	10.00	@	10.62½
Lead	3.30	@	3.32½

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and irregular; opening weak and declining 2¼@2⅜c on weaker cables, foreign selling, and free liquidation here and at the West; rallying 1⅜@1⅝c on covering, and closing weak at 2@2⅛c decline. Spot was moderately active on export account with prices 2c lower with the options. Sales, 64,500 bushels, including, for export, 48,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth and 16,000 bushels No. 2 red, on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 500 bushels ungraded red at 81½c, elevator. Quotations at the close for No. 2 red, free on board, 1¼c over July, afloat; No. 1 hard, 5¼c over July, free on board, afloat. Quotations at the close for free on board: No. 2 red, cash, 82¾c, afloat; No. 1 hard, afloat, 88⅜c; No. 1 hard Manitoba, 85½c, afloat. Clearances hence, 16,008 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 17,253 bushels. Receipts, 14,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 16,731 bushels; in the interior, 234,164 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and weak at ⅝@1c decline, on easier cables, weak West, and lungs unloading. Spot was more active and 1c lower. Sales, 237,000 bushels, including, for export, 176,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1⅛c over July, free on board, afloat, and 24,000 bushels old do, on private terms, free on board, afloat; the trade bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at ⅝c over July, delivered; 14,000 bushels do at 55¼@56c, delivered; 5,000 bushels do at 54⅜c, elevator; 12,000 bushels yellow at 56@56⅜c, delivered, and 1,000 bushels No. 2 white at 55c, elevator. Receipts, 77,025 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 288,031 bushels; in the interior, 288,031 bushels. Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 11,863 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were more active and closed weak at ⅜@⅝c decline, following wheat and corn, and on local liquidation. Spot were fairly active and weak at 1c decline. Sales, 80,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 36c for 8,000 bushels; do, clipped, 37½c; No. 3 do., 36¾c; No. 2 mixed, 35@35¾c for 10,000 bushels; No. 3, 32½; rejected white, 34c; No. 2 mixed, 34c for 20,000 bushels, delivered; track mixed, 32@34c; track white, 37@42½c for 42,000 bushels. Receipts, 46,800 bushels; exports, 20 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June		@	81
July	3,520,000	81¼@83⅛	81½
August	215,000	81⅝@83½	81⅞
September	2,065,000	82¼@84	82⅝
October	40,000	82⅝@84	82⅞
December	1,000,000	83¾@85⅜	85⅞
Total	6,930,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
July	255,000	55⅛@55⅞	55¼
September	155,000	56¼@57	56¾
Total	410,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
June	25,000	32⅝@33	32⅝
July	200,000	33 @33½	33
September	255,000	32½@33⅝	32⅝

No. 2 white—

June	..	@	35
July	..	@	35½
Total	480,000		

FLOUR—The erratic course of the wheat market tends to keep jobbers off, while their supplies are reported as being exhausted by the recent purchases, with millers holding to full prices. Sales, 20,500 bbls, including 2,500 bbls Winter straights at $4.20, 2,600 bbls Winter patents at $4.40@$4.75, 600 bbls No. 1 Winter, in sacks, at $3.40, 200 sacks Winter straights at $3.75, 4,500 bbls Spring patents at $4.15@$4.70, 2,500 bbls bakers' extra at $3.60@$3.75, 200 sacks do at $3.50, 300 sacks Kansas patents at $3.75, 450 bbls Winter clear at $3.90, and 150 bbls Nos. 1 and 2 mixed at $3.35; city millers sold 3,800 bbls patents, 3,000 bbls clear, and 500 bbls fine at quotations. Arrivals, 8,405 bbls and 7,063 sacks; exports, 125 bbls and 1,565 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 1,832 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.
Rec. 1	$2.90@$3.25
Clears	3.20@ 3.40
Straights	3.40@ 3.75
Patents	3.90@ 4.10
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.15@	@
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	Nominal.
Rec. 1	2.90@$3.25	$3.20@$3.40
Clears	3.20@ 3.40	3.45@ 3.60
Straights	3.80@ 3.90	4.00@ 4.15
Patents	3.90@ 4.10	4.10@ 4.25
Special brands	4.10@ 4.25	4.40@ 5.20

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and firm; sales, 350 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $4@$4.25; fancy, $4.25@$4.75.

CORN PRODUCTS—Fairly active and steady. We quote: Brandywine and Saganore, $3; Esmeralda, $3; granulated yellow meal, $2.90@$3.10; white do, $3.20@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.40@$1.45; grits, $1.42½; chops, 95c; coarse meal, $1.06@$1.08; fine do, $1.10.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.90@$4.40; cut, $4.30@$4.80; ground, $3.90@$4.10, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.40.

RYE—Entirely nominal. No quotations.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70@72½c; six-rowed do at 75@80c.

FEED—Steady and in fair demand. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb at 75@80c; middlings, 75@82½c; sharps, 90@95c; rye feed, 85@87½c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $16@$20, spot or to arrive; hob lots $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 and 75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The market was easier on off-grade yellow, good lots of which sold at ¼c decline, or to 26½c, and further offered at that price, while red was sold at 26@26¼c. There was a slow export inquiry, and it was possible to sell to the English markets only by making the concessions. These sales were 250 bbls good off yellow at 26½c, and 400 bbls in lots at 26@26¼c for red, chiefly at 26@26¼c, for off yellow. Prime yellow was offered on the dock at 26¾c, and from warehouse in more important quantities at 27c, with export demands quiet and local trade wants unimportant. COCOANUT OIL was quiet and at steady prices; Ceylon quoted at 5¼c; Cochin is at 5⅝@5⅝c. LINSEED OIL was steady; city quoted at 57c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a light demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@58c; No. 1 at 53c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was at steady prices on moderate demand; quoted at 50@52c for city.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—Oil opened and closed, $1.43; highest, $1.49; closed, $1.50 offered.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The course of the market was to an easier basis, with dull speculation, lower grain, fair supplies of hogs and their lower prices. The decline on pork was 12½15c, lard 5 points and bacon 5 points, and the close was near the inside figures. This market showed dragging export demands, and a generally spiritless, weak feeling in sympathy with the West and its features. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day as 29,000 head.

LARD—Western Steam—The West felt the depression on grain, and the desire of packers to sell on the hog supplies and yielded moderately in price, while not able to obtain much of a buying interest. June there closed at 6.47c nominal, while July opened 5 points lower, to 6.57c, declined to 6.55c, and closed at 6.57c asked, and September was at 6.80c, and at the close at 6.77½@6.80c for 5 points down. Cash here was neglected by exporters, although offered easier and at 6.70c, with 120 tes in second hand packages, sold at 6.65c; city steam was weak and dull at 3.12½@6.20c, chiefly at 6.20c, with 12c tes sold. Options—No sales, bids closed at 6.70c asked; July at 6.55c asked, September at 7.07c nominal; refined was slow, with Continent quoted at 7.05c; South American at 7.40c. Compound lard was depressed and dull, with 5½@5.37½c quoted as to quality.

PORK—There was unimportant export demand and a nominal market, with sales of 200 bbls mess in lots, at steady prices. The West was down at the opening 5c, and declined further 15c, closing with a reaction of 5c and very quiet; June closed at $12.30; July was at $12.50 down to $12.35, closing at $12.40; September at $12.77½ down to $12.65, closing at $12.70. Prices here were: For mess, $13.75@$14.50; family mess, $12.50@$13; short clear, in lots, $13@$15.25.

CUT MEATS—In meats there was rather more of a trading, while there were quite free sellers at about steady prices. Sales of 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 11 to 12 lb average, at 5⅝@6c; 1,500 pickled shoulders, at 5¼c, and 500 pickled hams at 7½c. City-pickled shoulders at 5¼c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5⅝@6c; 10-lb bellies, 6@6¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¼@6⅜c; pickled hams, 9@9¼c. Western meats at Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¾c for 12 lb and 8¼c for 14 and 16 lb; pickled hams 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—There was a decline of 5 points on short ribs at the West, with a dull speculation. June closed at $6.17, nominal; July was at $6.30 down to and closing at $6.27, asked; September at $6.50@$6.45, closing at $6.45@6.47.

BEEF was under only moderate attention, while about steady in price. Sales of 600 bbls packet, family, and mess, on private terms. Packet, $9@$10; family, $11@$13; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $17@$18.

BEEF HAMS—Were rather easy in price on slow demands. Quoted at $17.50 at the West and $18.50 here.

DRESSED HOGS—Were rather easier in price on freer supplies. Receipts at the West, 41,000 head; same time last year, 72,477 head. Chicago—Receipts, 29,000 head; slow; 10c lower; $4.25@$4.75. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,750 head; steady; 5c lower; $4@$4.70. St. Louis—Receipts, 6,687 head; lower; $3@$4.00. Omaha—Receipts, 5,000 head; opened 5@10c lower; $4@$4.60. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.50@$4.75. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,522 head; $4.30@$4.65. Kansas City—Receipts, 10,000 head; slow; $4.20@$4.60. Cleveland—Light average, and Yorkers, $4@$4.70. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.25@$4.70. Quotations here are 5@c for heavy, 5⅝@6c for 180 lb, 6c for 100 lb, 6⅛@6¼c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The market opened at the decline to 4½c for city, with sales of 200 hhds; this was followed by the taking in of 75 hhds, 50 hhds, and 25 hhds, and the refusal of 150 hhds from another melter at 4½c, to be taken in before night, which would bring the business for the day to 500 hhds, all at 4½c. There is little left from the make of the week at the close, yet the business having satisfied the immediate wants of two large soap houses, the position closed rather easy, with the belief that it was with buyers. There was a fair business in country lots at weak prices, with sales of 130,000 lb in lots, at 4¼@4¾c, as to quality, with the outside price becoming more difficult to obtain. For Australian the demand was unimportant, with sellers at 5¼c. The following figures show the growth of the Australian tallow industry, with foreign markets. The shipments from Australasia, including those from New-Zealand, for the month of May, were 8,000 tons, against 3,300 tons same time in 1894, 5,900 tons in 1893, and 3,400 tons in 1892, while its total shipments since Jan. 1 have been 34,000 tons, against 27,900 tons same time last year, 23,400 tons in 1893, and 17,400 tons in 1892. The total visible supply in Europe, June 1, was 8,570 tons, against 8,100 tons May 1.

STEARINE—In oleostearine nothing has as yet been done here under 7¼c; at 7¼c there are further offerings to sell and possibly a bid of 7⅝c would secure some stock. The West cannot afford to pay these prices, with its markets at 7¼c and 7½c, but no doubt would buy at 7, while the local lard refiners seemed to have become satisfied by the quantity bought on Tuesday. These local refiners have been getting for several days foreign stearine, bought some time since, and not of it as a help to them, while more was obtained under 7½c, and the sudden drop of the price of domestic to 7¼c shows how wide a difference in the price is necessary for the refiners to feel protected against the sudden changes for the home market. Foreign stearine the market was inactive and nominal with 8.50c quoted.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and unchanged to 5 points down, with trading wholly local. Havre was steady at 1-16c decline, and Hamburg steady at ⅛@⅛ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was nominally unchanged from 16c for No. 7, and 14¾c for No. 8. Option Sales—Opening Call 10:30 A. M.—July, 250 bags at 14.50c; September, 1,500 bags at 14.60c; March, 1,000 bags at 14.45c; total 1,750 bags. Between Call and Close—July, 250 bags at 14.45; 1,000 bags at 14.50c. October, 1,000 bags, at 14.65c; December, 250 bags at 14.55; total, 2,500 bags; July, 250 bags at 14.45; September, 1,500 bags at 14.50c, sold together; total for day, 1,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.40@14.50	.@.
February	14.40@14.50	.@.
March	14.35@14.45	.@.
April	.@.	.@.
May	.@.	.@.
June	14.15@14.35	14.80@14.90
July	14.45@14.50	14.75@14.80
August	14.50@14.60	14.20@14.25
September	14.60@14.65	13.75@13.80
October	14.60@14.70	13.40@13.50
November	14.55@14.60	13.10@13.20
December	14.50@14.60	13.00@13.10

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	187,588
Arrivals	..
Total	187,588
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	8,149
Total stock in New-York to-day	179,439
Total stock in Baltimore	17,660
Arrivals	..
Total	17,660
Deliveries yesterday	102—17,558
Total stock in New-Orleans	37,092
Arrivals	..
Total	37,092
Deliveries yesterday	685—36,407
Total stock in other ports	..
	53,965
Total stock in United States	233,404
Afloat from Rio per steam to June 11	175,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to June 11	37,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to June 11	127,000
Afloat from Victoria to May 27	12,000
	351,000
Total	584,404
Same time 1894	273,850

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1..1.90 above	No. 7	No. 6..50 above	No. 7
No. 2..1.65 above	No. 7	No. 7.. .. above	No. 7
No. 3..1.40 above	No. 7	No. 8..50 below	No. 7
No. 4..1.10 above	No. 7	No. 9..90 below	No. 7
No. 5..75 above	No. 7		

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1..Nom. above	No. 7	No. 6..1.00 above	No. 7
No. 2..Nom. above	No. 7	No. 7.. .. above	No. 7
No. 3..2.75 above	No. 7	No. 8..1.25 below	No. 7
No. 4..2.25 above	No. 7	No. 9..1.75 below	No. 7
No. 5..1.50 above	No. 7	No. 10..2.50 below	No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice rates.

Java fancies	28 @31	La Guayra—	
Java, Malang	21 @22	Cora	16½@18
Padang, int'r	27 @27½	Caracas	18 @18¾
Macassar—		Do, washed	19 @21¼
Timor	22 @23½	Porto Cabello	17 @18½
Pajo	21 @22	Do, washed	19 @20½
Maracaibo—		Savanilla—	
Trujillo	17½@18	Ocana	18 @20
Bucono	17½@18¾	Bucaramga	18½@20½
Tovar	18 @19	Do, washed	19 @21½
Merida	18½@20	Bogota	20 @21½
Cucuta, ord'y	18½@19	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19¼@19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18¾
Do, p'e to c'e	20 @21	Do, white	18½@19¾
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21½
Costa Rica	17 @20¼	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@19	Coban	19 @22¼
Do, washed	19½@21	Jamaica	16¾@20½
Mocha	25½@26		

COTTON.

Contracts are without animation, and the close showed a loss of 6@7 points, based mainly on the decline of 3@3½ points at Liverpool, with local longs realizing. Spot was quiet and unchanged. Sales, 1,000 bales for export and 250 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7½
Middling uplands	7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts.

Fair	1½c on
Middling fair	1¢c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Strict good middling	1¢c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1¾c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes—Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
June	7.06@7.10	7.08	7.08	300
July	7.10@7.11	7.11	7.08	3,400
August	7.13@7.14	7.15	7.11	38,300
September	7.17@7.18	7.18	7.15	7,500
October	7.20@7.21	7.22	7.18	30,000
November	7.22@7.24	7.24	7.21	1,900
December	7.27@7.28	7.29	7.25	4,800
January	7.32½@7.33	7.33	7.30	6,300
February	7.37@7.38	7.39	7.35	800
March	7.42@7.44	7.45	7.43	600
April	.@.	..	..	..
May	.@.	..	..	..
Total				94,800

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

	S.	S. & M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	164	56	19	48	..	..
New-Orleans	21	550	1199	116	..	..
Mobile	1102	9	13	87	..	..
Savannah	759	354	338	482	..	..
Charleston	19	8	5	9	..	..
Wilmington	..	..	..	9	..	..
Norfolk	606	371	406	104	..	..
Baltimore	..	..	..	..	..	..
New-York	..	..	..	..	..	..
Boston	467	1023	749	608	..	..
Philadelphia	3	139	25	33	..	..
West Point	..	19	188	..	..	..
Newport News	..	..	..	..	..	..
Brunswick	..	..	..	..	..	..
Port Royal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Velasco	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	3162	2509	2942	1492	..	..
This day last week	1484	3800	1375	6389	1769	3809
This day last year	3998	2377	3577	2765	2153	1741

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—A fair demand for fine grades at unchanged prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—Ordinary	12@13	N. Orleans, open kettle—Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, jobbg	24@24½
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal	Puerto Rico	20@31

RICE—The market rules steady on a fair demand.

Domestic—			
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Japan	3¾@4
Fair	3⅝@4	Java, in bond	1¾@2⅜
Good	4⅜@4½	Java	3¼@3¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice flour	2¼@2½
Choice	5¼@5½	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Fancy	5¾@6	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Head	6⅜@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was more active at easier prices. Sales, 1,700 tons and 1,740 bags Muscovado, 89° test, at 2⅞c; 2,900 bags centrifugals, 96° test, at 3 5-16c, and 3,224 bags molasses sugar, 89° test, at 2⅝c. Refined steadier and more active.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	2⅞ @..
Molasses sugars, 89° test	2⅜ @..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 5-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show what they confess, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discounts or lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (or Nos. 13 and 14,) but ⅛c per lb on all other grades.

Dominoes	5	1-16@5¼	
Coarse powdered	4⅝	@4 15-16	
Granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Cutloaf	5	1-16@5¼	
Crushed	5	1-16@5¼	
Powdered	4⅛	@4 15-16	
Coarse granulated	4	9-16@4⅝	
Fine granulated	4	7-16@4⅝	
Extra fine granulated	4	9-16@4⅝	
Con. granulated	4	11-16@4⅞	
Cubes	4	11-16@4⅞	
XXXX powdered	5	1-16@5¼	
Mold A	4	11-16@4⅞	
Diamond A	4	7-16@4⅝	
Confectioners' A	4	5-16@4⅜	
Columbia A	4	3-16@4⅜	
Windsor	4	3-16@4⅜	
Ridgewood	4	3-16@4⅜	
Phoenix A	4⅛	@4 5-16	
Empire A	4⅛	@4 3-16	
No. 9	4	@4 3-16	
No. 7	3	15-16@4⅛	
No. 8	3⅞	@4 1-16	
No. 9	3	13-16@3	
No. 10	3¾	@3 15-16	
No. 11	3	11-16@3¾	
No. 12	3	9-16@3⅝	
No. 13 (net)	3⅜	@..	
No. 14 (net)	3¼	@..	

TEA—The auction sale of 4,252 pkgs was at lower rates, steady for old crop Formosa, with others steady, including: Moyune—33 pkgs Hyson, 8½@9¼c; 289 pkgs Young Hyson, 9½@80½c; 305 pkgs Imperial, 8½@20½c; 73 pkgs Gunpowder, 17½@35c. Ping Suey—127 pkgs Young Hyson, 8½@9¼c; 228 pkgs Imperial, 10½@17½c. 365 pkgs Gunpowder, 15@28½c. Japan—45 pkgs siftings, 5½@5¾c; 597 pkgs Congou, 8@17c; 72 pkgs India and Orange Pekoe, 16@21c. Oolong—2,043 pkgs Formosa, 15@20½c.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There were 1,750 bags of beans on the steamer Britannia just in from Marseilles. The imported stock is claiming a large part of the trade at present, and values are hardening a little; small jobbing sales above our quotations. Slight weakness is shown in domestic marrow under a quiet trade and some pressure to sell; choice marks sold to-day at $2.55@$2.57½. Medium and pea are quiet and unchanged. Confidence is felt in red kidney and best lots are held generally at $2. Rather more doing in green peas and feeling steadier. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.55@$2.57½; do, medium, $2.05; do, pea, $2.15@$2.20; do, white kidney, $2.25@$2.30; do, red kidney, $1.90@$2; do, turtle soup, $1.50@$1.60; do, yellow eye, $2.10@$2.15; do, lima, California, $3.10@$3.15; do, foreign, marrow, $2.20@$2.30; do, foreign, pea, $1.80@$1.90; do, foreign medium, $1.75@$1.80; green peas, bbls, $1.0½@; do, bags, 95c; do, Scotch, 97½c.

BUTTER—Creamery in liberal receipt, but a considerable quantity is stored, and the moderate offerings meet with sufficient attention to keep prices to a steady basis.

NEW BUTTER.

State and Pennsylvania—			
Creamery, extra	18	@..	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, extra	17	@..	
Half-firkin tubs, fresh, firsts	15	@16	
Half-firkin tubs, seconds	13	@14	
Welsh tubs, fancy	16½	@..	
Welsh tubs, firsts	15	@16	
Welsh tubs, seconds	13	@14	
Dairy tubs, thirds	11	@12	
Western—			
Creamery, Elgin and other Western, extras	18	@..	
Creamery, firsts	16	@17	
Creamery, seconds	14	@15	
Creamery, thirds	12	@13	
Imitation creamery, firsts	14	@15	
Imitation creamery, seconds	12	@13	
Dairy firsts	12	@14	
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9	@11	
Factory, tubs, fancy	..	@12	
Factory, tubs, firsts	11	@11½	
Factory, fresh, seconds	10	@10½	
Factory, fresh, thirds	8	@ 9	
Old Western, dairy or factory	7½	@ 9½	

CHEESE—Moderate receipts and a fair export inquiry, with prices unchanged and firm for fancy full cream. Part skims still neglected.

NEW CHEESE.

State full cream, large, white, fancy	7¼	@..	
State full cream, large, colored, fancy	7¼	@..	
State full cream, large, good to choice	6½	@ 7	
State full cream, common to fair	5	@ 6	
State full cream, small, fancy	7¾	@..	
State full cream, small, poor to choice	5½	@ 7½	
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., best	4	@ 4½	
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., fair	2½	@ 3½	
State part skims, Ch. Co., &c., common	1	@ 2	
State full skims	1	@ 1½	

EGGS—A quiet trade, with receipts accumulating and of irregular quality. There is a free offering at lower prices.

State and Pennsylvania	14	@	14½
Western, fresh-gathered	12½	@	13½
Western, culls, 30-dozen case	$2.00	@	$3.15
Southwestern, case	3.25	@	4.00

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH—Georgia peaches more plenty and all of ordinary early sorts; demand light and prices weak. Plums dull. Cherries more plenty, and though some are fine, there is little demand. California fruit still being preferred by best trade. Watermelons in larger supply and declining. Muskmelons hard to sell, unless unusually good and very few worth top quotations. Strawberries in excessive supply and selling extremely low. Choice fresh huckleberries have a little more demand. We quote: Peaches, Georgia, per carrier, $1.50@$3; plums, wild goose, $3@$4; do, beach, $1@$2; cherries, per lb, 3@8c; watermelons, per 100, $25@$35; muskmelons, per bbl, $1.50@$4; strawberries, up-river, per quart, 4@7c; do, Jersey, 3@6c; do, Maryland and Delaware, 2@5c; blackberries, North Carolina, 5@10c; huckleberries, 3@8c; gooseberries, 4@5c.

FRUITS—DRIED—The movement in evaporated apples is still light, and there is just enough urgency to sell to give values an easy tone. Very little call for sun-dried, but there are only a few lots here. Cores and skins neglected. All kinds of small fruits are having dull sale, but show no further change. The consumptive demand for California fruits is fair, but there is a good deal of stock still on hand, and holders are pushing sales. We quote: Apples—Evaporated, fancy, 6¾@7c; do, prime to choice, 5¾@6¼c; do, common to good, 5@5¾c; do, sun-dried, 5@6½c; cores and skins, ½@1c; raspberries, evaporated, 18c; cherries, 11c; blackberries, 4c; plums, State, 3½@4c; apricots, 6@9c; peaches, California, peeled, 12@15c; do, unpeeled, 5½@8½c; prunes, as to size and quality, 3¼@8½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Spring chickens are arriving freely and prices show further considerable decline on all grades. Fowls had slow sale at the closing rates of yesterday, best lots from all sections selling at 10c. No change in other kinds, but trade is slow. We quote: Spring chickens, large, prime, 22@23c; do, small to good, 14@20c; fowls, 10c; old roosters, 6c; turkeys, 8@9c; ducks, per pair, 45@80c; geese, 65c@$1.12; pigeons, 20@35c. DRESSED—Fresh fowls held unchanged, but very dull and barely steady. Fancy large Spring chickens are not plenty, and selections of such exceed quotations, but small are plenty, dull, and lower. Other kinds show little change. We quote: Turkeys, per lb, 8@9c; fowls, 9@10c; old cocks, 5@7½c; Spring chickens, Philadelphia, 38@45c; Long Island, 28@32c; Western, dry-picked, 26@33c; scalded, 18@26c; Spring ducks, 20c; squabs, per dozen, $1.50@$2.50. GAME—We quote: Partridges, per pair, 60c@$1; grouse, $1.25@$1.50; quail, per dozen, $1.75@$2.25; English snipe and golden plover, $1.75@$2.25; grass plover, $1@$1.50; venison, per lb, 14@16c.

VEGETABLES—Choice potatoes about steady on light receipts. Cabbages lower. Other vegetables arrived moderately, and cleaning up well.

Asparagus, poor to prime, per dozen	50	@$1.00	
Beets, per crate	50	@ 1.00	
Cucumbers, Charleston, per basket	50	@ 1.25	
Cucumbers, Savannah, per crate	50	@ 1.00	
Cabbages, per crate	75	@ 1.25	
Onions, Bermuda, per crate	$1.25	@..	
Onions, Egyptian, per 100-lb sack	1.75	@ 1.90	
Peas, Jersey, per basket	50	@ 65	
Peas, Maryland, per ½-bbl basket	30	@ 40	
Peas, Eastern Shore, per ½-bbl bask.	30	@ 40	
String beans, N. C., wax, per bu. bask	1.25	@ 1.75	
String beans, N. C., green, per bu. b.	1.00	@ 1.50	
String beans, Charleston, wax, per b.	75	@ 1.25	
String beans, Charleston, green, per b.	75	@ 1.25	
Squash, Florida, marrow, per bbl cr.	1.00	@ 1.50	
Tomatoes, Florida, carrier	1.50	@ 1.75	
Tomatoes, Florida, poor, per carrier	1.00	@ 1.25	

POTATOES.

Southern, Rose, fair to choice, per bbl	$2.00	@$3.50	
Southern, Chile, red, f'r to ch'ce, bbl	2.00	@ 3.25	
Southern, white, f'r to ch'ce, per obl	2.50	@ 3.25	
Southern, fair to poor, per bbl	1.50	@ 2.00	
Southern, seconds, per bbl	1.25	@ 1.50	
State, white stock, per 180 lb	1.25	@ 1.50	
Maine, Hebron, per sack	1.00	@ 1.00	

MISCELLANEOUS.

HAY AND STRAW—We quote: Hay, prime, per 100 lb, 75@80c; do, No. 3 to No. 1, 55@70c; do, shipping, 50@55c; clover mixed, 55@60c; clover, 45@50c. Rye straw, 45@65c. Oat straw, 35@40c.

HOPS—Aside from the rather free shipments abroad on consignment, the movement has been very light, with prices unchanged.

State N. Y., crop of 1894, choice	8	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, med. to prime	6	@ 7	
State N. Y., crop of 1894, common	4	@ 5	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, choice	6	@..	
State N. Y., crop of 1893, med. to prime	2½	@ 3	
State N. Y., old olds	2	@ 3	
Pacific coast, crop of 1894, choice	8	@..	
Bavarian, new	22	@24	
Bohemian, new	23	@23	
Altmarks, new	18	@20	

HIDES—The market continues firm, with trading light, owing to moderate supplies.

Dry—	Pounds.	Price.
Buenos Ayres, selected	20@23	.. @..
Montevideo, selected	20½@22	.. @..
Cordova, selected	21@24	.. @..
California, new	22@25	19 @..
San Antonio and

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Continue Strong on the Promising Crop Conditions.

A LATE RAID ON LEADING INDUSTRIALS

Slight Recession in the General List in Sympathy with the Decline in Speculative Specialties—Vanderbilts Strong.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

The upward movement in the stock market continued to-day with the Grangers the speculative favorites. The crop reports practically from all sections were highly encouraging, and there is no longer fear that there will be a deficient harvest. Burlington Railway officials report that the outlook in its territory is for the biggest crops of corn and oats ever raised.

In addition to the Grangers, the Vanderbilts and the Morgans displayed marked strength. Big Four, Lake Shore, and Michigan Central each advanced 1¼ points, while Southern Railway, preferred, gained ⅞, and New-York Central and Canada Southern smaller fractions. London sold its specialties in the early trading, and some of the local traders followed its example, but all offerings were readily absorbed. Later in the day London turned buyer at the advance. The foreign exchange market was very dull, but was firm. It was said that the syndicate sold some bills during the day. The coal stocks were steady. There was a sharp recovery in Susquehanna and Western, the preferred gaining 2¾, and the common 1¼ points.

In the last hour there was a sharp raid in the industrials, Distillers being the chief point of attack. A report reached the Street from Chicago that the Illinois Supreme Court had decided the quo warranto case against the company, and on this the stock broke rapidly to 18⅜. The stock rallied to 18¾ at the close, its net loss for the day being 1⅛ points. The report of the decision proved incorrect, but it arose probably from the fact that Judge Showalter had ruled that Messrs. Greenhut and Morris could not be compelled to answer incriminating questions in the investigation in progress before the Special Master in Chicago. The quo warranto decision is expected daily. While Distillers was declining, Chicago Gas also developed marked weakness, selling down from about 74 to 71⅝, and closing at 72¼, a net loss of 2 points. Other industrials also suffered, but to a much less extent. The weakness in the last hour extended to the railway list, and wiped out the greater part of the early advance. St. Paul closed unchanged, at 68¼; Northwestern also unchanged, at 98⅜; Burlington at an advance of ⅜, to 85⅛, and Rock Island at an advance of ½, at 72, having sold at 72⅝ in the early afternoon. Pacific Mail was notably strong all day, its net gain at the close being 1⅜ points. The company is said to be doing a prosperous business, and a settlement of its dispute with the Panama Railway Company is expected to result from Mr. Huntington's visit abroad.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in good supply, and the demand showed a further slight increase. Rates were 1@1½ for thirty to sixty days, 2 per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2½@2¾ per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand, but the supply was still very moderate. Rates were 2½@2¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 2¾@3 per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances and choice single names, and 3@3½ per cent. for six months' single names.

The Clearing House exchanges were $90,908,596, and the balances were $6,117,379. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $548,678.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE

The foreign exchange market was dull and steady. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were $4.88½ for sixty-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.87½@$4.87¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95 13-16, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c premium. Boston—10@17c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1.50 discount. Savannah—Buying at par; selling, ½ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-19 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅝. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66¾c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼.

In London, bar silver sold at 30½d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Exports from Jan. 1	$33,049,257	$20,110,713	$12,935,544	$19,348,968
Imports for the same period				
Net exports				
Net exports to date, 1894			$37,869,908	
Net exports to date, 1893				$62,521,313

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Atlantic, Col. & Pacific 1st 1¾
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé 4s 1
Brooklyn El. 2d 1
Colorado Midland 1st 1
Colorado, Hocking Valley & Toledo 6s .. 3
East Tennessee gen 1½
Fort Wayne 1st 2½
Georgia Southern & Florida 1st 6
Iowa Central 1st 1¾
Kansas Pacific cn 1¾
Keokuk & Des Moines 1st 1
Mobile & Ohio gen 1
New-York, Sus. & W. ref. 5s 1½
Northern Pacific 3d c 2½
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes 1½
St. Paul, St. C. P. & W. 5s 2½
United States Cordage 1st 1
..... 3¼

DECLINED.

New-York, N. H. & H. deb. ctfs 1½
New-York, Sus. & W. ter. 1st 2
Oregon Short Line & U. N. cn 1⅜

Government bonds were strong. The 5s advanced ¼, and 4s of 1925 ⅛. The sales were $20,000 4s, registered, 1907, at 112, and $4,000 do, coupon, 1925, at 123⅞. The following were the closing quotations:

2s, r., 1891		
4s, r., 1907	97	..
4s, c., 1907	111⅞	112¼
4s, r., 1925	113	113½
4s, c., 1925	123⅜	123⅞
5s, r., 1904	123⅜	123⅞
5s, c., 1904	116¼	116¾
Currency 6s, 1895	116¾	116¾
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	101	..
Currency 6s, 1898	103	..
Currency 6s, 1899	106	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	108¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1900	100¾	..

In State securities, $15,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 62, $10,000 do, deferred 6s, trust receipts, at 6⅞, and $6,000 Tennessee settlement 3s at 89@88½.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	207
American Exchange	158
Irving	
Lincoln National	135
Merchants' Exchange	615
Metropolitan	110
New-York	2
New-York County	225½
Ninth National	550
Republic	120
Seaboard National	153
State of New-York	108
Third National	103½
Western National	105
	111

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Alton & Terre Haute	62	62	62	62	61	62	500
American Cotton Oil	28⅛	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	27⅞	28¼	105
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	73½	74	100
American Sugar Refining	110	110⅞	110⅝	110⅞	110⅜	110⅝	100
American Sugar Refining pf	102½	102½	102½	102⅝	102	103	36,675
American Tobacco	105	105	105	105	104½	105	1,018
American Tobacco pf	115¾	114⅝	115	115	115	115½	300
Atchison, Topeka & S. F.	9	9	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9	2,730
Atch., T. & S. F. 1st, in. pd.	70⅝	73	70⅝	71	71	..	125
Baltimore & Ohio	104½	107	104	104	104	..	83
Canada Southern	63	63½	63	63	63¼	63½	6,225
Canadian Pacific	54¾	55	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	54¾	565
Chesapeake & Ohio	53⅜	54	53⅜	54	54	54⅜	1,750
Chicago Gas	72¾	72⅞	72¼	72¼	72¼	72⅝	350
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	74⅝	74⅝	73⅜	72⅝	72⅝	72⅞	2,950
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	53	53	53	53	53½	53⅝	11,375
Chicago & Northwestern	98¾	99⅛	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	98⅝	500
Chicago, Burlington & Q'cy	85¼	86	84⅞	85⅛	85⅛	85⅜	7,153
C., C., C. & St. L.	44⅞	46⅜	44⅜	46	45⅝	46	38,543
C., M. & St. Paul	89⅜	91	89¾	91	91	91	3,600
C., M. & St. Paul pf	68⅜	69⅛	67⅞	68¼	68¼	68⅜	500
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	121¾	121⅝	121⅛	121¾	121½	122¼	40,720
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	50
Colorado Fuel & Iron	9	9	9	9	8¾	9	12,270
Columbus & Hocking Coal	29¾	29¾	28½	28⅝	28⅝	28⅞	125
Columbus, H. V. & Tol	8¾	8¾	8½	8⅝	8⅝	8¾	2,600
Consolidated Gas Company	25½	26⅜	26	26⅜	26⅜	26⅝	153
Delaware & Hudson	148	149	148	148¾	147½	148½	900
Denver & Rio Grande	129½	130¾	129	129	129	130	1,025
Denver & Rio Grande pf	143¾	144¾	143¾	144¾	144¾	145	316
Des Moines & Ft. Dodge	46⅞	46⅞	46⅜	46⅞	47	47½	408
Distilling & C. F., all in. pd.	9	9	9	9	8¾	9¼	15
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	195	200	194	198	198	200	200
Evansville & Terre Haute	100	100	100	100	100	101	28,200
Flint & Pere Marquette pf	47½	47½	47	47	47	48	110
General Electric	42	42	41½	42	42	43	1,000
Great Northern pf	369¾	369⅝	369¾	369¾	369¾	370	500
Illinois Central	131	131	131	131	131	131¾	5,120
Iowa Central	99¾	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅝	200
Iowa Central pf	10¼	11	10¼	11	10½	10¾	1,882
Laclede Gas	33⅞	34½	32⅝	34½	33¾	35	875
Lake Erie & Western	24¾	24¾	24	24	24	24¼	300
Lake Erie & Western pf	84½	84½	83¾	83¾	83	84	2,000
Lake Shore	147½	149	147½	148¾	148¾	149	16
Long Island	88	88	88	88	86	88	1,435
Louisville & Nashville	107⅜	11	105¾	11	10⅜	11	6
Louisville, N. A. & Chi	58¾	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝	58¾	59	967
Louisville, N. A. & Chi. pf	10	10⅞	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	9,975
Manhattan Con	27½	27⅝	27	27½	27	27½	800
Mexican Central	114½	115½	114½	115½	115	115¼	550
Michigan Central	124	125	122	124	124	125	3,090
Minneapolis & St. Louis	100½	102	100½	102	101	101¾	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	18¾	18⅞	18⅝	18⅞	18⅞	19	400
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	83¾	84⅛	83¾	84⅛	83½	84	1,220
Missouri Pacific	45¾	45¾	45¼	45¾	45¼	45¾	810
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	19	20⅛	19	20	20	20⅛	4,110
Missouri, Kansas & Tex. pf	17⅛	17⅝	17	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	6,480
Mobile & Ohio	32¾	33	32⅝	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞	1,658
*National Lead Co	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	25	3,715
*National Lead Co. pf	30¼	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞	100
National Linseed Oil	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	81	2,220
New-Jersey Central	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	99⅝	100	135
New-York Central	102½	102⅝	102¼	102⅜	102⅜	102⅝	410
N. Y. & N. E., all in. pd.	44½	44⅞	44½	44½	44½	45	1,469
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	17½	17⅞	17½	17⅝	17⅝	18	873
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf	31⅝	31⅞	31¾	31⅞	31⅝	32	810
New-York, Lake Erie & W.	11⅝	11⅝	11	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	1,250
New-York, Sus. & Western	8½	10¼	8½	10	9⅝	10	123
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	24¾	27¼	24¾	26¾	26¾	27	100
Norfolk & Western	39½	39⅝	38⅜	39	39	39⅛	3,680
North American	6	6	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	9,089
Northern Pacific	5⅞	6	5¾	5¾	5½	5¾	350
Northern Pacific pf	20	20	19¾	19¾	19¾	19¾	2,355
Ontario & Western	18⅜	18⅝	18¼	18⅜	18⅜	18⅝	1,810
Pacific Mail	30½	32	30¼	31¾	31¾	31¾	1,682
Peoria, Decatur & Ev	5½	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¾	950
Philadelphia & Reading	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	6,500
Pierre Lorillard pf	118	118	118	118	118	..	200
P., C. C. & St. Louis	20	20⅜	20	20	20	20½	14,420
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	52	52⅜	52	52⅜	52	52½	10
St. Louis Southwestern	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7½	823
St. Louis Southwestern pf	15¾	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞	15⅞	16	1,945
Southern Pacific	40	40¼	40	40⅛	39⅞	40⅛	2,710
Southern Railway	25	25	24⅜	24⅞	24½	25	550
Southern Railway pf	13⅞	14¼	13¾	14¼	14¼	14½	5,987
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33⅜	33⅝	32⅞	32⅝	32¾	33	21,249
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	90	90½	90	90½	89	95	10,225
Texas Pacific	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼	12½	12⅝	55
Union Pacific	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	2,090
United States Cordage	1⅝	2¼	1¾	2⅛	1¾	2	1,320
United States Cordage pf	3½	3½	3	3½	3	3½	1,049
United States Cordage gtd	7¼	7¼	7	7	6½	7	757
United States Rubber	42	42	41	41¼	41	41¾	540
United States Rubber pf	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞	97	97⅞	1,716
*United States Leather	21⅜	21⅜	21	21	21	21¼	250
*United States Leather pf	94	94	93¾	93⅞	93¾	94	800
Wabash	9	9⅛	9	9¼	9	9¼	740
Wabash pf	20¾	20⅝	19⅝	19⅞	19⅞	20⅛	4,645
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	93⅞	93¼	93⅝	93⅜	93½	5,518
Wheeling & Lake Erie	14¼	14½	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14½	2,110
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	45½	45½	45½	45½	43¾	46½	10
Total sales							360,381
*Unlisted.							

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Comstock Tunnel	.08	.08	.08	.08	..	..	500

Bonds.

Alb & Sus Con 6s		Colorado Midland 1st	Mor & Es 7s, 1871	Rio Grande, Wn 1st
3,000	119½	5,000	10,000	17,000
Atch, Col & Pac 1st		Colorado Midland 4s	5,000	8,000
5,000	41	15,000	Nash, C & St L Con	St L, Southw 2d inc
15,000	41⅜	Denver & R G 4s	10,000	40,000
Atch, T. & S F 4s		6,000	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	St Paul, M & M 1st
7,000	75	15,000	1,000	Montana Cent 6s
4,000	75¼	Dul & Iron R'ge 1st	N Y, N H & H 4s	10,000
2,000	75⅛	9,000	Con Deb Certfs	Seattle, L S & E 1st
4,000	76	East Tenn Reorgan	5,000	trust receipts
Trust Receipts		Lien 4-5s	N Y, Sus & W 1st	1,000
25,000	74⅛	5,000	Refunding 5s	Scioto Val & N E 4s
32,000	74⅜	20,000	12,000	2,000
13,000	74⅛	10,000	N Y, Sus & W Ter 1st	So Pac of Cal 1st
13,000	74	15,000	1,000	2,000
15,000	74⅜	East Tenn, Va & Ga	N Y, Sus & W G M	South Pac of Cal 5s
1,000	74⅜	Con Gold 5s	6,000	consolidated
4,000	74⅜	2,000	N Y, Sus & W G M	7,000
22,000	74⅛	3,000	1,000	5,000
40,000	75	3,000	North Pac 2d coup	So Pac, N Mexico 1st
500	74⅜	Edison Electric Ill Co	8,000	10,000
40,000	75⅛	of N Y 1st 5s	20,000	Southern Ry 1st 5s
4,000	74⅜	5,000	North Pac 3d coup	8,000
20,000	75	Equitable Gas & Fuel	30,000	22,000
14,000	74⅞	of Chicago 1st	5,000	5,000
Atch, To & S F 2d		10,000	30,000	1,000
3-4s, Class A		Georgia So & F 1st	55,000	20,000
5,000	25⅜	3,000	North Pac cons 5s	Tex & Pac 1st 5s
1,000	25⅞	H & T Cen G M 4s	52,000	5,000
20,000	25¾	16,000	6,000 820F	7,000
35,000	20	Ill Cent 4s, 1963	1,000	41,000
Atlantic & Pac Inc		5,000	1,000	9,000
5,000	5	Int & Gt N 2d Mtge	3,000	10,000
Austin & N W 1st		1,000	18,000	10,000
Baltimore & O 5s	88½	Iowa Central 1st 6s	8,000	15,000
1885-1925		1,000	Iowa Central 1st 5s	10,000 820F
1,000	111½	Iowa Central 1st 5s	5,000	10,000 820F
B'way & 7th Avenue		5,000	Kanawha & H 4s	10,000
1st Con 5s		2,000	2,000	10,000
3,000	112	Kansas Pacific 6s	Kentucky Central	10,000
Brooklyn Elev 2d		Denver Division	Assented	5,000
10,000	79	Assented	5,000	11,000
Bklyn W & W Co 5s		5,000	Kan Pac 1st Con	11,000
1,000	107½	5,000	1,000	5,000
Can South 1st Gtd		Kan Pac 1st Con	Keokuk & D M 1st	35,000
1,000	111¼	1,000	1,000	2,000
Canada South 2d		Keokuk & D M 1st	L, S & M So Div Bds	3,000
2,000	105⅝	1,000	2,000	7,000
Cent N J G M 5s		L, S & M So 1st Cou	L, S & M So 1st Cou	15,000
1,000	117½	1,000	1,000	22,000
Cen R & B Co of Ga		L, S & M So 2d Coup	L, S & M So 2d Coup	25,000
Col Gold 5s		1,000	25,000	Lehigh V of N Y 1st
1,000	95	Lehigh V of N Y 1st	25,000	15,000
Ches & Ohio Con 5s		25,000	Little Rock & M 1st	15,000
11,000	111½	Little Rock & M 1st	Trust Co Certfs	2,000
Ches & O Gen 4½s		Trust Co Certfs	8,000	1,000
1,000	83⅜	8,000	Louisv & Nashville	3,000
21,000	83½	Louisv & Nashville	Unified Gold 4s	21,000
10,000	83¾	Unified Gold 4s	5,000	10,000
3,000	83⅞	5,000	L, N A & Chi Con	2,000
21,000	83¾	L, N A & Chi Con	2,000	4,000
10,000	83⅝	2,000	5,000	5,000
2,000	83¾	L, N A & Chi G M	L, N A & Chi G M	2,000
Ches & O R & A Div		2,000	2,000	7,000
1st Con 4s		7,000	Mexican Central 4s	15,000
17,000	98	Mexican Central 4s	1st Inc	5,000
2d Con 4s		1st Inc	5,000	1,000
1,000	90	5,000	Mexican Nat 6s	Reg Gold 7s
C, B & Q Con 7s		Mexican Nat 6s	5,000	5,000
2,000	121¾	5,000	Mil & St Paul 1st	Chi, R I & P Ext 5s
C, B & Q Conv 5s		Mil & St Paul 1st	Chi & Mo River 5s	1,000
2,000	105½	Chi & Pac W 5s	1,000	Chi, R I & P Deb 5s
Chi, Bur & Quincy		2,000	Mil & St P 7s, Gold	2,000053
Nebraska Ext 4s		9,000	5,000	1,000
Registered		5,000	M & St P 7s, Gold	1,000
10,000	90¾	5,000	5,000	2,000
Chi & E Ill Gen 5s		M & St P 1st	People's G & C Chic	Mo, Kan & Texas 2d
10,000	100¼	Terminal 5s	1st cons 6s	3,000
C, G L & C Co 1st		5,000	1,000	Mo, Kan & East 1st
9,000	96	Minn & St L Con 5s	9,000	5,000
Chi & Nor Pac 1st		15,000	Peo, Dec & Ev 2d	10,000
Trust Receipts		Mo, K & T 1st 4s	2,000	6,000
1,000	47⅜	13,000	Peo, Dec & Ev 1st	M, K & T of Tex 5s
Chi & Northwestern		Mo, Kan & Texas 2d	Evansville Div	13,000
30 Year Deb 5s		3,000	2,000	Mobile & O G M 4s
9,000	107½	18,000	Peo & Eastern 1st	11,000
25 Year Deb 5s		Mo, Kan & East 1st	15,000	13,000
2,000	106¾	5,000	Peo & Eastern inc	5,000
S F Deb 5s, 1933		10,000	1,000	3d pref inc
1,000	109	6,000	30,000	5,000
Reg Gold 7s		Mor Es 7s, 1871	Phil & Rdg gen 4s	Pitts, Ft W & C 1st
5,000	119	10,000	Trust Co certs	3,000
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s		5,000	4,000	Phil & Reading 2d
1,000	105¾	Nash, C & St L Con	Phil & Reading 2d	pref inc
Chi, R I & P Deb 5s		10,000	pref inc	1,000
2,000053	92	6,000	1,000	5,000
1,000	92	N Y, Chi & St L 4s	5,000	5,000
4,000	92¼	1,000	5,000	Pitts, Ft W & C 1st
5,000	92⅜	N Y, N H & H 4s	Pitts & Wn 1st 4s	3,000
5,000	92⅝	Con Deb Certfs	1,000	1,000
3,000	93	5,000	Rich & Danv deb 5s	10,000
6,000	92¾	N Y, Sus & W 1st	stamped	Rich & Danv deb 5s
10,000	92¾	Refunding 5s	5,000	stamped
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st		12,000	N Y, Ontario & W	5,000
10,000	107½	6,000	Refunding 4s	St L & Iron Mount
30,000	107⅝	N Y, Sus & W G M	15,000	1st Ext 5s
30,000	107⅝	1,000	5,000	4,000
Col, H V & T G M 6s		North Pac 2d coup	5,000	
1,000	94	8,000	20,000	
2,000	95	20,000	North Pac 3d coup	
1,000	96	30,000	30,000	
Total sales		55,000	55,000	

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	145	149
Albany & Susquehanna	175	..
American Coal	90	..
American District Telegraph	30	40
American Express	113	115
American T. & C.	94½	..
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	10¼	12
*Bay State Gas	22	24
Boston Air Line pf	103	105
Brunswick Company	2¼	3
Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburg	10	21
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts. pf	..	80
Burlington, C. R. & N.	45	..
Cedar F. & M.	5	10
Central Pacific	19½	20
Chicago & Alton	152	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..
Chicago & Northwestern pf	143¾	145
Cleveland & Pittsburg	157	..
C., R. V. & T. pf	62	65
N., C. & St. L.	65	90
National Starch	8	10
National Starch 1st pf	50	53
National Starch 2d pf	26	32
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf	8	8½
N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	70	72
Norfolk & Southern	..	25
Nor. & W. pf	65	..
Ohio Southern	14½	15½
Ontario Mining	8	13
Oregon Improvement	8	10
Oregon R. & N.	11½	13
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	31⅝	32
Pennsylvania Coal	7	8½
Peoria & Eastern	310	..
Pitts., Youngstown & Ash	4½	6
Pittsburg & W. pf	47¾	..
P., F. W. & C.	30	30⅞
P., F. W. & C. sp	157	..
	150	..

	Bid.	Asked.
Commercial Cable	160	..
Consolidated Coal	30	35
D., L. & W.	190¼	161½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf	38	45
Detroit Gas	29	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6	7
*D., S. S. & A. pf	12	13
Erie Tel. & Tel	57⅛	58
Flint & Père Marquette	15	16¾
G. B. & W.	1	1¾
G. B. & W'mona pf., t. r.	2½	3
Homestake	20	..
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	20	22
Joliet & Chicago	160	..
Kanawha & Michigan	9	10½
Keokuk & Des Moines	4	5½
Keokuk & Des Moines pf	17	..
King & Pembroke	3	10
Long Island	86	88½
L., St. L. & T.	4	..
Mah. C. R. pf	115	..
Mah. C. R.	103	..
Manhattan Beach	4½	6
Maryland Coal pf	50	70
Mexican National ctfs	3	3½
Minnesota Iron	64	67
*Unlisted.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	119	119⅞	118¾	119	16,790
Am. Sug. Ref. pf	102¼	102½	102¼	102½	200
Am. Tobacco	115⅞	115⅞	115¾	115¾	220
A., T. & S. F. 1st pf	10⅜	10⅜	9⅝	9⅝	250
C., C., C. & St. L.	23	23¼	23	23¼	140
Can. So.	44⅜	45½	44⅜	45½	130
Chi. & N. W.	98¾	99⅝	98¾	99⅝	130
Chicago Gas	71½	74⅜	71⅝	98¾	2,040
C., R. I. & P.	71⅝	72¼	71⅝	72¼	4,020
C., B. & Q.	85	86	84⅞	85	1,480
C., M. & St. P.	68¼	69	67⅝	68¼	11,740
Ches. & O.	22⅜	22¾	22⅜	22⅝	23,040
Can. South.	54⅞	55	54⅞	55	100
D. & R. G. pf	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	210
Dist. & C. F.	19¾	20	18¾	18⅞	7,760
Gen. Elec.	36⅞	36⅞	35¾	35¾	1,450
Iowa Cen.	10½	10½	10½	10½	400
L. E. & West.	24¾	24¾	24⅜	24⅜	100
L., N. A. & C.	10	10	10	10	100
Louis. & N.	58⅞	59⅛	58¼	59⅛	2,650
Total sales					84,220

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. Gas 1st	86	86	86	86	$5,000
L., N. A. & C. con	100	100	100	100	3,000
Iowa Cen. 1st	91	91	91	91	3,000
M., K. & T. 2d	59	59	59	59	7,000
Mex. Cen. 2d	10	10	10	10	1,000
Total sales					$44,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	..	.15	.15	.15	100
Com. Tunnel	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Total sales					1,300

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
July option	79⅛	80	78⅛	78⅜	1,289,000
Sept. option	80¾	80¾	80½	80½	2,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
‡Acker, Merrall & Condit	96	100
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158	161
American Bank Note Company	40	42½
American Grocery 1st pf	38	..
American Typefounders	4¾	5¾
American Typefounders' pf	36½	39½
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	104¼	105¾
†Atlantic Trust (new)	185	195
Barney & Smith Car	18	21½
Barney & Smith pf. stock

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000 SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank.
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau Street.

The Nassau Bank,
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
38 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $700,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEES' SALE OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

WHEREAS, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d day September, 1880, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

NOW, THEREFORE, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, The American Loan and Trust Company, as Trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 1st day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest, payable on the 1st days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2. First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest, payable on the 1st day of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned Trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By
S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.

MOORFIELD STOREY,
Attorney for Trustee,
735 Exchange Building,
Boston, Mass.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee OF THE

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad Company.

A LARGE MAJORITY OF EACH CLASS OF BONDS HAS BEEN DEPOSITED, AND THE PLAN HAS BEEN DECLARED EFFECTIVE. In view of the great pressure of deposits, and the impossibility of receiving the securities and issuing Certificates by the 10th instant, the Committee has extended the time within which deposits may be received to and including Monday, June 17th, 1895.

Dated New-York, June 10th, 1895.

EDWARD KING, Chairman
R. SOMERS HAYES,
EDWARD N. GIBBS,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
ADRIAN ISELIN, JR.,
C. SLIGO DE POTHONIER,
ROBERT FLEMING,
JOHN LUDEN,
VICTOR MORAWETZ,
HERMAN ROBBE, Secretary. Committee

Kansas Pacific Consolidated First Mortgage Bonds.

The undersigned, at the request of a large number of the holders of the Consolidated First Mortgage 6 Per cent. Bonds of the Kansas Pacific Railway Company, have undertaken to act as a committee for the protection of the bondholders and the enforcement of their rights. A bondholders' agreement has been prepared for signature, and deposits with the Mercantile Trust Company, which will issue certificates upon deposit of bonds. Copies of this agreement may be obtained from the Secretary, or from the Mercantile Trust Company.

AFTER JUNE 30TH, 1895, $10.00 PER BOND WILL BE REQUIRED FROM THOSE DEPOSITING, SUBJECT TO FULL DISCRETION OF THE COMMITTEE TO REMIT SUCH REQUIREMENT IN SPECIAL CASES.

FREDERICK D. TAPPEN, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
THOMAS DENNY,
OLIVER AMES, 2d, Boston, Mass.
GEORGE LEIGHTON, St. Louis, Mo.
W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, COMMITTEE.

W. EMLEN ROOSEVELT, Secretary, 33 Wall St.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Counsel.

Banco Internacional e Hipotecario de Mexico.

The twenty-second ordinary Drawing for the redemption of Mortgage Bonds took place in the City of Mexico on April 30, 1895.

BONDS TO BE REDEEMED:

9 per cent.

of $1,000—Nos. 12, 197, 476, 488, 617, 655, 1183.
of 500—Nos. 27, 155, 222, 265, 379.
of 100—Nos. 37, 39, 71, 72, 76.

7 per cent.

SERIES A.—of $1,000—Nos. 91, 104, 133, 151, 203, 216, 257, 263, 271, 287, 296, 298, 318, 349.
SERIES B.—of $500—Nos. 4, 17, 123, 213, 227, 262, 323, 343, 346, 351, 379, 395, 507, 604, 733.
SERIES C.—of $100—Nos. 5, 35, 37, 65, 126, 127, 161, 181, 301, 352, 370, 541, 578, 633, 637, 661, 725, 726, 748, 754, 810, 855, 857, 888, 904, 1079, 1282, 1287, 1317, 1333, 1336, 1353, 1501, 1509, 1752.

These bonds will be paid at their face value, in Mexican currency, at the offices of the Bank, in the City of Mexico, on and after July 1, 1895. They will cease to bear interests on June 30, 1895.

MEXICO, 30th April, 1895.
By the President,
J. DE TERESA MIRANDA.

TREASURY STOCK FOR SALE.

INEZ GOLD & SILVER MINING COMPANY.

100,000 shares of Treasury Stock offered for sale at 15c. per share. Proceeds to be used for developing the mines. The property is located at CRYSTAL, GUNNISON CO., COLORADO, on the same mineral belt that runs through LEADVILLE and ASPEN.

For full particulars apply to

BRAZEAU & HESSE,
44 Broad and 40 New St., New-York City.

Financial.

REDEMPTION OF

General First Mortgage Sinking Fund

Six Per Cent.

Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that in accordance with Articles eleven and twelve of the General First Mortgage of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, dated January 1, 1881, to the Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, that First Mortgage Sinking Fund six per cent. gold coupon bonds of said railroad company, numbered as follows, have been designated by lot this day for redemption, and will be redeemed upon presentation at the office of this company, at par, with ten per cent. added to the principal at the next payment of semi-annual interest on said bonds, July 1st, 1895, viz:

578	6230	11285	18035	32983	40427
604	6310	11297	18147	33339	40517
788	6362	11431	18171	33545	40543
921	6382	11574	18207	34050	47058
936	6360	11578	18324	34105	47336
954	6494	11623	18340	34753	47803
1105	6508	11936	18382	34845	47874
1342	6523	12005	18538	34912	47980
1479	6586	12149	18565	35021	47943
1606	6600	12307	18919	35540	48103
1745	6658	12759	18958	35986	48237
1765	6682	12768	19013	36100	48266
1883	6753	12850	19023	36119	48352
1880	6852	13101	19053	36205	48886
2092	7212	13161	19073	36432	49017
2158	7459	13182	19136	36800	49048
2511	7599	13861	19210	37242	49206
2639	7632	13905	19500	37257	49490
2760	7681	13992	19681	37349	49554
2791	7723	14115	20208	37521	49599
2935	7810	14671	20406	37681	49632
3063	8003	14713	20431	37694	49717
3338	8026	14851	21042	38378	49790
3489	8100	14871	21670	38661	50092
3581	8132	14957	21866	38801	50131
3654	8163	15021	21986	38855	50206
3674	8164	15027	28567	38957	50572
3717	8303	15213	28615	39084	50867
3756	8323	15354	28971	39178	50917
3871	8380	15391	29143	39287	51160
3981	8603	15534	29346	39444	51123
4230	8604	15596	29875	39802	51411
4352	8685	15597	29421	40015	51413
4419	8689	15900	29532	41236	51639
4509	8761	15904	29597	41246	51647
4520	9222	15964	29617	41395	51747
4556	9235	15972	29712	41796	51759
4595	9418	16000	30027	41962	51815
4840	9483	16119	30078	42084	51893
5027	9584	16141	30251	42520	52173
5066	9666	16573	30373	42716	52441
5216	9809	16628	30777	43263	52462
5338	9825	16672	30795	43098	52525
5435	10355	16826	30956	44344	53017
5464	10515	16856	31076	44346	53057
5498	10691	17164	31320	44350	53387
5763	10834	17364	31859	44708	53343
5958	11027	17384	32567	44724	53283
5999	11039	17562	32686	45564	53354
6128	11061	17781	32706	45575	
6167	11160	17930	32943	45587	
6204	11203	18015	32968	45823	

All future interest of any of the bonds so designated ceases with the coupons due July 1, 1895, in accordance with the terms of the mortgage.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, Trustee.
By E. F. HYDE, 2d Vice President.
New-York, May 15th, 1895.

We, the undersigned, hereby certify that the three hundred and nine bonds were designated by lot in our presence, as above stated.

GEORGE P. ROBBINS,
With Central Trust Co. of New-York.
A. H. KENT,
Of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.
FRANK B. SMITH,
Notary Public, New-York City and County.

To Bondholders of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY

The management of the United States Cordage Company have publicly announced a plan of reorganization which involves the exchange of your first mortgage bonds for second mortgage noncumulative income bonds, and the issue of $3,000,000 of first mortgage bonds for money to be contributed by the stockholders.

In view of a proposal so unusual the undersigned, at the request of the holders of a large number of the bonds, have consented to act as a PROTECTIVE COMMITTEE. They propose to make a full and impartial investigation of the company's business since its organization, and of the present condition of its affairs, and to take such further steps as may be necessary. They will hereafter report the results of this investigation and their recommendations for the protection of your security.

The committee invite all bondholders to deposit their bonds with the FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, No. 22 William St., New-York City. Negotiable receipts will be issued and application will be made to list them on the STOCK EXCHANGE. Bonds so deposited may be withdrawn until any agreement for concerted action which may be arrived at shall be declared operative.

June 11, 1895.

DUMONT CLARKE
of the American Exchange National Bank.
R. M. GALLAWAY
of the Merchants' National Bank.
STUYVESANT FISH
of the National Park Bank.
EBENEZER S. MASON
of the Bank of New-York.
CHARLES A. VIALLE
of the Nat. Bank of the Republic, Boston.
GEORGE RIPLEY
of the Hide and Leather Nat. Bank, Boston.
BURRILL, ZABRISKIE & BURRILL,
Counsel.

JIN H. RATHBONE, Secretary,
21 Broad St., New-York City.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co. REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results, DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman.
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.
A. MARCUS, Secretary.

Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

TO THE HOLDERS OF First Mortgage Bonds OF The New-York Elevated Railroad Company

DATED JANUARY 1, 1870.

The Central Trust Company of New-York hereby gives notice that it is prepared to make immediate payment for the First Mortgage Bonds of the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, payment of which has been called for Jan. 1, 1896, at the rate of $1,120 for each bond, less interest at the rate of three per cent. per annum on such amount from the date of presentation to Jan. 1, 1896.

The Central Trust Company reserves the right to withdraw this offer, or to increase the rate of discount, at any time hereafter.

Dated New-York, May 28, 1895.
CENTRAL TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK.
By F. P. OLCOTT, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bonds of the Georgia Midland & Gulf R. R. Company:

Notice is hereby given that bonds should be deposited in the Central Trust Company, New-York, on or before July 15, 1895, under the agreement signed by three-fourths of the holders, in order to participate in the purchase of the road to be sold under decree of the United States Circuit Court.

R. A. LANCASTER & CO.,
10 Wall St., New-York.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS,
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.

Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Jr., Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres.
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas
Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean, Jr.,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

POSTAL TELEGRAPH-CABLE STOCK.

BOUGHT BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 5 BROAD ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

Knickerbocker Trust Co.,

234 FIFTH AVE.
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1895.

The Board of Directors has this day declared the regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of this Company, payable July 1st, 1895, to stockholders of record of June 20th. Transfer books will close June 20, at 3 P. M., and reopen July 2d, 1895.

FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 107.

The Board of Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this company, payable at the office of the Treasurer on and after the 15th day of July next to shareholders of record at the close of the transfer books on the 20th day of June, inst.

The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of June 20th, inst., and reopened on the morning of July 1st next.

R. H. ROCHESTER, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.
June 6, 1895.

A quarterly dividend of One and One-quarter Per Cent. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of this company on July 1, 1895, to stockholders of record at the close of business June 15, 1895, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York. Transfer books will close at 12 M., June 15, 1895, and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., July 2, 1895. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

Meetings and Elections.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE TITLE GUARANTEE COMPANY for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, together with that of three Inspectors of Election, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting will be held at No. 36 and 38 Nassau St., in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of June, 1895, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

C. J. OBERMAYER, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
395 Canal St., New-York, June 3, 1895.

The annual election for Directors will be held at this office on TUESDAY, June 18, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. G. MILNE, Secretary.

REPORT ON TELEPHONE BILL

BOARD OF TRADE COMMITTEE TAKES LEGISLATORS TO TASK.

Why the Measure for Cheaper Rates Was Not Passed—For Better Forestry Laws.

The meeting of the Board of Trade and Transportation yesterday was the last before the vacation season, and the various committees having work in hand tried to dispose of it.

H. H. Brockway submitted a report from the Telephone Committee, reciting the diligent but fruitless efforts at Albany for cheap telephone service. Commenting on this result, the report said:

We are convinced that improper means had been used to influence votes upon this bill, but it may be said that not all those who voted against the bill should be suspected of voting against it from improper motives. A number of gentlemen who had professed friendship for the bill immediately before the vote was taken changed their views so suddenly as to vote against it when their names were called.

This result, in some cases, we believe, was owing to the speeches made on the floor by Leaders Ainsworth and Foley, in which these gentlemen unjustly charged the friends of the measure with improper and wicked motives and methods in conducting the agitation in favor of the bill.

We believe that the Legislature of 1895, as a body, was controlled, as several previous ones have been, in the interest of the monopolies and corporations. It comprised among its members a few men who, in honesty and ability, were the equal of any of their predecessors in other Legislatures, but there were many whose mental and moral unfitness for the position of legislators was manifest to grotesqueness.

The bill failed to pass, although no previous telephone bill was so strongly supported. It was, perhaps, the most conspicuous measure before the Legislature. It was thoroughly discussed, and its provisions and objects known to every member. There was no excuse for any member making a mistake in voting upon it, and while in some cases members were influenced and misled by the speeches of Leaders Ainsworth and Foley, which were evidently made with the purpose of defeating the bill, such cases were few. Sixty-three organizations in various parts of this State are recorded in favor of this bill.

What can be done to secure this legislation, when the leaders of both political parties on the floor of the Assembly take sides against the people and the votes for and against it are not divided upon political lines, but by the individual characters and leanings of the members and their conscientious motives, or the reverse, with the hostile and potent influence of the losses as a deciding element to the controversy, in the background?

This committee has performed the work assigned to it, though unsuccessful. We believe that the organizations committed to this bill should be urged to unite in measures to defeat the renomination of all Senators and Assemblymen who were against the Telephone bill. We believe that if this is done and organization properly extended, and the people of the State fully informed during the present Summer, the success of the bill in the next Legislature will be assured.

The committee further reports, as a matter of public interest, that the action instituted by Mr. Sterne to test the legal limits of the telephone monopoly's exactions is still pending. It was orally argued by able counsel, and briefs are being submitted for the guidance of the court in its decision.

William H. Wiley offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the President appoint a special committee of five, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of investigating the laws of the several States which hamper inter-State trade, and especially those relating to business corporations, and to take such steps to correct the evils as may seem wise.

John A. Elmendorf, from the Committee on Forestry, submitted resolutions, which were adopted, after approving arguments by Robert Underwood Johnson and Prof. Pinchot, the forestry expert. They were as follows:

Whereas, The welfare and the commercial interests of the entire country are closely related to the preservation and proper management of the public forests;

Resolved, That, as a first step to a permanent and scientific national forest policy, we heartily favor the creation by Congress of a National Forest Commission, with the following objects:

First—To study the public timber lands, reserves, and parks on the ground.

Second—To ascertain their condition and extent.

Third—To ascertain their relation to the public welfare, and the existing local needs of the people as regards agriculture, and the supply of wood for mining, transportation, and other purposes.

Fourth—To ascertain what portions of the public timber lands should remain as such, in view of the agricultural, mining, lumbering, and other interests of the people.

Fifth—To prepare a plan for the general management of the public timber lands in accordance with the principles of forestry.

Sixth—To recommend the necessary legislation.

Resolved, That the Special Committee on Forestry be directed to communicate with other commercial bodies and with Congress in furtherence of concerted action on this important question at the next session.

On motion of G. Waldo Smith, the Canal Committee of the board was instructed to co-operate with committees of other commercial bodies in the State in the movement to improve the State canals.

F. B. Thurber offered a resolution, which was adopted, by which an effort will be made, by city ordinance, to compel vehicles, in crossing streets, to keep at least six feet apart, so that pedestrians may pass between them. It is proposed that part of the police duty shall be to enforce such a provision.

Convicted of Attempted Bribery.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 12.—The jury in the cases of Councilmen P. B. Caulfield and Thomas Haley, charged with attempting to extort a bribe for certain track privileges from Superintendent Marshal of the Louisville and Nashville Railway, returned a verdict of guilty early this morning. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court. This makes four Councilmen at present in the parish prison convicted of municipal corruption.

THE DALY COMPANY SAILS

Fifty-five Players on the American Steamship New-York.

MR. DALY'S SCHEMES FOR THE FUTURE

He Will Manage Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew Next Season, in Addition to His Own Stock Company.

Augustin Daly's company of players sailed for Europe yesterday in the American Line steamer New-York, which sailed from the foot of Fulton Street with every stateroom filled. There were fifty-five people in Mr. Daly's party, which is going to play a season in his London theatre, and it required twenty-one of the staterooms of the steamer to accommodate them.

Mr. Daly and Mrs. Gilbert were the first of the theatrical contingent to arrive at the steamer, and they took positions at about 10 o'clock on the main deck, just opposite the gangplank, where everybody who boarded the vessel could be seen. It was nearly 11 o'clock, the hour for the New-York to sail, when the last of the Daly party arrived, in the person of James Lewis. Miss Ada Rehan was on hand early, and she looked well and happy, as she marched up the gangway. She said that she had enjoyed a good rest since returning from her starring tour, and was looking forward to the ocean trip with anticipations of delight. She was the most favored one of the party, for every florist in the city seemed to have emptied his store for her. In the main saloon the tables were almost hidden by the flowers, in many designs, which had been sent to her by friends and admirers.

Mr. Dixey did not sail with the company. At the last moment Mr. Daly arranged a programme for his London season, which did not require the presence of that gentleman, and so he was left behind. Before the sailing of the steamer, Mr. Daly found time to say a few words to a reporter for The New-York Times.

"My programme in London," said Mr. Daly, "is to open on the 25th of June with 'The Railroad of Love,' which has not been seen there in about seven years. I shall give a week to the performance of that comedy. Then I shall present 'The Two Gentlemen of Verona' for a week, and follow that with 'A Midsummer Night's Dream.' This play may run; if it doesn't, I have 'The Honeymoon,' my Japanese piece, and one or two other things. You see I am going over prepared to make a change in the programme every week if I find it necessary."

"How long is your season to last?" asked the reporter.

"Not more than six or seven weeks at the outset. Parliament adjourns and the shooting begins about the middle of August, and there is no use of a theatre trying to run after that time. My season was to have begun on May 23, but Bernhardt, who is greatly in love with my London theatre, wanted to play an engagement there, and I thought it a good thing to have her do it. So I arranged for a starring tour of Miss Rehan in this country, and it proved remarkably successful, considering the fact that it was arranged so hurriedly. I had some offers for this time in England, and I am glad I did not accept them. Miss Rehan played for the first time in Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Pittsburg, and she was so thoroughly appreciated in those cities that I shall add them to her regular tours hereafter."

"And after the close of your London season?"

"The company will return to New-York at once, with the exception of Miss Rehan, and she and I will take a little rest abroad. I shall probably go to Paris and part of Germany, and Miss Rehan will go to her bungalow in England, just off the Cumberland coast and directly opposite the Isle of Man, which can be seen on a clear day from the building. There are no other buildings around it, he Irish sea is in front and the English lakes behind it, and its location is one of the loveliest points of England. Miss Rehan will have to be back by the middle of September, as she begins her starring tour in Chicago Sept. 23. She is then to have my entire company as a support, as I have decided not to divide it in the future.

"And, now," said Mr. Daly, "I suppose you want to know something about our next season in New-York. The theatre here will be kept closed until Sept. 2, when it will reopen with Mrs. Potter and Mr. Bellew, in the 'Colller de la Reine.' This is the first announcement of the fact that I am to be the manager of these stars next season, and I suppose it is just as well to make it public before I leave New-York. Mrs. Potter shows a willingness to submit to the judgment of a manager, which Olga Nethersole did not, and I have concluded to take charge of her tour for next season. The length of the run of 'The Queen's Necklace' at Daly's will depend greatly on the favor which the play meets when presented there. It will be followed by Sir Augustus Harris's company in 'Hansel and Gretel,' which I am also to manage next season in this country. The orchestra will include forty-five musicians, and Herr Seidl will be the conductor. At the conclusion of the run of 'Hansel and Gretel' Ada Rehan and my stock company will return to their home, opening Thanksgiving week in a play which I shall not mention now. I want to keep something to surprise my audience with, you know."

Richard Dorney does not go to England with the company this year. He did not want to go, and Mr. Daly saw no reason for insisting on his going. Somebody is necessary here to attend to the theatre, which is to be closed so long, and Mr. Farrington, formerly treasurer of Daly's, is in London, and quite contented with his new lot there. Mr. Daly came to the conclusion that Mr. Farrington would be able to meet all his requirements, and so Mr. Dorney will remain in charge of the home theatre.

Henry C. Miner, manager of the Fifth Avenue Theatre, and William B. Gross were also passengers on the New-York. Mr. Miner is going to Europe for business and pleasure combined. He will see Duse, and decide definitely whether she is too ill to come to this country under her contract with him next Fall, and he will keep his eye open for European attractions. He expects to return to New-York by September.

Edna Wallace Hopper, the wife of De Wolf Hopper, also sailed on the New-York. She is going to Europe to enjoy her vacation, while her husband will remain here to enjoy the baseball games of the season.

TORPEDO STATION DIVERS FIND A TORPEDO

It Was Fired from the Cincinnati Last October and Lost.

NEWPORT, R. I., June 12.—Torpedo station divers, working in Coddington's Cove, to-day brought up a Howell torpedo, which was fired from the cruiser Cincinnati, Oct. 27, 1894, and for some unknown reason went at once to the bottom. The torpedo was searched for fruitlessly at the time.

The interior mechanism and the fine rear parts are, of course, worthless, and the steel is badly eaten and rusted, but the copper and bronze parts appear to have suffered little. It is estimated that the torpedo is worth $500. It cost $2,500. The effect of the water upon it will be carefully noted, and the data obtained probably will fully offset the deterioration of the torpedo.

Another Howell torpedo, discharged from the Detroit a few days before this one found to-day was discharged from the Cincinnati, is still at the bottom of the outer harbor. It has not been discovered why these torpedoes were lost.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Navy.

—Ensign George W. Mallison has been detached from the Olympia and ordered to the Mare Island Naval Hospital for treatment.

—Lieut. Charles N. Atwater has been detached from the Naval Academy and ordered to the Mohican.

—Lieut. A. P. Osborn has been detached from duty on the Franklin and ordered to the Coast Survey.

—Lieut. W. G. Cutler has been detached from the Mohican and will take three months' leave.

—Ensign Claude Bailey has been detached from the Amphitrite and will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. Lucian Flynne has been detached from the Coast Survey and will take three months' leave.

—Lieut. Commander W. I. Moore has been ordered to the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard.

—Lieut. J. B. Collins has been ordered to the Branch Hydrographic Office at New-Orleans.

—Lieut. Commander R. T. Jasper has been ordered as executive officer of the Franklin.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR WORK

None but Encouraging Reports Given to the United Society, Which Met in Boston Yesterday.

BOSTON, June 12.—The United Society of Christian Endeavor, which is the general body that has directed the growth of Christian endeavor everywhere, held its annual meeting to-day. The officers were re-elected as follows: President—Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D.; Treasurer and Clerk—William Shaw; Auditor—Frank H. Kidder. These all presented reports covering the year's work. Dr. Clark mentioned the World's Christian Endeavor Union, which will be discussed at the Boston convention, one of the leaders in the project, the Rev. W. J. Closs of Australia, having arrived a few days ago at San Francisco on his way to Boston.

Dr. Clark, in his report, said: "I have only good news to record and the abundant blessing of God to rejoice in. Our fellowship has increased all the world around as never before in all the fourteen years of our history. In almost every land and in every clime the societies have increased 'by leaps and bounds.' The junior societies have fully shared in the general blessing, and have made an even more marvelous advance than in the young people's societies."

POLICE REPORTS STILL SECRET

NOTHING FOR THE PRESS ABOUT DAILY RETURNS OF ROBBERIES.

New Commissioners Decide to be Governed, Temporarily at Least, by the Old Rule.

The Police Commissioners have determined to continue the practice established by their predecessors of withholding from the press the reports made daily by the precinct commanders to the Chief of Police of the robberies reported at the station houses during the preceding twenty-four hours.

The facts about these robberies are not entered on the regular morning returns sent to Police Headquarters, but the reports are made on special forms which are forwarded to the Chief of Police in sealed envelopes and by the Chief turned over to the Detective Bureau.

The reporters at Police Headquarters are not allowed access to these robbery reports, so that the accounts of the doings of the thieving gangs in this city are obtained from the police only when an arrest follows the crime. The details of some of these robberies of course, often become known by accident, or are obtained from the victims, but are seldom obtained from official sources.

President Roosevelt of the Police Department was asked by a reporter for the New-York Times Monday whether the present administration of the Police Department would consent to a publication in the newspapers of the daily lists of robberies reported at Police Headquarters. He said that personally he was in favor of the greatest publicity being given to such matters, but it was a matter to which his attention had not been called heretofore and he would not care to make any order in reference thereto until he had consulted his fellow Commissioners and the Acting Chief of the department.

When Mr. Roosevelt was asked yesterday what action had been taken in relation to the request for access to the robbery reports, he said: "I have consulted the Acting Chief and we have reached the conclusion not to abrogate, for the present at least, a practice that has grown up with the department. We have so many matters to consider and so many changes to make that we do not care to make a change in the practice until we see where we are going to come out. We do not propose to make a collection of the reported robberies for publication each day."

President Roosevelt also said that these reports might be obtained at the station houses, but those reporters who have had any experience in this direction know that it is an unwritten law that information of such nature is not given out at the police stations.

So the rule of concealing from the press the reports of robberies which occur daily in this city remains in force.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—Koster & Bial's.—The roof garden season at Koster & Bial's has opened very auspiciously, and this department of the establishment has been rendered more commodious and comfortable than last season by the addition of thirty-two new private boxes, ranging on each side of the garden; the construction of a new stage set with mirrors, which produce a very novel effect, and the building of an immense promenade at the rear of the garden capable of accommodating 600 people. The programme now being presented includes the Egger-Rieser troupe of Tyrolean singers and dancers; Ganivet, the funny Frenchman; Daisy Mayer and her pickaninnies; Conroy and Fox, comedians; Fielding, a juggler; J. W. Ransome, comedian; Harriett Vernon, burlesque artist, and Dr. Leo Sommer's Hungarian Orchestra. Next week new features of the bill will be: Estelle Wellington, serio comic; Marion, Hayes, and Marion, new dance creations, and the two Clippers, in a comedy act. On cold or rainy nights during the Summer season the performance will be given in the music hall.

—Lole Fuller Beaten.—Justice Newburger, in Part II. of the City Court, heard the suit yesterday brought by Isabelle Urquhart against Lole Fuller, the dancer, to recover $921 for breach of contract. Howe & Hummel were counsel for the plaintiff, and as Miss Fuller is in Europe, no defense was offered. Miss Urquhart testified that Miss Fuller entered into a contract with her and her husband, Guy Standing, in London, Aug. 2, 1893, for an engagement of six weeks in this country, at a salary of $200. After playing one week with her in this city, both were discharged, without proper cause. Justice Newburger directed that judgment be entered against Miss Fuller for $1,061, and, on motion of Mr. Hummel, an additional allowance of 5 per cent. was granted.

—Lillian Russell's Summer.—Lillian Russell's season at Abbey's Theatre will close next Saturday night, and after that the house will be closed until Aug. 12, when Miss Russell will reopen it with a revival of "The Tzigane," which will be continued four weeks, or until the arrival of Henry Irving. Miss Russell will not go to Europe this Summer. She needs rest, and she thinks she can get it better in the country here than in roaming over Europe. Nearly all her present company has been re-engaged for next season, when her repertory will be "La Perichole" and "The Tzigane."

—Second Edition of "Thrilby."—The second edition of "Thrilby" will begin its career at the Garrick Theatre next Monday night, when Joseph Herbert and Ignacio Martinetti will join the cast. The second act will be entirely new, and will contain a burlesque opera by Mr. Clark, who plays Spaghetti, and Mr. Herbert, with Mr. Wesley in the prompter's chair, and Thrilby (Miss Perkins) as the hypnotized prima donna. Mr. Mansfield himself is directing the rehearsals.

—Madison Square Roof Garden.—The present warm wave is regarded as a blessed relief by the managers of the roof gardens, and the Madison Square Roof has received more than its ordinary portion of the increased patronage. The audiences have been very large for this season of the year, and the excellent specialties offered are applauded vigorously. Gustave d'Aquin's enlarged orchestra furnishes music of an unusually high order of merit.

—Frank Daniels at the Casino.—Kirke La Shelle and Arthur J. Clark, managers of Frank Daniels, have completed arrangements with Canary & Lederer whereby Mr. Daniels opens at the Casino Monday, Nov. 4, for an engagement of two months in Harry B. Smith and Victor Herbert's new comic opera, "The Wizard of the Nile." La Shelle and Clark have taken an office permanently at the Casino.

—Terrace Garden.—"The Beggar Student," Carl Millioecker's pretty comic opera, will be presented at Terrace Garden this evening. All the principals of the Conried-Ferenczy company will take part in the production. The opera will be handsomely staged and mounted with skill and care. Director Brum will give a special garden concert this evening.

—Georgia Cayvan to Sail.—Georgia Cayvan, the American actress, who came to New-York on the Umbria, Saturday, June 1, will sail for Paris with her traveling companion, Mme. Marinaud, on the Touraine, next Saturday. She intends remaining in Paris for some time to come.

—Returned from Australia.—George H. Wood, once a conspicuous figure in Edward Harrigan's company and of late years an Australian comedy star, has returned to this country, and will make his appearance at Keith's Union Square Theatre in a fortnight.

—Engaged for "Burmah."—Manager Eugene Tompkins has engaged Dore Davidson for his production of "Burmah," which is being prepared for an extended run at the Boston Theatre next season.

PROTEC

CONTESTED BY HIS CHILDREN

AN EFFORT TO SET ASIDE THE WILL OF R. L. DARRAGH.

He Is Said to Have Taken No Interest in National Politics Just Prior to His Death.

When Robert L. Darragh died he left only $500 to his first wife, from whom he was divorced, thirty years ago. He left each of his children by this wife the same amount. The rest of his estate he bequeathed to his second wife, with whom he was living at the time of his death.

Now it is contended that he was crazy, that undue influence was used, and that his will should be set aside.

Mr. Darragh, who was a well-known and wealthy builder, died on June 19, 1894. Notice of contest was filed by his children when his will was offered for probate.

Surrogate Fitzgerald began the taking of testimony in the case yesterday, ex-Assistant District Attorney Wellman and Col. Alexander R. Bacon appearing for the widow, while ex-Surrogate Rollins and Charles W. Brooke acted for the contestants.

Sarah E. Ryan, a nurse who attended Mr. Darragh several days in the March preceding his death, testified that he was extremely nervous and irritable and was laboring under the belief that some people were after him. He would stare abstractedly at the pictures on the walls of his apartments, one of which was a picture of himself. She read articles on national politics to him, but he took no interest in them. She accompanied Mr. Darragh and his wife to Proctor's Theatre on the evening of March 30, 1894, and after the performance was over Mr. Darragh insisted upon dancing on the sidewalk. On one occasion he interrupted the performance. One night at home his wife sang a song entitled "Darkies' Freedom" for him, and he danced while she sang.

Mrs. Laura Rolf, a sister of Mr. Darragh, testified to a visit she made to San Francisco with him and his wife in January, 1894. His mind appeared to be somewhat unsettled prior to the time they went West. After they had been in San Francisco for a time her brother paid a visit to a Chinese doctor, who prepared for him tea which he called "Chinese dope." Mr. Darragh took a quantity of it. On their way back to this city Mr. Darragh acted strangely, and had to be watched constantly. From that time on he grew very weak and feeble, and complained of pains in his head and his eyes.

Other evidence showed that Mr. Darragh had always looked after his daughters, and had taken care of his relatives for a long time prior to his death, having secured positions for many of them.

The hearing will be continued to-day.

APPEAL IN THE HAINES WILL CASE

The Contestants Want to Transfer the Trial to the Common Pleas Court.

The question of jurisdiction raised over the contested will of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Haines is to be carried up on appeal.

David M. Neuberger, as counsel for the contestants, recently asked Justice Andrews for an order removing the trial of the contest from the Surrogate's Court to the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Neuberger alleged that Surrogate Arnold was disqualified from sitting in the trial on account of his close personal and business relations with the Haines family, and that his clients desired to have the case tried in Common Pleas before a jury under the statutes. Justice Andrews refused to grant the order, and yesterday the case was called before Surrogate Fitzgerald.

Mr. Neuberger informed Surrogate Fitzgerald that he had taken an appeal from the decision of Justice Andrews, and he asked the Surrogate to appoint a temporary administrator of the estate pending the appeal. Mr. Neuberger declared that he would make an application under the statute to remove the case to the Court of Common Pleas for a trial by jury, but Surrogate Fitzgerald said that that statute was only intended to relieve the court when there was only one Surrogate on the bench. As there are now two Surrogates, he said that they were fully able to keep up with the work of the court, and he would not now send cases to the Court of Common Pleas. Mr. Neuberger thought the case should be tried by a jury, and asked Surrogate Fitzgerald to summon a jury, but this request was denied.

After some further discussion, the trial of the contest was put over until June 20.

DAMAGES BY THE ELEVATED ROAD

Widely Differing Reports by Commissioners on Third Avenue Property.

Widely diverging estimates of damages in an elevated railroad case were submitted yesterday by Commissioners appointed last year by Judge Truax.

The Commissioners—Robert Maclay, E. F. Ayrault, and George H. Taylor—were to assess the damages sustained by the property at 403 to 409½ Third Avenue and at 560 to 576 Third Avenue, due to the maintenance of the elevated railroad. Two of the Commissioners have made report to the Supreme Court that the owners of these pieces of property are entitled to damages to the extent of $24,490 for the value of the easements taken by the elevated railroad, and they divide the damages up in this manner—$6,460 for the property at 403 to 409½ Third Avenue and $17,705 for damages to the property at 560 to 576 Third Avenue.

Commissioner Taylor has filed with the Supreme Court a dissenting report, in which he places the damages to the property at not more than $12,833. The damages to the property at 403 to 409½ Third Avenue he places at $2,983, and to 560 to 576 Third Avenue at $9,850.

Commissioner Taylor says that there has been a large increase in values in property on Third Avenue since 1876, which he attributes to a considerable extent to the maintenance of the elevated railroad. As to this property, some of the buildings are old and practically worthless, he declares, and no actual damage to the fee value of the property has been shown. In his opinion the evidence of experts shows that the property is worth considerably more than it was in 1876, before the erection of the levated railroad.

CHARGED WITH INCENDIARISM.

Morris Schoenholz and Louis Gordon Before Judge Cowing.

Morris Schoenholz, who is accused of having set fire to his premises at 264 Division Street, was arraigned yesterday before Judge Cowing in the Court of General Sessions. He pleaded not guilty, through his counsel, Abraham Levy.

Louis Gordon, another of the alleged incendiaries, was taken to the District Attorney's office by a detective from Police Headquarters. Gordon was arrested on March 13 on a charge of having set fire to his premises at 21 Walker Street. He is a shirtmaker. He was held in $5,000 bail and ran away. He was recaptured a few days ago. This time he was placed under $10,000 bonds by Judge Cowing, and, as he could not furnish that sum, he went to the Tombs.

Louis Greenhut's Will Contested.

Mrs. Mary Mills Greenhut, who formerly appeared in Bartley Campbell's plays, objects to the provision made for her by the will of her husband, Louis Greenhut, and she has begun a contest in the Surrogate's court.

Louis Greenhut was a wealthy real estate speculator. He died April 18. Under the will, which was executed on Oct. 5, 1891, Mr. Greenhut's widow is to receive $10,000 in lieu of dower, and all the residue of his property is to go to Mrs. Rachel Greenhut, the widow of his brother, Bernard. Mrs. Rachel Greenhut is made sole executor of the estate, which amounts to $125,000.

Mrs. Louis Greenhut declares that her husband's will was procured by undue influence and is invalid.

Some time after Bartley Campbell's death Mrs. Greenhut married King Hodley. She obtained a divorce from Hodley in 1891, and immediately afterward married Mr. Greenhut.

Judgment Debtors Arrested.

Deputy Sheriff Walgering arrested three judgment debtors yesterday and locked them up in Ludlow Street Jail, upon orders signed by Chief Judge Ehrlich and Judge Fitzsimons, in the City Court.

Frederick C. Beyer, thirty-two years old, of 1,917 Second Avenue, was arrested upon a judgment for $370 in favor of Charles Schlesinger. C. Franklin Schwanbacker (twenty-eight years old, of 210 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, was arrested upon a judgment for $427.26.

The other prisoner was Hirsch Dustag, a salesman, who was arrested upon a judgment for $2,000, which he had failed to pay to Ephraim Sticker of 181 Madison Street. Sticker sued him for $10,000 for alienating his wife's affections, and recovered judgment for $2,000.

Sent to the Elmira Reformatory.

Leo Von Fliedner, who is sometimes known as John Ryan, and who was indicted in 1892 on the charge of grand larceny, but who was never tried because the papers in the case were abstracted from the District Attorney's office, gave himself up yesterday in the District Attorney's office, having been redicted by the Grand Jury.

Later in the day he pleaded guilty before Recorder Goff to the charges against him, and the Recorder sentenced him to the Elmira Reformatory.

D. F. Hannigan Pleads Not Guilty.

Charles W. Brooke has been engaged to defend David F. Hannigan, who killed Solomon H. Mann, the betrayer of his sister.

Hannigan was arraigned before Judge Cowing, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, and pleaded "not guilty," through his counsel. He was then taken back to the Tombs.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF

—The old troubles of the Baptist Tabernacle were recalled yesterday, when George Brummell was indicted by the Grand Jury for burglary in the second degree. He is accused of having broken into the private study of the Rev. Dr. D. C. Potter, pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle at Tenth Street and Second Avenue, March 17 last. It is alleged that Brummell went there for the purpose of stealing some papers. At the time Dr. Potter was in trouble with his former assistant, Dr. Putnam. Brummell was one of Mr. Putnam's adherents.

—Justice Andrews of the Supreme Court yesterday authorized George A. Morrison, receiver of the Liberty Insurance Company, to make a further distribution among the stockholders of the company of $50,000. The receiver now has in his hands the sum of $71,427. He has already paid dividends on the capital stock to the stockholders aggregating 75 per cent, and with this payment of $50,000 a further dividend of 25 per cent will be made to the stockholders on the value of their stock.

—Bertha Jennings says her husband ran off to Germany a month after their marriage, and when she did not send him money as fast as he demanded it, he married Maria Englemann Hafner in Germany. Jennings was thereupon sent to jail for bigamy, and now Bertha has obtained a decree of divorce in the Supreme Court here. Judge Beekman signed the decree yesterday.

—Adolph Garbaczewski recovered a verdict for $4,000 yesterday against the Third Avenue Railroad Company. He had his leg broken in an accident.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Wheeler, J.—Opens in Room 43 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
Jury Calendar.—45—Thames and Mersey Insurance Company vs. Continental Insurance Company.
UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Lacombe, J.—Opens in Room 122 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.
Jury Calendar.—81—Audsley vs. Mayor, &c. 85—United States vs. Zabriskie.

STATE COURTS.

COURT OF APPEALS.

The day calendar for Thursday is Nos. 170, 48, 946, 224.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Van Brunt, P. J.; Follett and Parker, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.
43—Mercantile Safe Deposit Company vs. Huntington. 46—Walker vs. Phoenix Insurance of Hartford. 49—Howell vs. Crosby. 81—Hadden vs. Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company. 84—Wharton vs. Kenney vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 73—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 68—Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Haines. 87—O'Rourke vs. Ebbets. 57—Schreiner vs. New-York Elevated Railroad Company. 58—Boyd vs. same. 48—Talcott vs. Wabash Railroad.
SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.
Class IV.—1—Robinson vs. Robinson. 2—Trustees of Lenox Library vs. Gould.
Class VI.—Downes vs. Vernam.
Class VII.—4—Jacobs vs. McCahill.
Class VIII.—49—Candee vs. Candee. 5—Matter of Jerome Avenue. 6—Soun vs. Beaudet. 7—Park & Tilford vs. Work. 8—People, &c., vs. Karlsiec. 9—Irwin vs. Skehan. 10—Anderson vs. Mitchell Finishing Company. 11—Arthur vs. Dalton. 12—Trumphour vs. Vanderpool. 13—Bryle vs. Foerster. 14—Castner vs. Duryea. 15—Hubert vs. same. 15—Thomson vs. Goodwin. 18—Smith vs. Blake. 19—Castagnetta vs. Castagnetta. 20—Mitchell vs. Piqua Club Association. 21—Schlessinger vs. Crosby. 22—Lavison vs. Fleischman. 23—Matter of Riverside Avenue. 24—Brady vs. Muller. 25—Hague vs. Sheddon.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I. Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Law and Fact.—1974—Ochm vs. Liebinger. 2050—Bennett vs. Wright. 2068—Cooke vs. Gray. 1978—Griffing vs. Crane. 2177—Smith vs. de Brackelaer & Co. 443—Simon vs. Reichhardt. 2196—Jones vs. Leary. 2199—Well es. Seale. 2197—McShane vs. Holahan. 1975—Empire City Subway Company vs. Columbus and Ninth Avenue Railroad Company. 737—Mechanics and Traders' Bank vs. Tusdorfer. 2056—Austin vs. Davies.
Highest number reached on regular call, 2453.
SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts II. and III. Adjourned until June 17.
CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar called in Part II. room at 10:30 A. M. Cases will be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.
2923—Daily vs. Huester. 2354—Taylor vs. Thompson. 2282—Lyman vs. John Anderson Company. 3451—Smith vs. Savin. 3816—Smith vs. Posey. 3523—Brown vs. Rafney. 3527—Douglas vs. Dieter. 3589—American Horse Exchange vs. Strauss. 4830—Wilson vs. Clancy. 2280—Reliance Marine Insurance Company vs. Herbeck. 1530—Schlansky vs. Aldrich. 1571—Same vs. same. 2376—Helde vs. Jaeckle. 6331—McGonnigle vs. Brennan. 3683—Clinton Bank vs. Collignon.
Highest number reached on regular call, 3600.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Ingraham, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial.
COMMON PLEAS—General Term. Adjourned until June 27.
COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term—Gliegerich, J.—Held in Superior Court, Part I. Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.
92—Fullerton vs. Chatham National Bank. 10—Mosher vs. Lewis. 18—Hartley vs. Murtha. 27—Green vs. Hernz. 31—Sproessig vs. Chiallnsky. 32—Sullivan vs. Hartman. 35—Castarlane vs. Dupe. 47—Herman vs. Herzog. 57—Wallace Miller Company vs. Valentine. 82—Freeman vs. Rothschild. 103—Pierce vs. Cahill. 26—Billig vs. Billig. 106—Kabatchinck vs. Kabatchinck. 108—Church vs. Hooper. 111—Weinofields vs. Kelly. 116—Hell vs. Guntzer. 117—Foskett & Bishop Company vs. Cavinato. 126—Styles vs. Blume. 3—Fitzpatrick vs. Manhattan Railway Company. 13—Gal vs. Renaux. 84—Baum vs. Second Avenue Railroad Company. 73—People, &c., vs. American Steam Boiler Insurance Company. 68—Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company vs. Haines. 87—O'Rourke vs. Ebbetts

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Annual Meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association.

ITS DISSOLUTION IS TALKED OF

A Committee Appointed to Discuss the Situation and Report on the Feasibility of Continuing the Association.

There was a full attendance of members of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association when the annual meeting was called to order in the Hotel Waldorf yesterday forenoon. After Secretary Stone had called the roll, the reports of the various committees were submitted and properly referred.

A special committee was appointed which will meet Saturday morning at the Waldorf and determine whether the association shall be continued for another year. The committee is as follows: R. Y. Irwin, Alabama Midland Railway; William Baily Thomas, Atlantic and Florida Railway; Samuel Spencer, Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company; H. M. Comer, Central Railway; M. H. Clyde, Clyde Steamship Company; S. F. Parratt, Columbus Southern Railway; Thomas K. Scott, Georgia Railway; J. M. Smith, Louisville and Nashville Railway; J. W. Thomas, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, and E. St. John, Seaboard Air Line.

The members of the association are not disposed to talk on the subject, but it is understood there is a disposition on the part of some of the companies in the association to draw out and insist that its affairs be wound up. Others, however, say that the association must be continued, and that should it go out of existence with this meeting, the South will be visited with another rate war.

Inasmuch as those desiring the continuance of the association and those wishing its affairs to be closed are about equal in number and commercial strength, it was decided to leave the matter to a committee, each side having an equal representation. This was done, as one of the members explained, for the reason that the association believed that a committee, being fewer in numbers, could reach a satisfactory conclusion easier than the association as a whole. The following lines were represented yesterday:

Alabama Midland Railway, Brunswick and Western Railroad, Charleston and Savannah Railway, and Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, R. Y. Irwin, Vice President, and D. F. Jack, assistant to President.

Atlanta and Florida Railway, William Baily Thomas, General Manager.

Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company and the Southern Railway, Samuel Spencer, President.

Central Railway and the Ocean Steamship Company, H. M. Comer, receiver.

Clyde Steamship Company, M. H. Clyde, Assistant Treasurer.

Columbus (Ga.) Southern Railway, S. F. Parratt, General Manager.

Georgia Railway, Thomas K. Scott, General Manager.

Louisville and Nashville Railway, M. H. Smith, President.

Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway and Western and Atlantic Railway, J. W. Thomas, President.

Seaboard Air Line, R. C. Hoffman, President; E. St. John, Vice President.

Merchants and Miners' Transportation Company, J. C. Whitney, Treasurer.

Cincinnati Southern Railway, H. F. Smith, General Ticket Agent.

FREIGHT AGENTS IN COUNCIL.

Second Day of the National Convention in This City.

At the session of the national convention of local freight agents in this city yesterday, President Ziegler appointed Messrs. Korn of Cincinnati, Lee of St. Louis, Calkins of Kansas City, and Mendenhill of Chicago, as a committee on bonded warehouses, and Messrs. Anderson of St. Louis, McGonigle of Pittsburg, Campbell of Cincinnati, Rathfon of Buffalo, and Braden of Wheeling, a committee on eligibility of membership.

G. B. Rathfon, representing the Buffalo Local Freight Agents' Association, submitted the following proposition for discussion:

"Should not the receiving road accept all interchange business, regardless of the condition of the cars and character of traffic contained in them, and either repair or transfer the cars at their expense? Will this not stop serious delays and much contention, and work both ways advantageously? Is it not proper that any road in consideration of carrying a load of freight it should assume the cost of repairs or transfer when necessary, seeing that at certain times all roads find it profitable to transfer the lading from freight cars, (not in bad order,) to their own equipment in order to save mileage, which can be done at a handsome profit after deducting the cost of transfer, and because, in many instances, the delivering roads refer or transfer condemned cars only to find that the receiving road has transferred the property after it had been delayed for repairs or transfer on the delivering road that has been put to useless expense?"

President Ziegler appointed E. B. D. Riley of Buffalo, W. J. Jackson of West Superior, J. D. Tuohy of Chicago, and William McAllister of Cincinnati a committee to consider the Buffalo topic.

At 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the delegates boarded the Laura M. Starin at Pier 13 North River and sailed about the harbor and inspected the terminals.

NORTHERN PACIFIC.

Reorganization Plan Commented upon by the London Statist.

In view of the active interest now taken in the proposed reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad property, in conjunction with the Great Northern, the following editorial comment from The London Statist of June 1 is worthy of republication:

Last week a telegram from Berlin gave some particulars of what was being aimed at with regard to a reorganization of the Northern Pacific Railroad's finances. It is evidently in contemplation to work the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Pacific Companies in alliance. The advantages of so doing would be great. The Great Northern system, under the practical management of Mr. Hill, has been most ably conducted, but the exact opposite has been the case with regard to the working of the Northern Pacific system. On the former line rates have been well maintained, and in the case of the latter there has been an immense amount of disorganization. It has always been the case in the United States that reductions in rates cannot be reversed. The joint management of the two lines would mean a stoppage of any policy of cutting rates the one against the other. In the matter of working expenses, the adoption of the Great Northern's style of working should result in immense benefit, if applied, to the road that runs parallel to the south of it. The plan, therefore, of formation of the Northern Pacific into a new undertaking, with, as regards fixed charges, a guarantee of the Great Northern line, should be beneficial if carried out.

The proposal amounts to the handing over to the Great Northern Railway of a moiety of the ordinary capital of the new corporation to be formed to take over the Northern Pacific, and, in consideration of the Great Northern receiving this moiety, it would guarantee a certain portion of the Northern Pacific's fixed capital. The new corporation would issue a new amount of capital to the holders of old Northern Pacific bonds and securities. New bonds would be guaranteed unconditionally by the Great Northern Railway. Existing Northern Pacific first mortgage bonds will remain untouched, though new bonds created will be held in reserve for their eventual conversion; but in respect of Northern Pacific second mortgage, third mortgage, and consolidated mortgage bonds, new bonds would be given should the scheme be crystallized and approved. The new bonds would be of the nature of a blanket mortgage on the main line, the branches, and the terminals. At present existing mortgages are only secured on the main stem, without, metaphorically speaking, any flesh over the head, feet, or arms—the head and feet representing the terminals, the arms the branches.

According to the telegraphic dispatch last week from Berlin, it was under consideration to give:

(a) For each one-thousand-dollar Northern Pacific second mortgage bond, $1,125 new 4 per cent. guaranteed bonds.

(b) For each one-thousand-dollar Northern Pacific third mortgage bond, $1,000 new 3 per cent. guaranteed bonds and at least $250 in shares.

(c) For each one-thousand-dollar 6 per cent. Northern Pacific consols, at least $500 3 per cent. new guaranteed bonds and $300 in shares.

(d) It was represented that the overdue coupons of the second mortgage bonds should be paid in cash at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and those of the third mortgage in cash at the rate of 4 per cent., the overdue coupons of the consols to be adjusted at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum in new 3 per cent. bonds.

(2) That the floating debt of the receivership should be paid by an assessment of about $11,000,000 on the old stock.

(3) That the reorganization and the raising of the necessary working capital should be secured by the syndicate headed by Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co. of New-York and the Deutsche Bank of Berlin.

What proposal will be made in respect of Northern Pacific common and preferred stock must be awaited until there has been further consideration of the scheme that has been formulated. Mr. Adams, representing the Bondholders' Committee in New-York, recently came over to Europe to consult committees on this side of the water, and is on his way back to New-York with conditional assurance of support from the European committees. Much remains, however, to be done before the matter is thrashed out and is ready for presentation as a complete scheme. It is noteworthy that the Great Northern Railway, with 4,380 miles, has $6,432,000 of fixed charges, while the Northern Pacific, with 4,611 miles, has about $10,860,000 of fixed charges.

A statement of the earnings, operating expenses, and other charges of the Northern Pacific Railroad during the administration of the present receivers, from Aug. 16, 1893, to April 30, 1895, shows that the receivers have been obliged to pay out $105,500 more than they have taken in. Following is a condensed table showing the company's financial situation on the 30th of last April, and including the entire period of the receivership:

Gross earnings	$29,282,324.56
Operating expenses	19,447,943.32
Net earnings	$9,834,381.24
Miscellaneous income	845,197.11
Total net income	$10,679,578.35
Charges accrued and paid by the receivers	$10,783,103.14
Excess over income of	$103,524.79

The receivers now owe in the neighborhood of $11,000,000.

An Offer to Go to Brooklyn.

ROCHESTER, June 12.—It is stated on good authority that Superintendent E. G. Russell of the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad will accept the offer made him by ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower to become the Superintendent of the Brooklyn Heights Road. The salary attached to the Brooklyn position is $12,000 per year, while the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg pays $7,500. While Mr. Russell refuses to confirm the report, it is known that he has long been a personal friend of the ex-Governor, and the Superintendent's friends predict that he will formally resign from the Rome and Watertown as soon as his successor can be named. There is much speculation as to who will succeed Mr. Russell.

The friends of Superintendent Russell assert that he has made up his mind to go to Brooklyn. He is a comparatively young man, having come to the Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg from the Illinois Central shortly after that road was leased by the Central.

Susquehanna and Western.

Another meeting of the Directors of the New-York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the peculiar condition of the company's affairs. The question of a successor to President Simon Borg was also discussed. It is expected that Mr. Borg will retire from the Presidency about July 1.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—The action brought by James R. O'Beirne, the owner of ten first mortgage bonds of the Allegheny and Kinzua Railroad Company, in behalf of himself and other bondholders of the railroad, against Spencer S. Bullis, M. W. Barse, the railroad company, and the Central Trust Company, which has been pending for years in the Supreme Court, has just been decided by Judge Barrett, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, in favor of the bondholders.

—The committee of which Simon Borg is Chairman, and which represents 90 per cent. of the bondholders of the Savannah and Western Railroad Company, have decided to reject the proposed plan of reorganization of the Georgia Central, on the ground that the allotment proposed to be made to the bondholders of the first-named company would be unfair.

—Patrick Buchan, who died in London last Tuesday, was one of the Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern, also one of the members of the Ohio and Mississippi consolidation committee, and was conspicuous in the consolidation of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern and the Ohio and Mississippi.

—At the expiration of the time limit for the purchase of the Providence and Springfield Railroad stock at $90 a share, yesterday, four-fifths had been received by the Union Trust Company, as agent for parties in New-York. This, with other holdings, secures practically the entire stock to the buyers.

—The stockholders of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Athens Railroad Company on Tuesday formally transferred the property of the company (the road is now in process of construction) to the Hocking Valley and Lake Erie Railway Company. The price paid is $100,000.

—H. C. Duval, President Depew's secretary, will sail for Europe next month on one of the American Line steamships. Lieut. Duval goes abroad every year, and always with patriotic spirit—on an American liner.

—S. H. H. Clark, President of the Union Pacific, telegraphs from the West that the crop prospects along the lines of that system have improved greatly.

—Stephen Little has completed his expert examination of the Wisconsin Central's books.

MORE COTTAGES OPENED AT NEWPORT

Arrivals from Various Parts of the World—The Season at Commencement.

NEWPORT, June 12.—James V. Parker of New-York, who has rented the Holmes cottage, Bellevue Avenue, arrived to-day for the season. Mrs. John Clinton Gray of Albany also arrived. Judge Gray will be here Saturday. Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin R. Smith of Philadelphia, Mrs. Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte of Washington, and Mrs. C. N. Beach of Hartford opened their cottages to-day.

Other arrivals of the day were Mrs. William S. Webb, Hamilton B. Tompkins, Mrs. Mason Renshaw Jones, Claude Francis, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Denniston, J. S. Henley, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Hornbeck, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Denniston, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. T. L. Brunner and Miss Brunner, London; Mr. and Mrs. Sydney F. Tyler of Philadelphia, to visit George F. Tyler; M. Ernest Solvay, Belgium, and Mr. and Mrs. William H. Potter, Boston. Miss Newbold of New-York is the guest of Mrs. John A. Steward. Elisha Dyer, Jr., and George R. Preston of New-York, Lieut. C. H. Harlow, United States Navy, and Lieut. Fritsche, Royal Danish Navy, are registered at the Casino.

Mrs. George L. Rives and Dr. Edward L. Keyes of New-York came here to-day to join Mr. and Mrs. D. Willis James on the yacht Coronet.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut are Dr. and Mrs. Binney and Dr. and Mrs. George McClellan of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Mann of St. Louis, and Lieut. and Mrs. Seaton Schroeder and Mrs. W. L. McClintock of Pittsburg, George P. Russell and Miss Walbridge of Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Benedict of New-York left here in their yacht, the Oneida, this morning to visit Mrs. Cleveland at Gray Gables.

COLLEGE POINT TRUSTEES BRING SUIT

They Want the Goldners to Pay $25,000 for Alleged Slander.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., June 12.—The Village Trustees have brought an action in the Supreme Court against George and John Goldsner, florists, for $25,000, for alleged slander.

The Goldsner brothers recently brought suit against the village to recover $1,000, which they paid under protest as their assessment for a street improvement. They asserted that the return made by the Trustees at the time the improvement was begun was false and irregular, and that the Trustees had purposely made misstatements and misrepresentations, with the view of depriving them of their rights and money. This charge aroused the indignation of the Trustees, hence the suit.

Papers were to-day served on the Trustees in another suit against the village, instituted by Annie Smith. This suit, also, is based on the same allegations as the one brought by the Goldsners. Other similar suits are threatened.

Affairs of the Sherman Bank.

John E. Ward has been appointed referee in the matter of the voluntary dissolution of the Sherman Bank, and the order to show cause has been set down for Sept. 20.

The petition of the Directors states that the nominal assets are $137,595, and that the claims against the bank amount to about $4,800.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

More Rumors Current than Sales—Many Little Bids at Auction—The Offerings for To-day.

Plenty of rumors were in circulation yesterday among real estate men of large sales that had taken place or were about to be completed. Inquiry failed to confirm them.

The auction room at 111 Broadway had few frequenters yesterday, and most of the offerings attracted little or no attention. Mr. Peter F. Meyer sold, in foreclosure, at $5,250, to Rebecca Knoppe, the three-story frame dwelling 304 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, south side, 75 feet east of Second Avenue, 25 by 50.5. At first, this property was knocked down to Henry F. Royce, but he failed to comply with the terms of sale, and it was resold.

Mr. Morris Wilkins, of E. H. Ludlow & Co., sold five plots, 40 by 150 each, on the south side of Westfield Avenue, Elmora Station, Elizabeth, N. J. William McCully obtained four at $220, $150, $200, and $200 respectively. J. J. Matthews obtained the other at $250.

Mr. B. L. Kennelly sold to Mandelbaum & Lewine, at $15,100, the four-story and basement brick dwelling at the northeast corner of Charles Street and Waverley Place, 22 by 75.9.

A tremendous amount of small bidding was done at the sale under foreclosure, by Mr. Charles A. Berrian, of the two-story frame building 528 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, north side, 250.3 feet east of Morris Avenue, 25 by 100. The first bid was $2,000. It took more than 100 additional bids to bring the amount up to $2,850, at which price it was knocked down to Patrick O'Haley.

Mr. R. V. Harnett sold, under foreclosure, at $6,050, to Edwin Baldwin, the four-story brick tenement 524 West Twenty-seventh Street, south side, 313.10 2-3 feet west of Tenth Avenue, 19.5 1-3 by 98.9.

The auction sales for to-day, to take place at 111 Broadway, unless otherwise stated, are as follows:

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Franklin Blen, referee, Third Avenue, west side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 25 by 99.42; also, northwest corner of Third Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, 25 by 99.43, with frame building. Due on judgment, $3,630.

By J. Montgomery Strong, foreclosure sale, Stephen M. Thomas, referee, 212 West One Hundred and Third Street, south side, 178 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, 20 by 73 by 20.0½ by 74, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $17,510.

By Peter V. Hermett & Co., foreclosure sale, Elisha K. Cornell, referee, 51 West Sixty-eighth Street, north side, 381 feet west of Central Park West, 19 by 100.5, four-story brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $26,200.

By the Sheriff, execution sale, the right, title, &c., of William Bleakley to gore lot on north side of Sixty-first Street, 174.4 feet west of First Avenue, 4 by 100.5.

At 59 Liberty Street.—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, William M. Hoes, referee, plot on Two Hundred and Ninth Street, at southeast corner of private road to mansion house of Samuel Thompson, 87.3½ by — by 98.7¼ by 147. Due on judgment, $2,035.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Dash's Lane, south side of King's Bridge, two-story and attic private dwelling, by Waldo Naleheus of King's Bridge; cost, $15,000.

No. 125 West One Hundredth Street, one-story brick building, by Joseph Remelius; cost, $200.

Ninety-first Street, southeast corner of Riverside Drive, three three-and-a-half story brick buildings, by Arminthe Merritt of 339 Boulevard; cost not given.

One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street, south side, 100 feet east of Railroad Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, by Francis J. Schmid of 538 East One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Street; cost, $6,000.

Washington Avenue, east side, 300 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-first Street, three-story frame dwelling, by William Coogan of One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, near Bainbridge Avenue; cost, $4,000.

No. 52 University Place, (rear,) one-story frame shed, by Van Zant estate; cost, $500.

Boulevard, southwest corner of Eighty-third Street, two-story brick store and office building, by Charles T. Barney of Southampton, L. I.; cost, $50,000.

Eagle Avenue, west side, 322 feet north of Westchester Avenue, three-story frame dwelling, by Joseph Tippel of 682 Courtlandt Avenue; cost, $4,700.

Seventy-fifth Street, 175 feet east of Madison Avenue, four-story brick dwelling, by A. G. Gerston of 56 East Twenty-fifth Street; cost, $24,000.

Vyse Avenue, 125 feet north of Jennings Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Owen F. Hanretty of 1,476 Vyse Avenue; cost, $3,500.

No. 125 West One Hundredth Street, by Joseph Remelius, alterations to a two-story brick store and dwelling; cost, $100.

No. 672 East One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, by Emma Foulke, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $350.

No. 24 East Twenty-second Street, by Rosa R. Stratton, alterations to a four-story brick store, dwelling, and stables; cost, $15,000.

No. 504 Pearl Street, by F. Fuechter, alterations to a two-story and attic brick store and dwelling; cost, $1,800.

No. 237 West Tenth Street, by Herman Schnepel, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $500.

Greenwich Street, southeast corner of Canal Street, by James McClenahan, alterations to a three-story brick tenement; cost, $750.

No. 47 West Forty-eighth Street, by Columbia College, alterations to a three-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $1,000.

Nos. 271 to 274 South Street, by W. A. and I. F. Freeborn, alterations to two five-story brick storage warehouses; cost, $500.

No. 2,163 First Avenue, by Michael Poilino, alterations to a four-story brick tenement; cost, $395.

No. 1,865 Amsterdam Avenue, by John J. Matthews, alterations to a three-story brick store and lofts, $500.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Monitor Street, west side, 250 feet north of Nassau Avenue, two two-story and basement frame dwellings, two families, 20 by 43 each, $5,400 in all; Martin Rourke, owner.

Seventy-eighth Street, north side, 217 feet east of Fourth Avenue, two-story frame dwelling, 20 by 30, $1,800; P. O. Peterson, owner.

Twentieth Street, east side, 280 feet south of Benson Avenue, two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling, 30 by 33.8, $5,000; W. G. Harvey, owner.

Huron Street, north side, 175 feet east of Oakland Street, one-story brick extension, 50 by 100 by 40 by 100, also internal alterations, $2,000; Henry C. Fischer, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, June 12.

120TH ST, n s, 250 ft e of 8th Av, 57 x118.5, to St. Nicholas Av, x118.11x100.11; R. Clarence Dorsett and wife to Thomas S. Ormiston $1

148TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 25x99.11; Rosanna Havanagh and husband to William G. Leeson 7,000

MANHATTAN ST, n e s, 83; Edward L. Patterson, referee, to Mitchell Valentine 23,600

MANHATTAN ST, 81; same to same. 10,000

MANHATTAN ST, 81 and 83; Charles W. Dayton, referee, to Mitchel Valentine 4,050

148TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 25x100; Thomas D. Murray and wife to Adolph Hank 3,025

PROPOSED NEW ST, e s, 220.1 ft s of Orchard St, proposed, 50.1x irregular; Anders Hansen and wife to Albert Hnsen 1

NELSON AV, s e s, 251 ft s w of Orchard St, 18.9x98.8x18.11x94.4; Albert Hansen and wife to Christopher J. Kiernan 5,175

ELTON AV, e s, 30 ft n of division line Lots 730 and 731, map of village of Melrose South, 23d Ward; Franklin G. Palmer and wife to Ida M. Randall 1

NELSON AV, s e s, 251.3 ft s w of Orchard St, 18.9x98.8x18.11x94.4; Julius G. Klaveness and wife to Albert Hansen 2

SAME PROPERTY; Richard M. Christensen and wife to same..... 1

WALTON AV, n e corner of 149th St, 70.11x54.10x86.3x43; Alfred B. Hall, Jr., referee, to Thomas S. Ormiston. 5,000

BERGEN AV, n s, 197.6 ft w of Grove St, 25x100; Edward L. Parris, referee, to Mitchel Valentine..... 1,000

VILLA PLACE, or Tinton Av, e s, 210 ft s of Home St, 70x135; Henry Herrman and wife to Garet Hopper 5,000

INTERVALE AV, w s, 213.5 ft s of 167th St, 53.6x73.9x55x65.18; Thomas O'Harron and wife to Gottlieb Schultheis 3,000

VANDERBILT AV, w s, 301.6 ft s of 175th St, 168x120; Henry J. Behrens and wife to Carrie Eckstein.. 4,100

MAPES AV, s e s, 309 ft n w of Samuel St, 31x150; Scott Lord, referee, to Thomas Morris..... 500

74TH ST, n e corner of Riverside Drive, 80.11x72.9x77.10; the Orphan Asylum Society, City of New-York, to Mary S. Bowen..... 64,000

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, 130.7 ft s of 75th St, irregular; Frances T. Lord to Mary S. Bowen..... 1

8TH AV, 944; Eugene Elsert to Patrick Cashin 1

78TH ST, 269 East; Edward Weinberger to Rosa Weinberger..... 1

94TH ST, 25 East; Martin J. Earley, referee, to John J. Mulligan, as executor 2,600

94TH ST, 23 East; Same to same... 2,000

89TH ST, s s, 96 ft w of Avenue B, 25x100.8; Frederick Fuhr to Wilhelmina Fuhr 1

FRONT ST, 28½ and 30; Henry C. Zimmerman to John Meagher..... 50,000

ALLEN ST, 6; Joseph Stang and Elias Kuft and wives to Meyer Eisenberg 37,000

MOTT ST, 100; Elizabeth and Charles Winters to Alfred L. M. Bullowa.. 1

WOOSTER ST, 24; Gottlieb Koenig and others to Samuel Eiseman, 1-3 part 17,295

LUDLOW ST, 14 and 16; Simon Canaan and wife to Karl M. Walach 1

MONROE ST, 169; Edward Weinberger to Rosa Weinberger, ½ part. 1

WOOSTER ST, 26; Eugene Sondheim to Samuel Eiseman..... 15,000

WOOSTER ST, 24; Louise M. Koenig and others to same..... 45,205

FORSYTH ST, w s, 50 ft n of Hester St; 25x100; Joseph Blau and wife to Simon Fry 1

GRAND ST, n s, 50 ft w of Cannon St, 25x75; Edward Baer to Edward Kochkeller 1

GRAND ST, 534; Edward Kochkeller to Samuel Green..... 1

ALLEN ST, 145; the executor, &c., of Ellen Kent to William S. Kane, 2-5 part 1

SAME PROPERTY, 2-5 part; Mary M. Kent and others to same..... 1

9TH ST, 210 East; Edward F. Timme and wife to Nathan Langschur.... 21,000

SHERIFF ST, 67 and 69; Lina Young to Esther Canaan..... 1

LEXINGTON AV, w s, 122.1 ft s of 23d St, 23.4x75; Mary J. Conway to John R. and Edward S. and Emily Conway 1

25TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100; David H. Deckery and others to Frank L. Warrin..... 8,000

35TH ST, 324 East; Josephine L. Campbell to Frank L. Warrin..... 21,000

SAME PROPERTY; Patrick A. Dollard and wife to Josephine L. Campbell 1

17TH ST, n s, 477.2 ft w of 6th Av, 21.8x60; Mary E. and Charles E. Reed to Edward M. Townsend.. 11,000

30TH ST, n s, 150 ft e of 6th Av, 25x98.9; Herman Wronkow and wife to Helen W. Wilson..... 1

3D AV, n w corner of 28th St, 25x 63.7; Mary E. Richardson to Sol Davidson 1

74TH ST, n s, 80.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 25x71.8; the Orphan Asylum Society of New-York to Eckel M. Sliger 16,000

88TH ST, 145 West; Bernhardt J. Ludwig and wife to Theresa Steinmann..... 20,500

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 74th St, 80x28.11; Mary S. Bowen to George H. Macy..... 35,000

74TH ST, n s, 58.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 22x80; same to Norman J. Murray 15,230

74TH ST, n s, 28.11 ft e of Riverside Drive, 30x80; same to William C. Adams 20,770

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, e s, at centre line, between 75th and 74th Sts, 22.2x101.5; Frances T. Lord to Jane Hulk 1

81ST ST, 3 East; Robert C. Seyd and wife to Marin LeB. Cooper..... 34,500

89TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; Isidor Blank to Regina Heuman..... 20,000

89TH ST, s s, 96 ft w of Ave B, 25x 100.8; Frederick Fuhr to Wilhelmina Fuhr..... 1

MADISON AV, 1,701, e s, 75.5 ft n of 112th St; Edward Weinberger and wife to Lena Light..... 1

PARK AV, 1,503; Mauncey Mosher aand wife to Mary F. Porter..... 1

135TH ST, 2 West; George D. Leary to Andrew D. Emmons..... 16,000

134TH ST, n s, 75 ft e of 5th Av, 25x 99.11; Frank J. Bell to Isaac L. Devee 26,000

1ST AV, e s, 25.11 ft n of 106th St, 60xirregular and other property; Charles W. Dayton to Michael Valentine..... 103,500

134TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of 8th Av, 25x50.11; Samuel Green and wife to Edward Baer..... 1

120TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 100x100.11; Samuel L. Parish to Henry Gerken..... 1

117TH ST, n s, 330 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 120x100.11; the Morningside Av Maria N. and Dwight H. Olmstead to Mary B. O. Dwight..... 1

WEST END AV, 714; John H. Odell and wife to Josephine O. Riker.... 10

Recorded Leases.

WALLACE, Ruth A., to New-York Bottling Company; n s of 54th St, 225 ft w of 11th Av, 25x134.8x25x 122.9, 20 years..... $350 $500

BOEHM, Ferdinand, to Diedrich H. Grundman; 434 East Houston St and part of 8 and 10 Manhattan St, 5 10-12 years..... 1,900

SCHWAB, Barbara, to John D. F. Frohlke; store, &c., 614 Wales Av, 5 years..... 216

MULLER, John, to Augustus Ziegler; store, &c., 425 Amsterdam Av, 7 10-12 years..... 1,200

LONG, John, to John Gerken; n e corner of 40th St and 7th Av, 10 years 4,000

PEARSALL, Margaret A., to Charles Mills; 124 East 45th St, 5 years... 1,200

CALAM, Theodore H., to William Moller; corner store, 82 Pike St, 7 years 1,200

RUPPERT, Jacob, to John Devine; 116 and 118 East 63d St, 5 years... 3,200

Recorded Mortgages.

BLAUNER, Jacob, and wife to Nathan Federgreen; 134 Rivington St, and other property, (two mortgages,) note and 2 years..... $6,512

BORGES, Wilhelmina, to Frederick A. Schermerhorn, trustee; 58 West 25th St, 5 years 25,000

BULLOWA, Alfred L., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 100 Mott St, 3 years..... 12,000

BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G., and others to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 3d Av, n w corner of 59th St, 5 years 500,000

BURGE, Henry, and wife to I. P. Smith; Winchester Av, corner Kelly St, 3 years 3,000

BUTLER, Thomas, and wife to Jacob Cooper and another, trustees; 3d Av, s w corner 172d St, 5 years. 5,000

BOWEN, Mary S., to the Orphan Asylum Society of the City of New-York; 74th St, n e corner of Riverside Drive, (three mortgages,) 1 year 55,000

CONWAY, E. S., and others to J. R. Conway; Lexington Av, w s, 122.1 ft s of 23d St; demand..... 4,000

COHEN, Jacob, and wife to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 222 East 114th St, 2 years 5,000

CONSTANT, Emily F., to Artiessa V. Gearon; 236 East 123d St, installments 500

COLEMAN, Henry, and wife to Mary G. Waters; Dyckman St, n s, 325 ft w of Prescott Av, 3 years..... 4,000

CASHIN, Patrick, to Alwin Elsert; 944 8th Av, 1 year..... 10,500

COLLINS, Catherine, to Augustus Taber and another, trustees; 83d St, s s, 387 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 5 years 10,000

DAVIDSON, Solomon, to Mary A. Chishorn and another; 3d Av, n w corner of 28th St, two mortgages, 1 and 3 years..... 33,000

DEVEREUX, Thomas W., and another to George C. Engel; 877 Columbus Av, leasehold..... 1,510

ECKSTEIN, Carrie, to H. J. Behrens; Vanderbilt Av, w s, 395.6 ft s of 175th St, 5 years 1,550

SAME to The Jewelers' Building and Loan Association; Vanderbilt Av, w s, 395.6 ft s of 175th St, installments 2,250

EISEMAN, Samuel, and wife to S. H. Cabot; Wooster St, e s, 24 and 26, 3 years..... 50,000

FEHN, Mary A., to Henry W. Fehn; 4th Av, e s, 80 ft n of 105th St, 2 years 2,000

SAME to Hudson River Beef Company; same property, demand. 364

GERKEN, Henry, and wife to S. L. Parrish; 120th St, n s, 150 ft w of Manhattan Av, 1 year..... 21,300

HEUMAN, Regina, to Isador Blank; 89th St, n s, 125 ft w of 2d Av, 3 years..... 5,000

HOPPER, Garet, and wife to Henry Herrmann; Villa Place, e s, 180 ft s of Home St, 3 years..... 4,000

HANK, Adolph, to Thomas D. Murray; 148th St, s s, 150 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 3 years..... 1,000

HULL, Sarah J., to Alice Adams; Riverside Drive, e s, Central line, between 74th and 75th Sts, 3 years. 16,000

HENRIQUES, Louis N., to The Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 17 West 87th St, 5 years..... 22,000

KANE, William S., to Julia A. Kent, as trustee; 145 Allen St, 1 year..... 11,500

KOCKKELLER, Edward, to Edward Baer; n s of Grand St, 50 ft w of Cannon St, 2 years..... 3,500

KREIELSHEIMER, Aaron, and wife to the American Savings Bank; n e corner of Morris Av and 164th St, 3 years..... 8,500

KENNEDY, Carrie S., and another to D. H. Olmstead; n s of 117th St, 150 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year.. 70,000

LITTLE, Ella A., and another to the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company of New-York; 42d St, n s, 389 ft e of 6th Av.; also n s of 42d St, 411 ft e of 6th Av, ½ part, 2 years..... 45,000

LEESON, William G., to Rosanna Havanagh; s s of 148th St, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 6,000

LOCKWOOD, Frank P., and wife to Twelfth Ward Savings Bank; s s of 175th St, 47 ft e of Franklin Av, 1 year..... 7,500

ORCUTT, Caroline S., to George Ehret; s e corner of Avenue A and 69th St, 1 year..... 10,000

POWERS, James P., to Charles S. Sentell and others; s s of 17th St, 137 ft w of 7th Av, 1 and 3 years, (four mortgages)..... 31,000

RIKER, Josephine A., to J. H. Odell; 714 West End Av, 3 years..... 10,000

STANG, Joseph, and wife to Meyer Eisenberg; n s of Delancey St, 50 ft e of Essex St, 2 years..... 1,878

STEDEKER, Fannie, to E. H. Bronner; 145 East 53d St, 1 year 8,000

SCHULTHEIS, Gottlieb, and wife to John Rooney; w s of Intervale Av, 213.5 ft s of 167th St, 3 years..... 2,800

SCHNEIDER, Barbara, to Lucy A. Cummins; n s of 50th St, 425 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year..... 200

TODD, David R., to Mary E. Dempsey; s s of 144th St, 67.6 ft w of Park Av, demand 1,700

WARRIN, Frank L., to New York Savings Bank; s s of 35th St, 250 ft w of 1st Av. (2 mortgages), 3 years 16,000

WILSON, Helen W., to Herman Wronkow; n s of 36th St, 150 ft e of 6th Av, 3 years 6,000

WELLERSHAUSEN, Siegfried, and wife to Charles Gahren; s s of 90th St, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, (4 mortgages), 1 year 20,000

SAME to the German Savings Bank of New-York City; same property, 1 year (4 mortgages) 80,000

WILHE, Jacob, and others to Sarah King; n s of 81st St, 100 ft e of 2d Av, 3 years 17,000

WARCH, John A., and another to Henry L. Ughetta; e corner of Tremont and Honevywell Avs, 1 year.. 825

WELSCH, J. F., and others, to Mary A. D. Lange; Robbins Av, s w corner of Lexington St, 3 years 3,500

Assignments of Mortgages.

EPSTEIN, Abram, and another, to Nathan Federgreen $1,000

FIELD, Mary E., to J. O. Farrington 1

FEHN, Henry W., to M. N. Townshend 2,000

GERMAN AMERICAN REAL ESTATE Title Guarantee Company to August Bossard 10,000

HIRSCH, Jacob, to Edward Heyman 1

KNAPP, Jesse L., to Jane Snow.. 1

McCORMACK, Frederick C., to Isabella McCormack; 2 assignments... 11,000

MONSOON, Alonzo, executor and trustee, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, 5 assignments 5

SAME, as trustee, to same..... 10,000

PURDY, Sarah A., as trustee, to Charles F. Purdy 10,000

STERN, Abraham, and another, executors, to Henrietta Samuels and another 6,500

SOLOMON, Sidney H., to P. J. Goodheart and Company 4,000

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to New-York Academy of Medicine, 2 assignments 15,000

ZOLLER LUMBER COMPANY to Jacob Varian 4,000

Lis Pendens.

RAILROAD AV, e s, Lot 424, map of Unionport; Mary E. Carroll against Thomas Collins, (action to recover possession.)

30TH ST, s s, 307.2 ft e of 2d Av, 21 ft front; Wilhelmine Scheider against James Smith and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

NAGLE AV, centre line, 430 ft s w of Elwood St; James P. Campbell against William F. Clare and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

119TH ST, s s, 550 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6 ft front; 119th St, s s, 496 ft e of Lenox Av, 18 ft front; 119th St, s s, 567 ft e of Lenox Av, 17.6 ft front; Maria L. Canis against

FROM HUDSON TO SOUND

Arrangements Perfected for the Opening of the Harlem Ship Canal.

NAVAL PARADE TO BE NOTEWORTHY

A Salute to be Fired from the Baltimore -- President Cleveland Will Be Unable to be Present.

Arrangements have been practically perfected for the celebration Monday next of the opening of the Harlem Ship Canal, which the citizens of the upper portion of the City of New-York are confident will be of extraordinary commercial value to that section of the city popularly known as the north side.

The canal is to all intents and purposes completed, and it is now possible for vessels drawing not more than ten feet of water to pass from the Hudson River to Long Island Sound by means of it and the Harlem River, and thus avoid the tedious and expensive detour around Manhattan Island. The canal, however, will not be open for the use of vessels of commerce until after the formal opening Monday next, at which Gov. Morton of this State, Gov. Werts of New-Jersey, and more than one hundred Mayors from as many cities in New-York and New-Jersey will participate.

It had been expected that President Cleveland would be present, but yesterday Gen. Egbert L. Viele received a letter from Private Secretary Thurber, in which he said:

"The President directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of recent date, and to express his regret at not being able to accept your courteous invitation for the very interesting occasion named."

Through the invitation of Gen. Viele, a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday had an opportunity to go through the canal and to inspect the route of the great naval parade that has been arranged for next Monday. This parade, which promises to be one of the most picturesque that New-Yorkers have ever witnessed, will start at noon at the confluence of the waters of the Hudson River and the Harlem Ship Canal, about a stone's throw from the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad station at Spuyten Duyvil. The United States steamship Baltimore will be stationed in the Hudson River, and promptly at noon will fire a salute. Then the vast flotilla of boats, the extent of which no one at present cares to estimate, will start on its triumphal progress from the Hudson to Long Island Sound. An order was issued yesterday by Col. Gillespie, the engineer under whose supervision the canal has been constructed, that in Monday's parade no vessel should be permitted to participate that exceeded 10 feet draught and 40 feet beam. The channel will be marked off by poles surmounted by red and black flags, since several portions of the route are still being dredged.

By reason of the many bridges across the Harlem, it is feared that accidents may be caused by the crowding of boats, consequently, Dr. Emil Heucle has perfected a volunteer marine medical corps, which he will supervise from the boat Elsie. He has designated ten stations, where surgeons will be placed, as follows:

No. 1. Spuyten Duyvil, on the bridge, in charge of Dr. Frederick W. Loughran.

No. 2. King's Bridge, in charge of Dr. H. F. Mascecar.

No. 3. Morris Dock, in charge of Dr. John J. Quigley.

No. 4. At High Bridge, on the dock on the Westchester side, Dr. C. H. Moak in charge.

No. 5. One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street and Sixth Avenue Elevated Railway Bridge, in charge of Dr. William G. Eynon.

No. 6. Madison Avenue Bridge; Dr. A. F. Hanbold.

No. 7. Third Avenue Bridge, Dr. M. J. Davis.

No. 8. Harlem Hospital, foot of One Hundred and Twentieth Street, in charge of the Harlem Hospital staff.

No. 9. Ward's Island, on the dock opposite Hell Gate, in charge of the hospital staff.

No. 10. Port Morris, foot of East One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, (De La Vergne's Dock,) in charge of Dr. F. G. Sauer.

These doctors will all wear badges inscribed "Volunteer Marine Ambulance Corps." Their stations will be conspicuous by a white flag, upon which is a red cross. Should there be an accident the injured person or persons will be conveyed to the nearest marine ambulance station, whither an ambulance will be summoned.

The inspection yesterday was made in the big naphtha launch Louis J. Heintz, the property of Henry H. Schrader, President of the Schnorer Club. Mr. Schrader was at the helm, and with Dr. Heuel, who was also on board, pointed out the many scenes of interest along the river and canal. It took an hour and a half to go from One Hundred and Thirtieth Street and the Harlem River to the Spuyten Duyvil Bridge. The bridge was reached, and the launch sped out on the Hudson. Returning, the course of Monday's parade was traversed from Spuyten Duyvil to Oak Point, where a big banquet is to be held as a crowning feature of the festivities.

According to an estimate made yesterday it will take the naval parade, which will probably be four miles in length, from three to four hours to pass over the route from the picturesque shores of Spuyten Duyvil past the wooded heights of Inwood, under the handsome new bridge at King's Bridge, down the Harlem River, never prettier than at present, through Hell Gate, to Port Morris, where it will disperse.

Dr. E. T. Johnson of the United States Naval Cadets is in charge of the bureau of information which has been opened at 59 Fifth Avenue, to answer inquiries concerning the ceremonies at the opening of the canal. He announced yesterday that more than fifty launches, both steam and naphtha, had reported for duty and parade.

A meeting of towboat owners, who have signified a desire to take some part in the naval parade, will be held to-morrow morning, at the office of Fred B. Dalzell, 70 South Street, at 10 o'clock, to perfect the formation of the Fourth Division.

It was also stated yesterday that Capt. A. B. Valentine will be in command of the Fifth Division, and that E. B. Meeheer is arranging to send a fleet of ten or more launches to participate in the parade.

Capt. E. B. Taylor will have charge of a division of motor launches, consisting of ten launches of various sizes to be used as picket launches. The picket launch Steinway has been assigned as dispatch vessel to the flagship Baltimore.

Gen. Viele said yesterday that it was fortunate that the water parade is to take place so early in the Summer. It will give thousands an opportunity of viewing some of the most charming spots in and around New-York. The construction of this new waterway unfolds some remarkably picturesque portions of country when viewed from the river. This is particularly true of that portion of the canal near Inwood. Here the angles are so acute that it appears as if the waterway came to an abrupt termination at the foot of the tree-clad heights. Another sharp turn and the Hudson, with the Palisades as a background, is seen.

Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon signed the resolution passed by the Board of Aldermen closing the city departments on Monday in honor of the opening of the canal.

Fire Frightens Almshouse Inmates.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., June 12.—The barn and sheds of the county almshouse were destroyed by fire this noon, with the farm implements. There was great excitement among the inmates, especially the old women. The State Hospital for the Insane is in this neighborhood, and during the fire the unfortunates confined therein gathered at the windows and the attendants had great difficulty in keeping them within bounds. The almshouse inmates were marshaled on the lawn and lines formed to keep them from wandering away. The loss is $8,000.

The Blind Devotion of a Dog.

PORTLAND, Me., June 12.—Rufus M. Merrill, aged seventy-nine, a well-known shipbuilder, while walking on the Portland and Rochester Road to-day was struck by an engine and received injuries from the effects of which he died two hours later. His dog, his constant companion for many years, tried to drag his master from the track and had both hind legs cut off. Mr. Merrill seemed more concerned about his dog than about himself.

Frank Hopkins's Body Found.

OCEAN CITY, N. J., June 12.—The body of Frank Hopkins of Brooklyn, a civil engineer, who fell from the railroad bridge at Corson's Inlet about Saturday ago, was found on the beach near here this morning. A reward of $100 had been offered by the parents for the recovery of the body.

ONLY FIVE-OUNCE GLOVES

J. H. O'Rourke Tells Mayor Schieren About Seaside Fights—No License Unless Through Courts.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn gave a hearing yesterday to the Seaside Athletic Club, which has asked for a renewal of its license to conduct at Coney Island what it calls "boxing contests."

The Mayor will not grant the license, unless he is compelled, as he was last year, when Justice Gaynor, in the Supreme Court, ruled that he would have to give the permission and depend on his policemen to see that the law was not violated.

In the Mayor's office yesterday were Contractor John H. O'Rourke, who is President of the club; S. Stryker Williamson, a Director, John Y. McKane's most faithful friend, and Frank O'Reilly, counsel to the club.

Mr. O'Reilly began the proceedings by referring to the action of Justice Gaynor last year, and said that under that decision Mayor Schieren had no discretion as to granting the license. He then spoke of Capt. Clayton's adverse report, which was published in The New-York Times of yesterday, and said that, if the law had been violated, Capt. Clayton had neglected his duty, for he was present at all the bouts to see that the law was not violated.

"It is very strange," said Mr. O'Reilly, "that the Captain, who sat by the ringside night after night, and witnessed the events, should now say that prize fighting had taken place at Coney Island."

Mr. O'Rourke then called Mayor Schieren's attention to the fact that the club was under contract that certain exhibitions should take place, and that it would be held liable if the contracts should not be carried out. He also contended that the license of the club did not expire until July 13, a year from the date of its issue.

"I am opposed to professional fights," said Mayor Schieren, "and I am now certain that professional fights have taken place at Coney Island."

"Why," said Mr. O'Rourke," only five-ounce gloves have been used, the same kind of gloves that we and all other young fellows brought up in Christian associations and elsewhere used when we were boys."

Corporation Counsel McDonald expressed the opinion that, had Capt. Clayton's report been before Justice Gaynor last year, the Justice would not have issued the mandamus; but last year, Mr. McDonald said, the issue was different. It was then purely a question as to whether the Mayor had or had not a right to refuse a license.

"I objected then," said Mayor Schieren, "because I was and am now opposed on principle to theso exhibitions."

Mr. O'Rourke then declared that he never knew any person who attended the exhibitions to be a bad man.

Corporation Counsel McDonald will examine more closely Justice Gaynor's opinion. Mayor Schieren will give no decision until he hears from Mr. McDonald.

A number of bouts are advertised to take place at the Seaside Athletic Club Friday night. Police Commissioner Welles said yesterday that he should not allow them to go on, unless the Mayor in the meantime issues the license. He holds that the license for the last year has expired.

F. Stryker Williamson, speaking of the matter yesterday after the conference in the Mayor's office, said:

"The report on which the declination of the license is based, coming from Capt. Clayton, shows that if he had done his full duty in the matter, on the presumption that the law had been violated, he would have arrested the parties violating the law. The fact that no arrests were made is evidence that the law was not violated.

"We claim that the Mayor must grant the license for boxing contests. If there is any violation of the law under that license, then there ought to be a criminal prosecution for the offenders. The police had the matter under their entire control. Of course, contestants might, in a moment of excitement, commit a violation of the law, but we have got to run the risk of that."

Mr. Williamson then said that he held the newspapers largely responsible for the Mayor's position.

DAVID COHEN, BRIDGE JUMPER

LEAPED FROM THE MIDDLE SPAN AND WAS NOT INJURED.

Not Known Whether He Sought Fame or Death—He Is Uncommunicative as to His Motive.

David Cohen, a tailor, who is twenty-three years old and lives at 155 Ludlow Street, jumped from the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge at 10:30 yesterday morning. He will be able to show himself in a dime museum as soon as the Hudson Street Hospital doctors are satisfied that he is uninjured and when the police get through with him.

It is not known whether he made the leap for fame or death. The police think the latter was what he sought, but Cohen is silent as to his motive.

Cohen did not dress for his performance, which was witnessed by a policeman and several hundred persons on the bridge. He wore a business suit and ordinary walking shoes. In the lapel of his coat was a flower.

Cohen rode over on the south roadway of the bridge in a covered wagon. When the wagon was about seventy-five feet away from the New-York tower, he jumped into the roadway and ran over to the railing. He was seen by Bridge Policeman Duryea, who did not suspect that the man intended to make a leap from the bridge. Before the policeman could make any effort to reach Cohen, the latter sprang upon the railing and without a moment's hesitation made the leap. Policeman Duryea ran to the telephone box at the New-York tower and sent word to the police at the New-York entrance. Policeman Cash ran down to the shore and waited for the bridge-jumper to come ashore.

According to those who witnessed the jump, Cohen descended straight as an arrow. The ferryboat Wyoming was passing close to the spot where Cohen struck the water, and many of those on board saw him spring from the bridge. The ferryboat was stopped and the crew threw a rope to the bridge-jumper the minute he rose to the surface. The tug Hoskus picked him up as he was swimming leisurely toward shore and took him to the Clyde Line pier, where he was arrested.

Cohen was apparently not the least bit injured by the jump, and all he complained of was a numb feeling in his right arm. When he struck the water his vest was split at the seams. He walked to the Oak Street Station. A surgeon declared that he was unhurt, but he was taken to Hudson Street Hospital for observation and further examination. eH will appear in the Tombs Police Court this morning.

FATALLY SHOT BY CHICAGO THIEVES

A Bridge Tender Wounded While Trying to Make an Arrest.

CHICAGO, June 12.—Arthur Maynard, bridge tender of the Deering Street bridge, was shot and probably fatally wounded this morning while attempting to stop a buggy containing three men who had stolen a tub of butter from a grocer's wagon.

Police Lieut. Moore detected the men in the act of taking the butter and attempted to arrest them, when they fired four shots at him, all, however, missing him. He returned the fire, wounding one of the thieves. Maynard, hearing the firing, attempted to stop the horse and buggy, when the theives left lung. The thieves made their escape, and have not been arrested.

Connecticut Senatorial Investigation.

HARTFORD, Conn., June 12.—The Senate committee on the Mason investigation organized to-day and elected Senator Webster of Waterbury Chairman and Senator Palmer of Norwich clerk. It was decided to hold a public session in the Senate Chamber at 10:30 o'clock Friday morning. The Rev. J. H. Mason of New-Haven and the Rev. C. A. Piddock of Hartford, editor of The Christian Secretary, will be invited by the committee to appear and state what knowledge they have of corrupt conduct or malfeasance in office by any member of the Senate of 1895. All other persons who have knowledge of any such acts are also requested to testify.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Fourth-class Postmasters for New-York offices were appointed to-day as follows: A. J. Whitney, Caton; Samuel Leith, Hiltonville.

GAME FOR ALL SEASONS

Protective Association Arrayed Against the New Law.

WILL CLOSELY WATCH THE DEALERS

May Demand Proof that Game During the Close Season Was Killed Outside the Three-Hundred-Mile Limit.

An interesting fight is promised between dealers in game in this city and State and the New-York State Association for the Protection of Game under the new law that was signed by Gov. Morton last Friday. The section of the law upon which the war will be waged is as follows:

No person or persons shall be deemed to have violated any law or ordinance by reason of his or their selling, exposing for sale, transporting, or possessing, or attempting to do so, the body or part of the body of any wild animal or bird in the close season for such animal or bird, provided it be proved by him or them by production of proper invoices and freight or express receipts that such wild animal or bird was shipped from a point at least 300 miles distant from the State of New-York. For the purpose of the proper enforcement of this section, the package containing this wild animal or bird shall be marked plainly, "Game," and the place of shipment and destination shall also be plainly marked. All transportation companies which shall transport the same shall keep books plainly showing the receipt and delivery of such packages of game, and dealers in the same shall keep books of account showing the number of birds or animals received, sold, or delivered by them, and shall at all times permit any authorized agent of the Commissioners of Fisheries, Game, and Forest to examine their books of record for the purpose of establishing the right of, such possession or transportation in close season.

Under the old law that had been secured by the Association for the Protection of Game, it was unlawful to sell or possess any game during the close seasons, whether such game had been killed in this State or other States. The reasons given by the association for such stringent restrictions were that it was difficult or impossible for the society to prove that a wild bird or animal sold here during the close season had not been killed in this State, inasmuch as the dealers always produced invoices to show that it had been killed in and shipped from other States. Every one felt positive that wild birds and animals were being killed in this State at all times.

The association sends an agent to Albany to watch game legislation, and last Winter, when the new law was introduced as a bill into the Legislature, and the agent opposed it, the association was assured by some of the legislators that the bill would not pass. This assurance caused the association to relax its vigilance, and then, to the surprise of the members, they learned that it had been rushed through both houses shortly before adjournment and that the Governor had been induced to sign it.

Thomas N. Cuthbert, the Secretary of the association, telegraphed to the Governor asking him to withold his signature and to appoint a day for a hearing.

Mr. Cuthbert said yesterday that the Governor had made it a rule not to give hearings after the adjournment of the Legislature, but would examine written protests. A written protest was thereupon sent. Mr. Cuthbert added that the bill in its entirety was reported by the commission appointed in 1894 to codify the game laws, of which Senator Donalison was Chairman. The amendment permitting the sale of game at all times of the year, however, was not included in Senator Donalison's report. When the bill was sent to the Governor, after its passage, his idea probably was, said Mr. Cuthbert, that it contained so many sensible features that the good points were better than the drawbacks.

Very soon after the bill was passed, partridges, grouse, quail, snipe, and also venison were offered for sale in this city. Not much game has arrived as yet, and the demand for it is light. But perhaps this is due to the fact that comparatively few people know of the new law.

Mr. Cuthbert said that the association would ask the next Legislature to strike out the objectionable section. In regard to deer, frozen venison is greatly inferior to fresh, as it becomes dry and loses its flavor. Smoked venison, however, is very fine.

Mr. Cuthbert has written to R. B. Roosevelt, the President of the association, upon the subject, and a meeting to discuss the matter will probably be held before long. Mr. Cuthbert's idea is to prosecute dealers who sell game and throw upon them the burden of proving that the game was killed and shipped from a place 300 miles away from this State. In this manner the association might occasionally catch some persons who could not produce satisfactory proofs.

AN UNSATISFACTORY EXPLANATION

Civil Engineer Asserson's Answer to the Charges Against Him.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The explanation of Civil Engineer Asserson to the charges made by Lieut. Knapp, relative to the violations of the civil service regulations at the New-York Navy Yard, reached the Navy Department this morning, having been held by Commodore Sicard since May 18. It is presumed here that the Commodore delayed transmitting Mr. Asserson's reply because the explanations it contained were not satisfactory. It is said at the department that the explanations do not explain away the responsibility in any degree.

Constructor Fernald is the only officer who has not been heard from. The impression is that the charges against him were not of a nature that permitted of any excuse. It is believed that he will be detached from duty before the end of the month, and that Constructor Hanscom will succeed him.

NO MERCY FOR MAIL ROBBERS

The President Declined to Pardon Three of Them Yesterday.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—The President to-day denied the applications for pardons in the following cases:

William H. Bristol, convicted in the United States Circuit Court for the Western District of Louisiana for larceny of Post Office funds, and sentenced March, 1892, to five years in the House of Correction, Detroit, Mich.

Claud Venamon, convicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois of breaking into the Post Office at Windsor Park, and sentenced in March, 1894, to two years in the Illinois Reformatory.

George W. Cummings, convicted in the United States District Court for the Northern District of California of robbing the United States mails, and sentenced in October, 1890, to ten years' imprisonment in the San Quentin Prison, California.

APPLIED ONCE TOO OFTEN

A Greedy Pensioner Who Must Pay Back Money Illegally Received.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Archibald A. Rudder, late of Company C, Sixth Tennessee Volunteers, applied once too often for an increase in his pension. On Aug. 6, 1890, he was pensioned at the rate of $8 per month. Upon application for increase he was allowed $10 per month from July 29, 1891, but the figures were mistaken by a clerk to read $16 instead of $10. Not satisfied with this, Rudder applied for another increase, and then the error was discovered and the pension was reduced to $10 to date from July 29, 1891. Meantime his pension has been withheld until the overplus paid him by mistake is made good.

Rudder appealed on the ground that it was a violation of the law of Congress, which declared a pension a vested right. Judge Reynolds overruled the appeal and has ordered the pension to be withheld until the overpayments are reimbursed.

More Bell Stock to be Issued.

BOSTON, June 12.—Bell Telephone Directors to-day declared a regular dividend of 3 per cent. and an extra one of 1½ per cent., payable July 15 to stock of record June 20. They also called a stockholders' meeting for June 24, to act on a recommendation to issue $1,000,000 additional stock. The outstanding capital is now $20,500,000. The new stock must be offered to shareholders at a price to be fixed by the Commissioner of Corporations, and any unsubscribed balance must be sold by auction.

LIFE TERM FOR BOEHMANN

The Murderer of the Boys, Knoop and and Seims, in Brooklyn Will Go to Sing Sing To-day.

John Boehmann, who was convicted of murder in the second degree for killing, by asphyxiation, Henry Knoop and John Seims in Miller's Hotel, 17 Broadway, Brooklyn, Feb. 16, was sentenced yesterday by Justice Bartlett, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, to spend the rest of his life in Sing Sing Prison.

Boehmann's counsel said, before sentence was passed: "I have talked with the defendant in his prison cell, have talked this matter over very carefully with him in all its phases. We went over all the cidcumstances in the case together, and my client has come to the conclusion that where there is life there is still hope. He believes that the time is not far distant, your Honor, when his counsel may be able to prevail upon the Governor to release him from the dungeon to which a jury of his peers has decided to consign him. He had decided that he would rather abide by the present verdict and the sentence of the court than undergo the ordeal of another trial. In view of this condition, he is now ready to accept the sentence of this court as your Honor may please to pronounce it."

Boehmann was then called to the bar, and Clerk Byrnes asked him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced.

Boehmann was nervous, and, after shaking his head, said:

"Nothing, except to say that I am not guilty. I am not the man who done the crime."

When he heard the sentence, Boehmann, for the first time since his arrest, showed emotion. Tears came to his eyes as a Deputy Sheriff put on the handcuffs. "I am not guilty," he said, as he was being led away.

Boehmann was taken to Raymond Street Jail. He will be removed to Sing Sing this morning.

SHEA'S CASE BEFORE COURT OF APPEALS

Claim of Errors in the Trial Before the Special Court of Oyer and Terminer.

SARATOGA, June 12.—In the Court of Appeals to-day, Galen R. Hitt of counsel for the defendant in the case of the People against Bartholomew Shea, began his argument in behalf of the appellant.

Shea was indicted by the Grand Jury of Rensselaer County at a Court of Sessions May 23, 1894, on the charge of murdering Robert Ross by shooting him in an affray at the polls in the City of Troy, March 6, 1894. The case was sent by the Court of Sessions to be tried at an Extraordinary Term of Oyer and Terminer, ordered by Gov. Flower, to be held in Rensselaer County, to be presided over by Justice Pardon C. Williams.

At the trial, Shea was defended by John T. Norton, assigned counsel, assisted by Galen R. Hitt of Albany. Before the defendant pleaded objection was made to the jurisdiction of the court on the ground that the order of Gov. Flower appointing an Extraordinary Term of Oyer and Terminer, to be held in Rensselaer County for May 28, 1894, was null and void, for the reason that a regular term of the court was then in session, presided over by Justice Kellogg, and there was no warrant nor authority for holding more than one Oyer and Terminer in the same county at the same time. The motion was denied.

A motion was then made to dismiss the indictment on account of improper influence exerted upon the Board of Supervisors by outsiders in the selection of the Grand Jury by which the defendant was indicted, and that the Grand Jury was improperly approached and influenced by the circular of the Committee of Safety. This motion was also denied and the defendant was ordered to plead at once, to which exception was noted.

From these orders of Justice Williams this appeal is taken, also from exceptions taken at the trial that the court erred in receiving evidence of what took place at a caucus held more than a month prior to the death of Ross, as being incompetent to prove any other acts of the accused the probability that he committed the crime charged; that the evidence does not sustain the commission of a crime of higher grade than manslaughter in the first degree, as being an act done in the heat of passion by means of a dangerous weapon; that it was an error not to have had the names of all the witnesses before the Grand Jury indorsed on the back of the indictment.

The printed case is contained in three large volumes of 2,305 pages. The prosecution argue that the orders of Gov. Flower and the presiding Justice are all in accord with the Constitution and the Criminal and Penal Codes, and that the evidence disclosed that Shea was at the polls in connection with a conspiracy to defeat the free exercise of the electoral franchise by Ross and others, and that he fired the shot that killed Ross with deliberation and intention sufficient to warrant a conviction of murder in the first degree, and that the conviction shall be affirmed. Galen R. Hitt and John T. Norton appeared for the appellant; George Raines and T. S. Fagan for the respondents. The case was unfinished.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending June 15 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Andes; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Edam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be direc d "per Edam";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, via Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Venezuela";) at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Advance, via Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hilary";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship South Cambria; at *3 PM for Bocas del Toro, per steamship Harrald, from Mobile.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Bellena, from Baltimore, (letters for North Brazil and La Guayra must be directed "per Bellena";) at 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Touraine";) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 10 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla, &c., per steamship Venezuela, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Alleghany";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tobasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seguranca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seguranca";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 11 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Merida; at 8:30 PM for Newfoundland, per steamer from Halifax.

Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to July 3 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia (except West Australia) and Fiji Islands, per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after May 24 and up to June *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to June *16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to June *17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, Samoan and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June *21 at 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Campania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to June 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamer sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:30 AM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule for closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., June 7, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Majestic, June 19, 2 P.M. | Britannic, July 17, 11 A.M.
Germanic, June 26, 9 A.M. | Majestic, July 24, 8½ A.M.
Adriatic, July 3, 3 P.M. | Germanic, July 31, 2 P.M.
Teutonic, Jy. 10, 8:30 A.M. | Teutonic, Aug. 7, 8:30 A.M.

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers.
Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA.

Werra.....June 22, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...July 13, 10 A. M.....Genoa
Werra.....July 27, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Aug. 17, 3 P. M.....Genoa
Werra.....Aug. 31, 10 A. M..Naples, Genoa
Kaiser W. II...Sept. 21, 10 A. M.....Genoa

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $90 and upward; II. cabin, $50 and $60; round trip, $100 and $110.

Lahn, Tu., June 18, 4 PM | Trave, Tu., July 9, 9 AM
Fulda, Sat., Je. 22, 11 AM | Lahn, Tu., July 16, 5 AM
Sv'ree, Tu., Je. 25, 10 AM | Fulda, Sat., July 20, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., June 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., July 23, 7 AM
Havel, Tu., July 2, 5 AM | Ems, Sat., July 27, 9 AM
Saale, Sat., July 6, 9 AM | Havel, Tu., July 30, 9 AM

NOTICE.

Steamers land passengers at Southampton on the quay alongside special railway trains for London. Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Southampton, (London, Paris,) and Hamburg:

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.
Normannia, Je. 20, 11 AM | Bismarck, Jy. 25, 11 AM
F. Bismarck, Je. 27, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Au. 8, 9 AM
Columbia, July 6, 11 AM | Norm'nia, Aug. 15, 11 AM
Norm'nia, July 18, 11 AM | F. B'mark, Au. 22, 11 AM

I. Cabin, $90 and upward; II. Cabin, $60.

Notice for passengers to and from **Paris.**

After July 1 Express steamers will touch at CHERBOURG on their way to and from Southampton and Hamburg. Passengers conveyed to Paris by special train (6½ hours) FREE OF CHARGE. Direct route to Paris without Channel crossing.

TO THE **Land** OF THE **Midnight Sun.**

Cruise to **NORWAY** and the **NORTH CAPE** and to SPITZENBERGEN by the **COLUMBIA** in **JULY.**

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS.....June 19 | NEW-YORK....July 24
ST. LOUIS.....June 26 | PARIS.....July 31
NEW-YORK.....July 3 | ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 7
PARIS.....July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14
ST. LOUIS.....July 17 | NEW-YORK...Aug. 21

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at Noon.

WAESLAND....June 19, NOORDLAND...July 17
FRIESLAND....June 26 | WAESLAND....July 31
RHYNLAND....July 3 | FRIESLAND....Aug. 7
WESTERN'L'D..July 10 | BERLIN.....Aug. 14

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

700 Mile Sea Trips

By the Beautiful **NEW STEAMSHIPS** of the

Old Dominion Line

To Old Point Comfort or Virginia Beach and Return.
(Hygeia Hotel.) (Princess Anne Hotel.)

MOST DELIGHTFUL RESORTS ON THE ATLANTIC COAST FOR A

SUMMER OUTING

MAY BE MADE FOR

$16 Old Point Comfort..$16.00 Virginia Beach....$17.00 **$17**

INCLUDING EVERY EXPENSE

OF MEALS AND BERTHS EN ROUTE AND A DAY AND A QUARTER'S BOARD AT EITHER HOTEL.

This trip is an ideal one, as the course skirts the coast, with little likelihood of seasickness, and passes in review many watering places and points of interest.

Send for copy of "PILOT," containing description of short and delightful trips.

OLD DOMINION S. S. COMPANY,
Pier 26 North River, New-York.
W. L. Guillaudeu, Vice Pres't & Traffic Mgr.

Cook's Vacation Tours
TO
EUROPE.

A series of six attractive **Vacation Tours** to **Europe** has been arranged for the coming holiday season, occupying periods of from 29 to 57 days, at fares ranging from

$185 TO $400.

All Traveling Expenses Included.
The parties will leave **New-York** on **July 3, 4, and 6** by the following favorite steamers:
COLUMBIA, | UMBRIA,
ADRIATIC, | AURANIA,
RHYNLAND.

Accommodations should be secured **at once,** as several of the parties are nearly booked up.
Descriptive Programme Free.

THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Lucania, June 15, 10 A.M. | Umbria, July 6, 3 P. M.
*Etruria, June 22, 3 P.M. | Lucania, July 13, 9:30 AM
Campania, Je. 29, 10 A.M. | Etruria, July 20, 3 P. M.
*Will not carry steerage passengers.

EXTRA SAILING.

AURANIA.....Thursday, July 4, M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St. Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage at low rates. To and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE
United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW and LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.
Ancona, June 15, 11 A.M. | Ethiopia, July 6, 3 P.M.
Circassia, June 22, 3 P.M. | Furnessia, July 13, 10 A.M.

Cabin, $50 and upward; second cabin, $25 and $30.

Steerage outward, $16; prepaid, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, June 29, 11 A. M. Saloon, $60 up; second cabin, $30; steerage, $18.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.
NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mobile, June 15.
For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., June 15, 8 A.M.
LA NORMANDIE, Poirot...Sat., June 22, 4 A.M.

Parlor seat and buffet-smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris (or vice versa) seats, $1.60 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

NETHERLANDS LINE
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

S. S. Obdam.....Saturday, June 15, 1 P. M.
S. S. Spaardam.....Saturday, June 22, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

STEAMER CHAIRS RENTED.—$1 the round trip; we sell a good Rug for $2, and good steamer Trunks $2.50. BAZAR DU VOYAGE, 1 Wall St., corner Broadway. Established 1836. Send for European outfit list (mailed free.) MONROE STERN, Mgr.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

PERU.....June 24, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....July 3, 3 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO....July 15, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....July 23, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu..Aug. 3, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
Jacksonville and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Jacksonville direct, Fri., June 14.
SEMINOLE, Charleston only, Saturday, June 15.
CHEROKEE, Chas. & Jack'ville, Tues., June 18.
IROQUOIS, Chas. & Jack'ville..Friday, June 21.
Stmrs. have first-class passenger accommodations.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agts.,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line,